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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

SEPT 22 1929



## May Permit Play



MAYOR EDWARD W. QUINN

WILL PRODUCE  
PLAY NEAR HERE  
IF BAN PREVAILS

Guild Offered Theatre in  
Cambridge—Mayor Quinn  
Considers Permit

NICHOLS REMAINS  
ADAMANT, IS BELIEF

If the Theatre Guild is finally defeated in its plans to stage Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" in Boston, it will be presented as close to this city as possible in order to gratify the thousands who have joined its protest against Boston's ban on the play.

This tentative decision was made yesterday by the guild leaders as they prepared for a meeting at the Hotel Warwick in New York city tonight to decide on the next step to overcome the difficulties in the way of a Boston presentation.

The University Theatre, Harvard square, Cambridge, has been offered to the guild by Charles E. Hatfield, owner, with the understanding that the offer is conditional upon the willingness of Mayor Edward W. Quinn to sanction the stage version in Cambridge. Hatfield has been to Mayor Quinn, who said he would take the matter under consideration pending developments in Boston.

The University Theatre, which seats about 2000, is slightly larger than the Hollis Street Theatre, the original playhouse sponsoring the production. It is by far the most accessible from downtown Boston of any outlying theatres so far proffered the guild, being only a few minutes from Park street.

The guild representatives are still awaiting a reply from Mayor Nichols to their last request for reconsideration. This was accompanied by a copy of the book version deleted so as to agree with the play. The mayor, still confined to his summer home in Hingham, with a bad cold, has indicated that his position remains unchanged. This virtually puts

it up to the executive board of the theatre guild to decide at the New York meeting tonight between these courses:

- 1 To ask Mayor Nichols to witness a special performance of the play.
- 2 To appeal to the board of censorship which consists of the mayor, Police Commissioner Wilson and Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court.
- 3 To take the fight against the city's censorship to the courts.
- 4 To take the play outside Boston, possibly to Cambridge.

## PROTESTS PILE UP

The Guild board consists of Theresa Helburn, executive director, who has been in Boston all of this week fighting the local battle; Lawrence Langner, playwright and patent attorney, who accompanied her; Maurice Worthheim, Helen Westley, actress; Philip Mollner, playwright and stage director, who produced "Interlude" for the Guild, and Lee Simonson, one of the country's best known scenic artists.

Protests against the "banned in Boston" label affixed to the play by Mayor Nichols continued to pile up yesterday. Allyn Brewster McIntyre of 160 State street, Boston, wrote to the Mayor:

To deny the citizens of Boston the right to witness performances of "Strange Interlude" is to turn back this civilized day and age more than 300 years and destroy conditions for which our Pilgrim fathers fought and died—Liberty in Speech and Thought. Next year we shall celebrate the 300th anniversary of the founding of this great commonwealth. Are we to usher in this celebration with a hasty decision on your part which violates all the admirable principles involved in this celebration?

"You may add my name to those protesting against indecency," was the terse remark of Charles W. Burton, superintendent of broadcasting for the Edison Electric Illuminating company.

Benjamin S. Van Wyck, 101 Milk street, Boston, wrote:

To His Honor, Mayor Nichols:

Dear sir: Please don't be silly about this Strange Interlude production. You have in the language of the baseball field, "pulled a very bad bone." Having done it, why not be man enough to yell out loud, "My error," and prevent any further harm to Boston's welfare?

There have been enough things happen in the last five years to affect Boston adversely, and while this is a very minor thing, nevertheless it is a straw in the wind and only helped to increase the amount of ridicule now hurled at us.

Having made a "bone," be willing to acknowledge it and come out with flying colors, rather than hold a silly boy attitude of "I must be right because I am I."

P. S.—I do not know whether you know it or not, but Boston is the best little come-on for the publishing business and is so easily baited that the most sincere desire of every publisher of note is to have one of his books banned by Boston. The reason is that the books are then ordered by mail direct from publisher and he gets the 40 per cent, which ordinarily goes to the bookseller.

Another Bostonian, E. M. Quimby, writes from the University Club:

This latest demonstration on the part of the mayor of Boston makes it increasingly difficult to realize that we belong to a so-called democracy. If such a ruling as to what may be heard or not heard, seen and not seen, had been made by the Tyrant of Boston; or by Petronius Arbitrator; or even the Admirable Crichton, it would be more easily understood.

It may be a phase of self-delusion in my personal right to discriminate between right and wrong; good things and bad things; justice and injustice, which prompts me to add my feeble protest against the authority which insists on telling me what I shall read, what I shall see and what I shall hear and, incidentally, what I shall taste.

Three more protests ran as follows: From Mrs. Francis V. Bulfinch, Springdale avenue, Dover:

To the Theatre Guild,

Hollis Theatre.

I protest against the action of Mayor Nichols in banning "Strange Interlude" from Boston.

I was born and brought up in Boston, and I am a graduate of

Smith College. I have always been interested in the Theatre and try to see the best of the plays that come to Boston.

Very sincerely,  
MRS. FRANCIS V. BULFINCH.  
(MARGARET S.) BULFINCH.

Miss Theresa Helburn—We wish to be counted among those who are protesting the banning of "Strange Interlude." It is a stupid performance, utterly incompatible for a magistrate of a city of supposedly cultivated and educated taste. We trust you will succeed in giving the performance.

WANDA AND FRITZ TAUBER.  
Directors of the Theatre Guild,  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen—In response to your request over the radio to write Mayor Nichols of Boston concerning his censorship of "Strange Interlude" I want to inform you that I have done as you requested, and now I want to register with you as one who is sick and tired of this kind of interference with things that the people should see and hear. They must think the citizens of this nation are to be treated like a lot of little children.

Sincerely,  
SAMUEL BRAMHALL.

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Benjamin S. Van Wyck, 101 Milk street, Boston.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. Cooper, Mills.

Samuel Bramhall, 31 Hamilton street, Lawrence.

Miss Mary Johnson, 32 Oakview terrace, Jamaica Plain.

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Henry and Isabella Schulz, 4412 Washington street, Roslindale.

Lena C. Parmenter, Fred C. Parmenter, Fred S. Parmenter, 485 Ash street, Boston.

Allyn Brewster McIntyre, 150 State street, Boston.

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## To Address Y. W. C. A.



Rhoda E. McCulloch, editor of the Woman's Press, official organ of the organization, who will address Boston secretariat staff at all-day conference of Y. M. C. A. at Marblehead next Wednesday.

Mrs. George C. Whipple, 21 Chauncey street, Cambridge.

Talcott Parsons, 909 Memorial drive, Cambridge.

John Alden Degen, 77 Waban Hill road, Chestnut Hill.

Samuel A. Levine, 270 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

Joseph B. Groce, 70 State street, Boston.

Horace W. Frost, 74 State street, Boston.

N. N. Duse, 31 Milk street, Boston.

Mary C. Sawyer, 507 Worcester street, Wellesley Hills.

Brookline.

Mrs. Stephen R. Dow, 86 Beacon street, Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. Frederic L. Chase, 285 Governor street, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Summer Brooks, 14 Channing street, Cambridge.

R. W. Fay, 99 Brattle street, Cambridge.

Hale J. Walker, Cambridge.

Robert R. Thurber, 1 Federal street, Boston.

Ernest O. Miller, 5 Fresh Pond lane, Cambridge.

Sylvia Annable, Kennebunkport.

Genevieve M. Fuller, Milton.

Gertrude M. Baker, 144 Prospect street, Fall River.

Grace Morrison Poole, 8 White avenue, Brockton.

Frank Jones, Malden.

Mrs. William Borland, 153 Beacon street.

Miss Loraine Leeson, 256 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

Margaret D. Christian, Wellesley.

Lionel G. Gale, 206 State street, Boston.

Mrs. Herbert Rogers, 166 Clark road, Brookline.

Mrs. George D. Rowell, 25 Fresh Pond avenue, Cambridge.

Blanche Merritt, 9 Portland street, Lynn.

Mrs. Earl Howard, 103 Prospect street, Pawtucket, R. I.

John B. Hawkes, 98 Pinckney street, Boston.

Ralph Potter, Brookline.

Marie R. Kingston, box 4, station A, Boston.

Carlton B. Guild, West Medway.

Florence H. Forté, 50 Carver road, Newton Highlands.

Mrs. James Jackson, 9 Fairfield street, Boston.

Horace Stevens, M. D., 15 Trill street, Cambridge.

I. Norman Levin, 402 Harvard street, Brookline.

Ruth A. Crossman, 60 Dean street, Taunton.

Ruth D. Cutter, 246 Brattle street, Cambridge.

Mary A. Hartwell, Waltham.

James Hitchcock, 6 Strong place, Boston.

Mrs. G. H. Chamberlain, 21 Cumberland avenue, Brookline.

A. E. Prescott, 12 Pinckney street.

Ruth Nutting, 39 Summit avenue, Brookline.

Mrs. F. J. Oakes, 278 Warren street, Brookline.

Ruth E. Perkins, 15 Davis street, West Newton.

Benjamin S. Van Wyck, 101 Milk street.

Miss Mildred R. Howland, 30 Bay State road, Boston.

Mrs. H. N. Berry, 54 Nahant street, Lynn.

Mrs. C. A. Belash, 5 Chestnut street, Boston.

Jane A. Patterson, Wayland.

Mrs. L. W. Riddell, 123 Walker street, Cambridge.

Edward L. Hubbard, 37 Temple place, Boston.

Mrs. A. L. Strauss, 11 Copley street, Brookline.

Dr. E. G. Thorp, Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mrs. Hilbert F. Day, 34 Kirkland street, Cambridge.

Mrs. George A. Cutter, 201 Village avenue, Dedham.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Barnett, 248 Marlborough street, Boston.

Lena E. Odell, 20 Mt. Vernon street, Boston.

Alice F. Marsh, 34 School street, Dedham.

Mrs. H. P. Richmond, Chestnut Hill.

Elizabeth M. Wood, 40 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

Charles S. Grover, 31 Milk street, Boston.

Lola Rantoul, 12 Revere street, Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. Edward W. Perkins, 38 Chestnut street, Wellesley Hills.

S. Agnes Dunham, 46 Lovering street, Boston.

Mrs. C. W. Clark, 38 Concord avenue, Cambridge.

Elsa R. Hart, 36 Fenway, Boston.

Mrs. Carl Rudnick, 35 Columbia street, Brookline.

Mrs. Max Frankel, 12 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

John Alden Degen, 77 Waban Hill road, Chestnut Hill.

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## Guild to Send Mayor Stage Script of Play

Seeks to Placate Nichols on  
"Strange Interlude" Before  
Recourse to Courts

Before having recourse to a Federal injunction to restrain Mayor Nichols from preventing performance of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" in the Hollis Street Theater Sept. 30, representatives of the Theater Guild today sent the acting version of the play to their attorney, Robert G. Dodge, for him to present to the mayor. Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Guild and member of the board of managers, and Lawrence Langner, another member of the board, said that Mayor Nichols would be asked to study the text and to note deletions which have been made and reconsider his ban and base decision on this text rather than the printed book which he read and which has now been sold out by Boston book stores.

Sarcasm accompanied many of the signatures asked for on the first tally today on the postcards of protest which were sent out by the Guild. Margaret Deland, novelist, replied by telegram from Kennebunkport, Me.: "I am amazed and mortified at action of official Boston in banning 'Strange Interlude.' Glad to join committee of protest."

In the 150 cards, letters and telegrams, each stating the writer has recruited four other protestants, there was only one writer who disagreed with the Guild and sided with Mayor Nichols. Dr. J. Dallinger Barney of the Massachusetts General Hospital and lecturer at Harvard Medical School, extended the offer of his services to the Guild, as did Dr. Horace Paine Stevens of 620 Commonwealth avenue. Rev. Raymond A. Chapman of St. Stephen's Church, wrote: "Keep up the fight—to the courts if necessary. We're all with you."

While the Guild was giving out these expressions of opinion, Mrs. Maurice Sapers of Brookline, president of the Women's Scholarship Association, an organization interested in higher education for women which has been in existence for twenty-three years, called at the Ritz-Carlton rooms to ask if any assurance had been received on production as that organization has taken 600 tickets—practically the entire membership—and seeks to sell.

At the same time, Pemberton square was jammed when word spread that the following notice was on display in one of the sidewalk bookstalls at Jackson's Book Store, 28 Pemberton square:

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any person or persons under 75 years of age and living in Boston, who wishes to purchase any of these books—Hamlet—Prints—Brochures—leaflets—pages, or parts or portions of such, which contain, include, or mention such words as—

Ankle—leg—arm—damn—hell—split—piffle—devil—Hades—Whoopee, etc., etc., and so on—

Must first present a signed affidavit from his, or her, or its mother

and countersigned at City Hall, not later than the year 1901, attesting that the earth is flat, that angels do not have wings, that all other nations, creeds, born or unborn, have a right to differ in opinion, or have opinions, from Bostonians; that the Cabots and the Lowells did not descend from a cod or cods or other fish.

When presenting the said affidavit the dime, nickel or Nichols, in payment of such books, pamphlets, etc., above mentioned the dime or other coins must first have been personally tested at the Philadelphia mint and so certified by the director of that mint.

Millions of books have been printed, and about 10,000 are issued each and every year, but we, the publishers, heretofore agree to guarantee that we have read every book, page and word, and that we are in the position, situation and condition to find, point out, know, disclose and explain, each and every word which is banned, prohibited and excluded from the vocabulary of all infants under 75 years young.

Holy of Holies, Boston, Sept. 20, 1929.  
(Signed) JACKSON'S

### Cites Reviews and "Uncle Lads"

Rev. Walter S. Swisher of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church, wrote: "I am all the more surprised at the ban on the play in view of the fact that reviews with all kinds of salacious jokes and indecency more unclad than the law allows are shown freely in Boston. 'Strange Interlude' seriously considers the fundamental problems of life."

Emile Reinhold of the Hotel Kenmore took exception to the ban by "the self-appointed keeper of the morals and virtue of Boston citizens."

Mrs. Frank Chouteau Brown, wife of one of the three readers of books for the "Watch and Ward Society," wrote that she had obtained the four signatures asked for and would endeavor to get more.

Others who reported that they had signed protest cards included Mrs. Charles J. Overlander, 443 Marlboro street; Guy H. Lee, 91 Newbury street; F. H. Church, Jr., 41 Kilby street; Mary L. Wheeler, 91 Pineknay street; Cornelia Brooks Fenno Quintus, 159 Newbury street and Mary Langdon Coffin, 154 Newbury street.

Following a presentation of their side of the case over WEEI at six o'clock last night, in which they were joined by Walter Pritchard Eaton, dramatic critic and author, the Guild representatives issued a written statement that as a result of a conference of Attorney Robert G. Dodge with Guild Counsel Charles Riegleman in New York yesterday the fight for presentation here is carried a step further in the understanding that there are grounds for believing that the Federal courts might take jurisdiction in the matter of banning the play.

The joint statement of Miss Helburn and Mr. Langner was as follows:

"The Guild's fight for the production of its play, 'Strange Interlude,' is carried a step farther as the result of a conference held today with our Boston counsel, after consulting with our New York attorney, who makes it appear that there are grounds for believing that the Federal courts might take jurisdiction in the matter of banning the play."

"The point of law upon which this opinion is based cannot be disclosed for obvious reasons at this time. Before taking so drastic a step as to bring the matter before the Federal courts, the Guild will furnish the mayor with the

## THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1929 OUR MAIL BAG

### FROM JUDGE GRANT

To the Editor of The Herald:

I do not believe in literary censorship. A stream will not rise higher than its source, nor fall much lower. The right to discuss social problems freely is a safeguard to liberty. A play that had run all winter in New York and the gauntlet of London might well have encouraged Mayor Nichols to emulate the example of the saloon keeper, who when asked "Is Michael Doherty good for a drink?" replied "Has he had it?" An easy-going world, outside of Boston, had already accepted the play that has caused all this bother. But our mayor at least has shown himself a man of courage, and as the New York Times hints in its pleasant article "By-Products" yesterday, Boston is entitled to its own opinion even against the world.

The essential inquiry in every controversy is "What are the facts?" Not many who are vociferously discussing this question have read the play. I bought and read it months ago, as I do everything that O'Neill writes. He is an important literary artist, fearless and dynamic. I admire much of his art and some of its dramatic consequences. But I take off my hat to Mayor Nichols for his courageous verdict on "Strange Interlude," in the face of that portion of the younger generation intent on crowning all heroes of irregular sex life as Madonnas.

I submit to the people of Boston a skeleton of facts, which none can controvert, and inquire what mooted issue do the facts subserve. In my opinion the play is a study in morbid sex psychology, Pelon on Ossa in its grotesque sequence of repugnant and most improbable events.

1—Nina, the heroine, whose lover has been killed in the war, and whose marriage to her before his departure has been obstructed by her father's appeal to the lover's sense of honor, leaves home and gives herself successively to half a dozen invalided soldiers.

2—Nina decides to marry a man whom she does not love in order to have a child. She becomes pregnant, but is informed by her mother-in-law of a deep strain of insanity in her husband's family to which her husband is the only exception. She consents to have a child, and thus render her husband happy. Nina convives with a young physician, already an acquaintance, to render her pregnant again, with the result that they fall desperately in love. A child is born, which the husband believes is his, and the drama proceeds like a wounded snake to its lengthy end with his, and her son indifferent to her, bitten, and an ancient lover, a tepid novelist whom she has accused of seducing himself in his own books.

Can any modification in the stage version obliterate the basic muddiness of this plot? The great writings of

the past from the Greek dramatists to the days of Flaubert, however scornful of current morals, have always sought to depict actual truth. But what does "Strange Interlude" portray except sexual vagaries spun out to the dimensions of a disagreeable surgical operation for the deletion of a too smart world?

And one thing more. The New York Times pointed out also yesterday that there were no longer Puritans in Boston. True again. Either the language of respectability or the maw of the young intelligentsia has absorbed them. The name of our censor is Casey, which suggests the race that has largely supplanted them in Boston. As one who has both Brahmin and a Unitarian helped for 30 years to keep the scales of justice even between Puritan and Catholic in this community, I know well the virtues of that race. Chief among them is a spiritual decency and unwillingness to substitute for the things that are lovely and of good report nauseous vagaries masquerading as naturalism.

If in this instance Boston makes herself ridiculous by her ban, so much the better. It was Boston who threw the tea chests overboard a century and a half ago. This challenge by Mayor Nichols to the complacency of the band of untrammelled but self-adoring young men and women who tell us what to read and why, will show at least that our majority, however big game, still purpose to keep seaward under cover. Were Broun Heywood, Sinclair Upton and Edna Millay St. Jim these names) to parade down Park avenue stark naked in midsummer, it would be cool and comfortable, this would be natural as Adam and Eve. One must only to open the current Geographic magazine to see that the native of the primeval Papua do so still. But if the case some successor of Anthony Comstock should invoke an obscure Victorian law that landed them in jail, it would be able to answer to

Robert Grant, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, commended the latter to his stand favoring repeal of the Volstead act. The gist of Dr. Gordon's communication was as follows:

It seems to me that the last and the hope of society is in the education of the people. Until evil is seen to be no law or combination of laws can any adequate way prevent men and women from producing it. . . . Let us, therefore, appeal to Caesar, as indeed you have done, and refuse to rest the integrity of the state upon the wilful thought and methods of sincere, but inhuman men and women."

Within 24 hours from the time Dr. Gordon's letter appeared in print a group of women dry workers, numbering among them the most militant in the country, made sharp reply to Dr. Gordon. One sentence of the reply will suffice:

Dr. Gordon would seem to be, as far as a woman is concerned, something of a superficial anarchist; that is, one who believes that education can do it.

During the past week the secretary of the Constitutional Liberty League, Fredrick W. Cook, turned over to the league the referendum petition for circulation throughout the state. The league must obtain the signatures of 20,000 registered voters by Dec. 15, before the secretary can transmit the initiative referendum to the Legislature.

The league has so organized its efforts that it expects to experience no difficulty in obtaining the signatures. It will also be prepared to obtain additional 5000 early next year in event that the Legislature fails to pass the repeal bill, in order to carry the question to the voters at the next election.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

An active campaign is to be conducted on both sides. The letters of Walker and Dr. Gordon are the first of many that it is expected will come from persons who have changed attitude on the prohibition subject. The drys will also be prepared to counter propaganda and some in-ming months are ahead.

It seems to be little doubt that Franco-Americans of Massachusetts, numbers of whom voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, are quite solidly entrenched within

### By WENDELL D. HOWE

There have been four outstanding developments in the news of the past week having a direct bearing on the political situation in Massachusetts, all of which are worthy of mention. In the order in which they occurred, these developments were as follows:

1.—The announcement of the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor emeritus of Old South Church, supporting the movement for the repeal of the Baby Head act.

2.—The renewed enthusiasm of the Franco-Americans of Massachusetts for Republican party, so clearly shown in the complimentary dinner in Boston United States Senator Felix Hebert Rhode Island.

3.—The collapse of the Roosevelt Club attempt to cause disruption within the publican party and the retirement of local Committeeman Louis K. Liggett, which has succeeded only in bringing wholesale resignations from that

4.—The banning of the Pulitzer prize "Strange Interlude," from Boston Mayor Nichols, probable candidate for United States senator, who may not be to what extent he has weakened candidacy.

### DR. GORDON'S STAND

Dr. Gordon, in his letter to Joseph P. Keefe, former speaker of the Massachusetts House, commended the latter to his stand favoring repeal of the Volstead act. The gist of Dr. Gordon's communication was as follows:

It seems to me that the last and the hope of society is in the education of the people. Until evil is seen to be no law or combination of laws can any adequate way prevent men and women from producing it. . . . Let us, therefore, appeal to Caesar, as indeed you have done, and refuse to rest the integrity of the state upon the wilful thought and methods of sincere, but inhuman men and women."

Within 24 hours from the time Dr. Gordon's letter appeared in print a group of women dry workers, numbering among them the most militant in the country, made sharp reply to Dr. Gordon. One sentence of the reply will suffice:

Dr. Gordon would seem to be, as far as a woman is concerned, something of a superficial anarchist; that is, one who believes that education can do it.

During the past week the secretary of the Constitutional Liberty League, Fredrick W. Cook, turned over to the league the referendum petition for circulation throughout the state. The league must obtain the signatures of 20,000 registered voters by Dec. 15, before the secretary can transmit the initiative referendum to the Legislature.

The league has so organized its efforts that it expects to experience no difficulty in obtaining the signatures. It will also be prepared to obtain additional 5000 early next year in event that the Legislature fails to pass the repeal bill, in order to carry the question to the voters at the next election.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

An active campaign is to be conducted on both sides. The letters of Walker and Dr. Gordon are the first of many that it is expected will come from persons who have changed attitude on the prohibition subject. The drys will also be prepared to counter propaganda and some in-ming months are ahead.

It seems to be little doubt that Franco-Americans of Massachusetts, numbers of whom voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, are quite solidly entrenched within

the Republican fold. They give every indication that they intend to remain there. Their enthusiasm was evident at the dinner on Tuesday night in the Hotel Statler in honor of United States Senator Felix Hebert of Rhode Island, the first Franco-American to be elected to the upper branch of Congress—and an exceedingly staunch Republican.

Senator Hebert never wastes the opportunity to let the people of common ancestry with him know that he is a Republican, that he believes in the principles of the party thoroughly and he has little sympathy for mugwumps. He showed the other night that he has little sympathy with those who attempt to discredit political organizations, who try to wreck them by boring from within, or who try to set themselves up on a pedestal above them.

His remarks on this score were published, but the diplomatic way in which he led up to the subject could not be given for want of space. He said: "A distinguished European once said that in America every one believes himself to be a statesman; that like a million ants on a log floating in the stream, every ant thinks it is steering the log. I sincerely hope this may continue to be so. Let us boast of it. The fact is that under our form of government, the station, is called upon to pass judgment on the management of our government at each succeeding election. It follows, then, that every one in America does have a voice in the conduct of our political affairs, and that is what makes our country the most glorious and the most powerful and the most prosperous on earth."

"But," continued the senator, and then he assailed those who oppose party organization and party responsibility—without which there is grave doubt that the government of the United States would have survived as a republic.

LOSING IN MEMBERSHIP

Judge Raoul Beaudreau of Marlboro, who was appointed to the bench of the superior court by Gov. Allen, was one of the guests of the evening, and made a happy appearance. By appointing him, Gov. Allen has established a deep bond of friendship with the Franco-Americans of the state, and they are a most appreciative people.

The Roosevelt Club, after its fiasco of last Tuesday evening, when about 35 members only responded to the call of the president for a special meeting in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, appears to be losing in membership. A short time ago the membership was announced as 800. A few days later the president said the number was 714. It would be interesting, perhaps, to know what it is now.

Strangely enough, only a few of the members who attended the meeting actually participated in the voting on the various resolutions which were allowed to go to a vote. For instance, on what was regarded as the most important resolution of all, that setting forth the announcement that in matters of man-management the chairman of the Republican party in the state, the vote for the resolution was 15 to 4 against.

Strictly speaking, none of the resolutions adopted at the meeting have any standing so far as the club itself is concerned, as there was not a quorum present. The president only a few days before had said that 50 members constituted a quorum of the club.

LIGGETT NOT MENTIONED

It was significant, perhaps, that no resolution mentioning National Committeeman Liggett was offered. There would have been some fireworks had such a resolution made an appearance, for there were several members of the club present who were interested solely

## Boston Daily Globe

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## "Not Be Used as a Tool"

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# BAN ON "STRANGE INTERLUDE" WILL PROVE SERIOUS POLITICAL BLUNDER FOR MAYOR NICHOLS

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in that phase of the situation. They were ready to have their say in opposition to the entire proceedings and then sever their connection with the organization on the spot. As it was, an amount of effort could induce such persons as Frank B. Hall of Worcester, former chairman of the Republican state committee, and Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder of Worcester, present vice-chairman of the state committee, who were present, to speak or otherwise take part in the special meeting.

Only one individual's resignation as a director of the club has been made public by the president thus far—that of Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, House chairman of the legislative committee on ways and means, and one of the ablest men ever to sit in the Massachusetts General Court. The fact is, however, that there have been large numbers of resignations. Mayor Nichols has made a peculiar start as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, at which his friends assert he is pointing. His banning of the "Strange Interlude" in Boston, which has brought more ridicule on a city that is already the laughing stock of the world because of its ridiculous censorship practices, is hardly expected to win votes, for no one seriously believes that the mayor is thinking of running for high political office on a purist platform.

MAYOR'S ENTHUSE

It is rather a pity that the mayor, or his advisers, chose such a course, for Mayor Nichols has made a name for himself as the chief executive of the members, to city and can point with considerable pride to some of the accomplishments which have been made during his four-aid, to in- things stand at the present time all of the accomplishments will be forgotten, while he will never be able to shake the cry, "He banned 'Strange Interlude.'" History will thus remember him, not for his financial record, not for the establishment of the Boston port authority, not for his Boston traffic commission, not for many other worth-while creations for which he has been responsible, but as a contributor to further indignities which Bostonians must suffer when they leave the confines of their narrow streets to venture forth, whether it be to foreign capitals or to Hickville Cor-d play," the

CLERGY

The censorship idea is wrong at the core. The only thing thus far accomplished by the order to ban "Strange Interlude" has been to stimulate interest in the play, to cause many thousands of people to buy and read it in book form who otherwise would not have been interested, and to antagonize other thousands of people needlessly.

From the political standpoint, at least, Mayor Nichols has committed what the Japanese would call hara-kiri. He will be wise indeed if he finds a way out of the dilemma in which he now finds himself.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1929

STUPID AND JUVENILE

[From the Hartford Courant]

On the ground that "Strange Interlude" presents a "disgusting spectacle of immorality and an advocacy of atheism, of domestic infidelity and the destruction of unborn life," Mayor Nichols of Boston has reiterated his refusal to allow Eugene O'Neill's drama to be presented in his city. According to the mayor, representatives of the Theater Guild who talked with him about the play produced no new facts to cause him to alter his opinion of it.

This is all very stupid and juvenile. Obviously the special statute under which the mayor, police commissioner and chief justice of the municipal court of Boston are empowered to revoke or suspend licenses for theatrical performances in that city was meant solely as a safeguard against obscene displays on the stage. It is absurd to suppose that the act conferred the mantle of dramatic critic upon political shoulders. Yet these three men mulishly persist in banning the play despite the protests of intelligent men and women, including the Pulitzer prize committee, who have seen or read "Strange Interlude" and found it a magnificent drama.

If Boston simply allows its officials to prevent the production of this play, the city is in for a barren theatrical season. Men who do not like domestic infidelity can hardly be expected to pass very much of Shakespeare's work. Cynicism will probably be driven outside the city limits because he is not God fearing, and one shudders at the thought of what the mayor would do and say if the Guild attempted to produce "The Cenci."

## TOOK THE "SENSE" OUT OF CENSORSHIP

[From the Worcester Telegram]

It is not clear whether Boston will, after all, get a chance to see "Strange Interlude," but the todo stirred up by Mayor Nichols' action in banning the play seems reasonably certain to make Boston see how silly Boston is.

And that will be a gain. Boston has been strangely willing to tolerate utterly stupid censorship of literary and dramatic material. For the most part, the performances in absurdity have been given by the police head. Now the thing has spread to the mayor himself. That part of Boston which has done no more than raise superior eyebrow while sister cities hooted at the antics of its official clumps stamping their flat feet upon Dr. Pangloss and his company, who were to be viewed with suspicion because of unpopularity, is now coming to feel that it ought to do something for the preservation of its reputation for ordinary intelligence. There is prospect that its protest will be sufficiently vigorous to bring about improvement. It is entitled to a bit of sense in censorship.

## CENSORSHIP AGAIN

[From the New Haven Journal-Courier]

We have no comment to make upon the justice of Boston's ban of the Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," one of America's great plays. None seems necessary. But there is humor, we believe, in a study of Boston's consistency in the matter.

The inveterate foe of censorship is consistency. Once adventured on the road of suppression, the wisest censor learns the unhappy fact that the world is not organized in blacks and whites, but contains a terrifying confusion of neutralities in browns and grays. No play is wholly bad; no book is wholly and there is no standard by which one salacious novel can be compared with the next. The result is that censorship is largely a series of uncorrelated, spasmodic leaps in the aesthetic dark. The censor rules out a work that should plainly pass and permits one that should plainly be banned. He suppresses something that should be suppressed and takes similar action against something quite innocent. Or, as Boston has done in this case, he retires an artistic masterpiece in one guise while allowing it in the other.

For the published version of "Strange Interlude," containing many purple passages deleted from the playing version, has sold steadily in Boston for months. There has been no difficulty in buying it, even in public bookstores, and an examination of the crime reports of the city shows that its effect has been undecernible. Why, then, should the playing version be banned? It cannot be that Boston thinks actions sinful when expressed in human terms which are pure when only written down in words. And it is not that. Boston has merely made one of the illogical leaps in the dark which characterizes censorship everywhere. Lacking a code, a principle, a standard, it has lugged at random and not "Strange Interlude." We should like to see statistics on the sales increase of the book version in the next few weeks.

anscript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

## Guild to Send Mayor Stage Script of Play

### Seeks to Placate Nichols on "Strange Interlude" Before Recourse to Courts

Before having recourse to a Federal injunction to restrain Mayor Nichols from preventing performance of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" in the Hollis Street Theatre Sept. 30, representatives of the Theater Guild today sent the acting version of the play to the mayor, Miss Theresa Helburn, executive director of the Guild and member of the board of managers, and Lawrence Langner, another member of the board, said that Mayor Nichols would be asked to study the text and to note deletions which have been made and reconsider his ban and base decision on this text rather than the printed book which he read and which has now been sold out by Boston book stores.

Sarcasm accompanied many of the signatures asked for on the first tally today on the postcards of protest which were sent out by the Guild. Margaret Deland, novelist, replied by telegram from Kennebunkport, Me.: "I am amazed and mortified at action of official Boston in banning 'Strange Interlude.' Glad to join committee of protest."

In the 120 cards, letters and telegrams, each stating the writer has recruited four other protestants, there was only one writer who disagreed with the Guild and sided with Mayor Nichols. Dr. I. Dallinger Barry of the Massachusetts General Hospital and lecturer at Harvard Medical School, extended the offer of his services to the Guild, as did Dr. Horace Palmer Stevens of 820 Commonwealth avenue. Rev. Raymond A. Chapman of St. Stephen's Church, wrote: "Keep up the fight to the courts if necessary. We're all with you."

While the Guild was giving out these expressions of opinion, Mrs. Maurice Sapers of Brookline, president of the Women's Scholarship Association, an organization interested in higher education for women which has been in existence for twenty-three years, called at the Ritz-Carlton rooms to ask if any assurance had been received on production as that organization has taken 600 tickets—practically the entire membership—and seeks to sell.

At the same time, Pemberton square was jammed when word spread that the following police was on display in one of the sidewalk bookstalls at Jackson's Book Store, 28 Pemberton square:

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any person or persons under 75 years of age and living in Boston, who wishes to purchase any of these books—Hamlet—Prints—Brochures—leaflets—pages, or parts or portions of such, which contain, include, or mention such words as—

Ankle—leg—arm—damn—hell—split—piffle—devil—Hades—whoopee, etc., etc., and so on—

Must first present a signed affidavit from his, or her, or its mother

manders did not appreciate Veraart's art: He "is not an actor—he only thinks he is."

"There is no more difficult class of playgoers than the devoted parents, aunts, cousins and acquaintances at an amateur performance, who encumbered with family pride and convinced of their right to an evening's amusement, whisper to one another their uncritical admiration and even laugh good-humoredly if the heroine forgets her lines." Veraart found promise in Jenny. As for the others: "Strange that people should fancy they can act because they have learnt to commit verses to memory and have donned fine costumes." When Jenny complained of spectators laughing though text and situations should have moved them, Veraart answered: "Take this from me—act for the two or three, for the few who live in it, who understand. The others don't exist. If only those few are present, it's all right, it's delightful to be an actor; but if there are none, not a single one in a full house like this, then it is hell."

Living with Margaret as a friend Jenny showed ignorance and indifference regarding financial matters. She had her family's sovereign coin to differ from her. She was convinced that as soon as she appeared on the stage as a professional actress, all material difficulties would disappear. She always considered herself to be rich as long as she carried a purse containing a few shillings, and as soon as it was empty, encroached upon the dime of some one else without the slightest scruple. Boastfully careless, she would above forget the bills she had thrust in a drawer. Having made a contract with Mander Theatre, she was to receive three pounds a month, but she ally tested for temptations in shop windows. Her parents would not aid her "in and so on, direction which can only have a bad effect upon her character, and which will bring shame and dishonor to our name, the only thing of value still left to us."

Her betrothed Nico Maes frowned on her ambition and was vexed by her persistence in it. "I can believe in the ideas of a poet or a torse, here musician, but not in those of an actor—a comedian. What he arouses of us have desire for beauty is usually mere sensuality, or else why shouldn't an old word, and ugly actress have just as good a chance as a pretty one? . . . My point of view—don't you understand, the infernal horror of Jenny being mixed up plain, each it, giving herself up to it? That night of 'Marieke' I heard some one bannied, and me remark that she had pretty legs. I could hardly restrain myself from hitting the fellow, but at the same time knew I was a fool; every one under 75 thought of actresses like that; I had spoken so myself many times about them."

**Cites Revue.** The Little Theatre directed by Manders, whose leading woman was Lena Rev. Waterburg, was not a first class house, but there was opportunity for Jenny to learn. Invited to take tea with Lena, she was most impressed by the portraits of three divorced husbands harmoniously occupying together the top of the play in the same bureau. Margaret at this time noticed that Jenny's attention began to be with all ladies more concentrated on the erotic and the sensual in books and plays; she was shown thrilled the most by trying to find out whether the loves in the plays and interlude books were "real," resembling those she witnessed in the theatre. She recently produced when a "tarty" part was assigned to her and played by her in a most sensual manner. And in this play she gave an imitation of Lena Terburg, with more to self-appointed body laced into a tight corset, trying to be prepossessing. Manders said virtue of Jenny as she left by the stage door. "Damn it, you've pith in you. You're Mrs. Fra sport, a cheeky little kid." This Manders did not think small beer of himself. "Ah, believe me, my dear ladies, that's the miserable part of our profession. When a man like me is endowed with the unfortunate faculty of being able to act with absolute naturalness, standing above technique as I do, more. The foolish playgoer imagines that it's quite simple, that every part I play is as it were, purposely written to fit me."

Reviewing this comedy taken from the French the leading critic praised Manders and Lena. No word for Jenny. But another critic found it extraordinary that Jenny, a young girl of a patrician family, was able to portray Pinckney as a coquette with natural ease "in a dialect full of characteristic and even Stevens overfervent details."

The narrator reproached Jenny for her close association with Manders, subtle Don Juan. "A man of his age and in his position to be in love with his pupil—a mere flapper. It's disgraceful."

"But, Greet, the poor thing can't help that any more than I can help making it."

There came a day when, touring, Jenny left Manders not daring to stay alone with him. "Sitting opposite to him in the train, I was able to see him. He looked exactly as he really is, see that he dyes his hair, that half of his anecdotes fight for lies or camouflaged, how it has become his second nature to say nice step furtherings, flattering things about my hair or my clothes, or his joy at being with me. . . . I believe that stage folk never do feel anything clearly any more. In the mean time they seem to lose their own feelings because of those complex. The jokes they have lived through in all their parts, and which they have adapted and made their own. I suppose that is why they are all so often in love. "The because the atmosphere is so impregnated with it, and that is why no girl confederacy think there's something abnormal about you if you don't."

Nico in a stilted letter to the narrator, Margaret, broke his engagement. Fortunately for her—her indignant or passionately imploring letters were torn in time up and a short and haughty one in reply was substituted—Veraart wished Jenny to join a company he was forming for "The House of Joy," a theatre with high ideals. Her friend the school-teacher was to be the dramatist, obvious before she had been his adviser in years past. Veraart was promised capital and matter for the Federal courts, the Guild will furnish the mayor with the

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#### PLYMOUTH THEATRE

##### "Jealousy"

Miss Fay Bainter, one of the most popular of the younger stars of the American stage, will appear Monday evening at the Plymouth Theatre, for an engagement of two weeks, in Eugene Walter's Americanized version of Louis Verneuil's play, "Jealousy." She comes direct from a six months' engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, where it was produced by A. M. W. As the title implies, "Jealousy" centers itself with a conflict between two people, lovers, marry so that they continue their blissful association. On their wedding night, however, the spectre of another man, a friend of the girl's, intervenes, and so arouses suspicions of the husband that he drives nearly frantic with jealousy, cover his duplicity, the wife reveals falsehoods, telling lie after lie, in an attempt to appease the husband's suspicions, but these deceptions are partly effective, with the result a tragedy is precipitated that ends in the husband and wife in the murder of the girl's former friend. Melvyn Douglas will be seen in Bainter's support.

#### SUBERT APOLLO THEATRE

##### "The Black Crook"

"The Black Crook," which opened limited engagement tomorrow night at the Subert Apollo Theatre, is an immortal fairy tale on which the most musical comedy, to say nothing of grand opera. It is genuine dramatic fantasy, inspired by the Drury Lane pantomimes and the parent of the modern revue. A gorgeous old extravaganza, a few years, is known by hearsay to many, but few have any real notion of its mass, money and thrills. This ambitious revival, have retained of the time-honored scenes, character tableaux; the "Impressible Incense" scene, the subterranean vaults with devils and lamp in very red velvet, the grotto of Stalacta, with its blonde, beautiful Fairy Queen, illuminated gardens of Wolfenstein, moonlight, the famous Amazon scene, the "grand manoeuvre des Amazons" and the grand triple sword combat, "elaborate transformation scene," and "triumph of the power of love." There are specialty numbers with full corps de ballet. "Ta-Ra-Ra-De-Ay," by Katherine Reece, actress, danced so on. Prominent in the cast are Byron Hatfield, Anthony J. Tom Collins, Charley Reilly, J. Wheeler, Archie Onri, Lezandre, Howard, Katherine Reece, Edith Peck, Maxine Arnold, Hazel Cox, Gloria, George Hermann, George W. Milton, Frome, John Pulco, LeSeur, Jack Yarbrough, Ruth G. Maya Kella, Era Touraou, Viola Pea, Edna Molte, Stell von Weber, Bogen, 50 corymbes and a ballet of specialty dancers.

#### SUBERT THEATRE

##### "Animal Crackers"

"Animal Crackers," latest stage medium for the Marx Brothers, of a three weeks' engagement at the Subert Theatre tomorrow night. This musical comedy, reputed to be in Marxian humor, and in musical song, with incidental pageant of step furtherings, flattering things about my hair or my clothes, or his joy at being with me. . . . I believe that stage folk never do feel anything clearly any more. In the mean time they seem to lose their own feelings because of those complex. The jokes they have lived through in all their parts, and which they have adapted and made their own. I suppose that is why they are all so often in love. "The because the atmosphere is so impregnated with it, and that is why no girl confederacy think there's something abnormal about you if you don't."

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## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, SEPT 24, 1929

## SAYS NO CUT WOULD SAVE "INTERLUDE"

### Mayor Sends Reply to Miss Helburn

### Has Read Stage Version; Thousands of Protests Pour In

The "Strange Interlude" episode seems to be at an end, so far, at least, as Mayor Nichols is concerned, for he wrote yesterday to Miss Theresa Helburn, representative of the Theatre Guild, that even though he had read the stage version of the play sent to him by the guild, and though he could suggest deletions, there would be "none that would leave a play which in my official capacity I could defend."

#### Mayor Nichols' Letter







# Boston Traveler

## Talks to Clergy on Censorship



THE REV. A. C. THOMAS  
URGES DELAY

The Rev. Dr. George E. Heath of Malden said he had talked with many of those who had seen the play, "and if they can be believed, it will be a great swamp of dirt and filth to wade through for the sake of arriving at a moral. Our action should be on knowledge of the book, but action should not be a brake on a good movement. There should be no action to put us in an unfavorable light when the fact are known."

Dr. Heath then suggested postponement until the next meeting.

The Rev. L. O. Hartman of Zion's

## Asks Methodists to Support Mayor



ALBERT R. MACKUSICK

Herald, created a gale of laughter when he said with the president of Boston University listening, that "Strange Interlude" is today in Boston University. "It is considered seriously there," he said, "and properly so."

He urged action on knowledge of the whole book and not on excerpts. He said the play must be considered on the standpoint of the whole. "There are moral lessons in that play," he declared, "and I think I have never seen anything as strong as the climax. Boston is becoming a 'nay nay' place where

we prohibit almost anything."

At this point the Rev. Dr. F. T. Pomeroy of Newton moved that the question be laid on the table, and when the vote was taken the chair declared the motion carried. Dr. Heath objected, saying that two-thirds had not voted for it. A new vote was taken, and the chair declared the motion lost. Motion then passed to appoint a committee of three.

### DEFENDS PLAY

The Rev. H. H. Meyer, for years editor of Methodist Sunday school publications and now dean of the Boston University school of religious education and social service, defended the play. He urged the meeting not to act until a competent committee should go into the matter. He said he had seen the play. He said, "If we centre attention on the verbiage of some of the characters it would be repulsive and I would withdraw. If you wanted to bar from the stage all language that is banned from drawing rooms you would take away half of the attraction of the stage."

"The play for adults has a profound lesson worth teaching. I don't advise high school pupils to see it. For the people ready to see it the play can do some good."

Here, the Rev. L. J. Radcliffe moved that the question be submitted to a committee of three. The motion was adopted.

### MANY PRAISE MAYOR

The matter was the subject of many sermons yesterday in churches in and around Boston. The sermons were preached as the result of a letter sent out to all Protestant clergymen.

The mayor was praised for his stand by practically all of the ministers.

Meantime the Theatre Guild was waiting to hear from Mayor Nichols, to whom they sent a night letter which stated that conditions "made it imperative" that they have the mayor's answer by tonight.

The guild's night letter, which was sent after a conference last night in New York, of the directors of that body, follows:

"After a full meeting of the guild board of managers the guild has decided that it cannot wait indefinitely for your views on the acting version of 'Strange Interlude.' The fact that thousands of people have paid for their tickets to see this play and that the theatre has been held dark for months to house the play on Sept. 30, makes it imperative that he have an answer by Monday night, Sept. 23. 'Your honor has already specified in black and white the portions of the play as they appear in the printed book that you object to. We take our stand on the acting version. It cannot take you more than a few minutes to compare the corresponding passages of the acting version with the passages objected to."

"We trust that your indisposition will not prevent your making this effort in view of the number of people who are awaiting your decision. We have already expressed the belief that the acting version is unobjectionable, and commend in every respect with the laws of Massachusetts."

The letter sent out to the ministers was signed by a committee of ministers, headed by Bishop Samuel G. Babcock of the Episcopal diocese of this state.

With the letter was sent a six-page printed booklet containing what the committee considered excerpts of an improper nature from the play. The booklet was compiled by a layman member of the committee, Albert R. MacKusick of Brookline, a member of Tremont Temple.

### LETTER TO CLERGY

The letter, which was signed by several of the most prominent Protestant churchmen in the community, follows: Boston, Sept. 23, 1929.

There is a moral issue before our community. Mayor Nichols has prohibited 'Strange Interlude' from being presented on the Boston stage. The mayor is being severely criticised.

We are enclosing a few extracts from 'Strange Interlude' for you to read. A few changes have been made therein in an attempt to meet obvious objections. However, the meaning of the play is the same and any version of the text cannot, in our opinion, change the repulsive features inherent in the play.

The Christian ministry should articulate on this issue. If after reading the enclosure you feel free to publicly support the mayor, we

would be glad to have you say so to your people and from your pulpit. Bishop Samuel G. Babcock of Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., Park Street Congregational Church.

Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, D. D., Brookline Baptist Church.

Rev. Lynn J. Radcliffe, College Avenue Methodist Church, Somerville.

Rev. Robert Watson, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Lord's Day League.

Mr. Alfred H. Colby, member Park Street Church.

Mr. Albert R. MacKusick, member Tremont Temple.

## BUSHNELL RAPS CENSORSHIP

Places Too Much Power in Hands of Individual, Dist. Atty. Says

## FAVORS SYSTEM OF A PLAY JURY

We who live and work in Greater Boston are held up to the world as 1,500,000 yokels who must first seek the approval of the politicians of what we read, see or hear, said Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell at a meeting of the Central Square Business Men's Association last night.

Speaking on the subject, "Censorship and Massachusetts Law," he said, in part:

### EXTREME DANGER

I do not criticize the sincerity of the mayor of Boston in banning 'Strange Interlude,' nor do I venture an opinion of the play, which I have not read. But I desire to point out the extreme danger in concentrating in the hands of one individual the right to say what the adult population of this community shall see, read or hear.

"Under the terms of the present statute a mayor of a city is vested with the absolute power of granting licenses for theatrical exhibitions. A play cannot go on without this license issued by the mayor."

It comes as a distinct shock to thousands of New Englanders who have audaciously presumed that they are old enough to think for themselves to know that such absolute power is vested in the mayor of a city.

Even the most ardent defenders of conditions in our municipalities, many of which reek with graft and corruption, have never claimed that mayors are fitted to be the moral or intellectual leaders of the community. The people have seldom felt that the flag of purity has been consistently waved by municipal governments. They have never felt that they must look to the sacrosanct portals of a municipal building to receive the portent which bids them see or not to see.

Under this law a production of Hamlet could be barred on the ground that it was depressing to the spirit of the community and the mayor would have the legal right to refuse the people of this city to see the lecherous spectacle of 'Peter Pan.'

The mayor should be obliged, on receipt of notice from the producers, within a reasonable time to indicate whether he considers a play objectionable. If he does, a jury should be drawn from a selected list to go to New York at the

expense of the producers and view the play as it is produced. If they disagree with the mayor, the mayor's opinion should be disregarded. The jury should consist of 12 or more citizens of Greater Boston and should represent a cross section of the population of Massachusetts. It should be selected from the theatre-going public, whether they sit in the balcony or in the orchestra.

A play jury would simply be carrying out the theory of checks and balances which the law provides for books and literature. If a district court judge decides against a publisher or a bookseller an appeal to the superior court brings the matter to the district attorney and if he decides to prosecute, 12 impartial men, representing the community, pass on the case.

This law may not be perfect, but it at least provides safeguards against ill-considered actions by one individual. But the fact is that the book law does not make a censor of any one public official, while the law now under discussion does.

## BAN TO STAND, MAYOR INFORMS THEATRE GUILD

Opposed to Play in Any Version—Hits 'Old-Fashioned Code'

## BAPTIST MINISTERS IN HEATED DEBATE

After he had examined what he termed a "sensationally polished" stage version of "Strange Interlude," Mayor Nichols last night reiterated that the play should be produced in a Boston theatre.

In his opinion the Pulitzer prize play by Eugene O'Neill "in any version glorifies an indefensible standard of conduct and an abject code of morals."

### NOTICES GUILD

The chief executive's verdict was made known in a letter to Mrs. Theresa Heburn and Lawrence Laumer, representatives of the Theatre Guild, which intended to produce the drama at the Hollis Street Theatre only to be halted by the official edict.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the guild in Boston continued to organize a committee of protest against the action of Mayor Nichols. The ban of the mayor means that, if they intend to stage the drama in this section, they have the following alternatives:

They can demand that the play be reviewed by a board consisting of Mayor Nichols, Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner of Boston, and Chief Justice Wilfred B. Carter of the municipal court, which could reverse the mayor's decision; an attempt can be made to obtain an injunction in the federal court restraining Mayor Nichols from interfering with the production of the play; or the drama can be staged in a theatre outside Boston.

A survey made yesterday by The Herald showed that only in two cities in Greater Boston is "Strange Interlude" certain of finding a haven of safety. These are Quincy and Lynn, easily accessible from the centre of Boston, the mayors of which declared that they will permit the play to be shown within the confines of their municipalities.

Under this law a production of Hamlet could be barred on the ground that it was depressing to the spirit of the community and the mayor would have the legal right to refuse the people of this city to see the lecherous spectacle of 'Peter Pan.'

The mayor should be obliged, on receipt of notice from the producers, within a reasonable time to indicate whether he considers a play objectionable. If he does, a jury should be drawn from a selected list to go to New York at the

# DESIST, CRIES CENSOR, AS THEATRE PATRONS HISS MEAN VILLAIN

"We Won't Stand for It in Boston," Declares Silverman

## THREATENS TO CLOSE 'THE BLACK CROOK'

Manager's Explanation, If Is Part of Show, Is Unavailing

By WALTON MORTON

When the villain makes the grim picket ring with his evil "How, how, how," and the hero checks his chains in disarray, a Boston audience simply must not hiss him, however much they may want to. And when that same villain bids the hero slave, rot, and die, for all he cares, there is still no hissing permitted. Not in Boston.

Such was the mandate laid down by Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman at the opening performance of "The Black Crook," last night, in the Apollo Theatre. Mr. Silverman was backed and supplemented in his ukase by none other than Joseph J. Mikolajewski, clerk in the office of City Commissioner John M. Casey, and the command was delivered to Saul Abraham, manager of the production at the end of the first act.

"We found out later that the noise was part of the atmosphere of the play and recalled the time 40 years ago when hissing the villain was part of the playgoers' privileges. Nevertheless we found that the hissing last night was creating a disturbance and ordered it to stop. We do believe such a practice should not be permitted in Boston theatres and it will not be tolerated."

Christopher Morley, who made a curiously speech at the end of the first act in which he outlined the history of the famous old "leg show," was entirely non-plussed at the anti-hiss order, when The Herald reporter brought it to his attention.

"Of course," he said, "the hissing is as much a part of the play as its music or its scenery. But this is their town, not mine. If we get orders to this effect, all we can do is obey."

"The Black Crook" is what Mr. Morley describes as an "oddity." Its plot is along the familiar line of Faust, while its lines are in the stilted language of the middle 19th century. According to Mr. Morley, it is supposed to have the same antique charm as an old music box or a Currier & Ives print. It first appeared in 1866 and was widely touted as the first "leg show," albeit its chorus and principals wear eight or 10 times as much covering as the girls in a current revue. And in keeping with the general favor of the piece, it has always been the habit of the Hoboken audiences to signify their approval or disapproval with shouts, cheers or hisses. But all that was in Hoboken.

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gan. "This is part of the show."

"Never mind," answered Mr. Silverman. "I have an idea that there is a clique which the management has planned here to start all this hissing. There's a city ordinance which forbids any members of an audience from taking part in a production."

"Well," countered the manager, "what if we had a full house of paid admissions and they began to hiss?"

"In that case," answered Mr. Silverman, "the manager must come out on the stage and order the hissing stopped. And if they don't stop, he must order the performance to cease. And if he doesn't do this, we'll take his license away from him."

Mr. Silverman, over the telephone from his home later, said that early in the evening one of the city censors at the Apollo Theatre sent word to Mr. Casey, who was at the Plymouth Theatre, telling him about the outbreak of hissing during "The Black Crook," and of the disturbance created by a group of men who were placed throughout the theatre evidently for that purpose.

"Mr. Casey asked me," continued Mr. Silverman, "to go see the manager of the theatre and to see to it that the disturbance, if any, was stopped. I found out that hissing and jeering came from the groups planted in the audience for that purpose and I then told the manager that it must stop."

"We found out later that the noise was part of the atmosphere of the play and recalled the time 40 years ago when hissing the villain was part of the playgoers' privileges. Nevertheless we found that the hissing last night was creating a disturbance and ordered it to stop. We do believe such a practice should not be permitted in Boston theatres and it will not be tolerated."

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# 'INTERLUDE' FOR QUINCY

## Play Banned by Hub to Be Shown Monday

Quincy, the Massachusetts settlement that first hurled open defiance at Boston Puritan "morals," nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, will again defy Boston convention by staging "Strange Interlude" in its largest theater Monday.

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath, chief executive of the city whose founder was arrested by Miles Standish and sent back to England because he was "a dangerous man in the new country," confirmed the report of the New York Theater Guild. Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston made the Boston ban final as the mayor of Quincy described as the place "where American independence was born," assured the public that there would be a positive showing.

Under the old "Stone Temple" lie the bones of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, two presidents who lived in Quincy.

John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence, also lived in the Massachusetts city that will see the banned play. The length of the run of the play will depend upon the opinion of the mayor after he sees the play, and of course on "gate receipts."

"I have never seen the play," Mayor McGrath states, "neither have I read it. I cannot pass judgment on it until I see it with an open mind. I shall allow it to be presented in Quincy."

A statement issued to the press by Robert F. Sisk, local representative of the Guild, it was said:

"Now that it has completed arrangements for the presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in Quincy, the Theatre Guild asks the public to suspend judgment on the merits of this play until they have witnessed it."

"The Guild is sorry that it cannot ask the owners of the Hollis St. Theatre to assume the risk of a trial performance and possible loss of its license. If the Guild owned its own theater in Boston, that risk would be assumed and the law tested."

"Under the circumstances, the Guild is forced to ask its subscribers to attend the play in a nearby city, where it may recognize its inalienable right to private judgment."

part of the clergy here will take place, depends on the reaction to publication of the official announcement in the morning."

The Rev. Frank T. Littorin, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Quincy, was strong in his denunciation of the play, and of the engagement of the Quincy Theatre as its show place.

"I am very strongly opposed to the play," he said, "and I wrote to Mayor McGrath only yesterday to let him know that I did not approve of his action in endorsing it. Now that he has actually made arrangements to have it brought here, I shall do everything in my power to forestall it. The play is highly immoral and unfit to be seen. I shall oppose its presentation here to the very last."

The Rev. William Shaw, pastor of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal Church, was equally strong in his denunciation of the play, and the engagement of the Quincy Theatre.

### Censorship Warranted

"I have written to Mayor McGrath in protest against the play," he stated. "Despite the fact that I have not seen the play, the excerpts I have examined carefully lead me to the belief that if any censorship is warranted, then this play certainly should come under the ban."

The Rev. J. Harrison Thompson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Quincy, stated flatly that he will go to Mayor McGrath this morning, and personally urge that the latter's permission for the opening of the play be withdrawn.

"I haven't seen the play," he declared on hearing that the Guild planned to start performances in Quincy, "but from what I've heard and read, it is all Mayor Nichols said. The Boston Mayor is right. A play with such a background of immorality cannot be changed to permit of decent performances."

### Laymen Rise to Attack

Other Quincy ministers were equally blunt in their denunciation of the play, and announced themselves ready to take the matter up with the Mayor at once, with a view to insuring against its being shown in the city of presidents.

Prominent lay figures in Quincy also rose to the attack last night on learning of the settlement on the Quincy Theatre.

Thompson King, famous philanthropist, and one of the wealthiest citizens of the south shore, was bitter last night in his denunciation of Mayor McGrath.

"'Strange Interlude' is a nasty play," he declared. "I am extremely surprised that Mayor McGrath has given his permission. He has made an awful mistake."

## GUILD TO STAGE BANNED PLAY IN QUINCY THEATRE

Mayor McGrath Will Withhold Judgment Till He Sees Drama

BUSINESS MEN GLAD; MINISTERS MAY ACT

Legion Men Assert Ban of Nichols Hurts Fight for Convention

"Strange Interlude," the prize play by Eugene O'Neill, banned in Boston by Mayor Nichols, will be produced in Quincy, one of three cities offered it as a haven of safety. It will open there Monday for a run of three or four weeks. There will be no matinees.

This announcement was made last night by representatives of the Theatre Guild, which intended to stage the five-hour drama at the Hollis Street Theatre. Despite all protest, and a refusal of the acting version of the piece, Mayor Nichols refused to relent in his prohibition, and a theatre outside Boston was sought.

### QUINCY CHOSEN

Careful consideration was given various theatres in Greater Boston and yesterday afternoon it was decided to accept the offer of the Quincy Theatre on Hancock street, Quincy.

A survey of Quincy city officials and business men yesterday disclosed that almost all of them were in favor of allowing the play to be put on unopposed. A group of Quincy ministers will meet at once to decide whether they will make active protest or not.

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy, when questioned by The Herald last night, indicated that he will reserve judgment on "Strange Interlude" until he has seen the play. There is no censorship law in Quincy, but the mayor can suspend or revoke a theatre license if a play is found objectionable. He declared that he believes that such censorship comes under the head of police work, but intimated that he would take a hand if a controversy arises. Mayor McGrath said:

"Any licensed theatre in Quincy can show a play without interference provided it does not prove objectionable. We have no censorship in Quincy and I will withhold judgment until I am in possession of all the facts. If President Murray Butler of Columbia University has seen fit to award the play the Pulitzer prize, there is no reason why the producers should not have the right to present it here or anywhere else."

It is a fact that there are competent critics whose opinion concerning the play may be taken as a standard. Many of these critics have declared the play to be a masterpiece. On the other hand there are those who declare the play to be objectionable. I hope to see the play next Monday night as it will be presented here. I cannot condemn a play that I have not seen."

### LEGION MEN DISTURBED

Although admitting that Quincy business men will profit by the showing of "Strange Interlude" in that city, Mayor McGrath declared that "it is not a question of money, of dollars and cents, but rather an issue of civil liberties."

The Theatre Guild, aware that there would be some opposition by Quincy ministers, several of whom have expressed themselves individually against the presentation in their city, last night sent a letter to each asking that judgment be suspended until the play is produced. They were told by the Guild that there is more at stake than the play itself—namely freedom of the stage, press and pulpit, in the opinion of the Guild.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1929

Mayor McGrath will begin to hear formally from the opposing ministers of his city today when the Rev. J. Harrison Thompson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Quincy, will call on him and urge that the play be banned.

A new and important angle to the censorship controversy came to light yesterday when a spokesman for an influential group in the American Legion declared that the ban was "exceedingly unfortunate" coming at a "particularly bad time" when the advance guard of the Massachusetts department is in Louisville, Ky., where the national convention will be held, endeavoring to bring the 1930 convention to Boston.

In view of the importance laid on this legion convention, and the fact that many other national conventions are considering Boston in 1930, when the tercentenary of Boston's founding will be celebrated, the country-wide effect of the various bans here may seriously impair Boston's chances of bringing such gatherings here. It was pointed out that the fact that Quincy offered a safe harbor to "Strange Interlude" settled the entire matter apparently for Boston, although comments by its ministerial opponents on the action of Quincy were vigorous. However, it was pointed out that nothing further can be done.

The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Church said: "I am surprised that Quincy would tolerate such a play, in fact I am surprised that any Massachusetts community would tolerate such an infamous play. I do not contemplate any further action. Any community that wants anything so degrading as 'Strange Interlude' certainly should have it."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, president of the Lord's Day League, said: "I don't think there is anything we should do now that Quincy has accepted the play. Quincy made its own decision, and there is nothing to do. There is nothing I would want to do about it. When we sent the

excerpt to ministers of Greater Boston, all we wanted was to get the ministers, leaders of their people, to get the facts so that they could speak intelligently to the people about it."

The Rev. Samuel D. Lindsay of the Brookline Baptist Church said: "There is nothing you can do about it. We wanted the ministers to study the play and express themselves. One cannot predict what action will be taken by the signatories to the letter sent the Greater Boston ministers. I have no idea in mind now. I can't see that we can do anything. I cannot speak for the others, and not for myself on such short notice."

The Herald was unable to communicate with Bishop Samuel G. Babcock, suffragan bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, who headed the list of supporters of Mayor Nichols; Albert R. MacKusick, attorney for Tremont Temple, another signer, or Alfred H. Colby, a member of the Park Street Church, who was out of town.

Businessmen of Quincy would undoubtedly resent opposition for it is estimated that fully \$10,000 will be spent each week by "Strange Interlude" players in the Granite City. The Quincy Theatre seats nearly 1400 persons, most of whom would eat during the two-hour intermission in some of the 14 restaurants in the neighborhood of the theatre.

Garage owners and gasoline dealers would also be aligned with the business men, for there will be a large supply of gasoline and oil bought by the players. In addition, Quincy, home of Presidents noted for their strong views of freedom of speech, would receive national recognition of its broad-mindedness, supporters of the play say.

The Theatre Guild in its announcement of its change of plans stated: "Now that it has completed arrangements for the presentation of

a competent board to pass on a play. For that reason we should act slowly in this matter. The Guild should be allowed to present the play before it is condemned."

Fred Murphy, manager of the theatre, declined to be interviewed, referring questioners to the Guild representatives in Boston.

J. J. McAnarney, city solicitor of Quincy, explained that the special city charter of Quincy is quite different from that of Boston. He refused to be interviewed but another government official said that the mayor has no powers of censorship except those granted the ordinary citizen. Quincyites may invoke police power by complaining to the police, who can close any show.

### LIST OF PROTESTANTS

Prominent Bostonians continued yesterday to be listed among the protesters against the ban. Included among these were Bernard J. Rothwell, Prof. Zephariah Chafetz, Jr., of Harvard, C. W. Dreyfus, Charles H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody and George Proctor.

Miss Lester B. Smith	Miss R. L. Webster
Miss Dorothy E. Hill	Mr. and Mrs. Wilder
Mrs. J. O. Tilton	R. Haines
George A. Mirick	Mrs. E. C. Graves
Mrs. M. P. Mann	Burton L. Chadwick
Howard R. Sprague	Mrs. J. Butler Stedley
Arnold S. Butler	Mrs. Sophie Harwood
Maile A. Watson	Henry Hunt Clark
Amey R. Shaw	Jennie R. Wilkinson
Miss Marion Holmes	Grace M. Neagle
M. Leitch	Edith C. Lane
Helene W. Joyce	Edward A. Lincoln
Mrs. Emily W. Gleason	Mr. P. de M. Barry
Mrs. Norman R. Chandler	Mr. Martin W. Brock
Mr. Marie B. Marsh	Leonora Austin
Dora B. Jaber	Miss E. S. Shy
Betty J. Lark	Chen B. Lighth
Genevieve Dellana	Constance Moore
Allen S. Bennett	Miss A. Mason
Flournoy A. Bray	B. A. Logan
Mrs. J. Wallace	Bertine W. Taylor
Miss A. Thompson	Mr. Harold G. Posa
Dorothy Weeks	Mr. and Mrs. John R. French
Mrs. E. H. Bristol	Dorothy F. Harrison
Miss Clara R. Robinson	Joseph Kruger
Stephen Palmer	Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Dr. H. W. Swann	Miss W. H. Weston
Anne C. Rickerson	Mrs. H. B. Carter
Edith O'Brien	Miss R. B. Robinson
Mrs. Wallace B. Donohue	Walter G. Mott
Clara W. Sewell	Ellen B. S. Fisher
Charles H. Jones	Mrs. Arthur Norton
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gore
Howland	Bertram R. Little
Mr. and Mrs. Roger	Edna W. Craft
Flournoy A. Bray	Gertrude Mann
George J. Webster	Mrs. George E. Fole
Katharine Wells	Mrs. A. Dismick
Clara L. Madlocke	Flournoy A. Bray
Mrs. H. H. Hooper	Miss C. R. Cannon
Amey Robinson	Miss George Whiting
Mrs. C. A. Porter	Mrs. Leighton Brewer
John B. Paine, Jr.	Henry A. Laughlin
George Gould	H. A. Eaton
Heitor N. Holmes	Sally J. Edesley
Pauline W. Jackson	Mrs. Gorman Rogers
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Putnam	Mrs. F. W. Guild
	William G. Haseltine
	Louise F. Hays
	Henry Warren
	Mrs. R. O. R. Cook
	Bernard J. Rothwell
	Francis N. Borden

The Boston Post

# INTERLUDE TO GO TO QUINCY

Starts Run Next Monday---Mayor Agrees, but Ministers and Others Are Strongly Opposed

## LEAVE IT TO PEOPLE, SAYS QUINCY MAYOR

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy stated last night that he had received no formal application from members of the Theatre Guild for permission to put on "Strange Interlude" in that city, but that he knew negotiations had been under way for some time, and felt that the "best thing is to have the play, and let the people decide whether or not they want it."

"If the play is all right, the people will patronize it," he declared. "If it's not, they won't tolerate it. I haven't read either the book or the play myself, and don't feel I'm a competent judge as to its qualifications."

Though local clergymen and prominent citizens are up in arms against its presentation, Eugene O'Neill's much-mooted drama of sex, "Strange Interlude," which has been finally banned from Boston appearance, will open on Monday next at the Quincy Theatre, Quincy, with the approval of Mayor Thomas J. McGrath.

### A PICTURE HOUSE

Announcement of the decision and permission to show the play in Quincy, was made last night by Robert Sisk, local representative of the Theatre Guild, sponsors of the play. The opening date, Monday, Sept. 30, is the same date on which the piece was originally scheduled to commence performances at the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston.

Coincidentally with the announcement of the play, which is a large moving picture theatre located in Quincy square, coinciding approximately the same number of seats as the Hollis.

Manager Murphy stated that he has posted a bond of \$20,000 with the Guild, and that all arrangements for presentation have been completed. The formal announcement of the Theatre Guild as to the opening of the banned piece, with the expressed hope that "the public will suspend judgment on its merits until opportunity has been afforded them to witness it," follows:

### Begin at 6 P. M.

"The Theatre Guild will present 'Strange Interlude' at the Quincy Theatre, Quincy, beginning Monday.

Sept. 30. This is the same date upon which it was planned to present the play at the Hollis Street Theatre before Mayor Nichols decided that this could not be. The same company which was scheduled to present the play in Boston will present it in Quincy. This company includes Judith Anderson, Tom Powers, Glen Anders, Richard Harbee, Eva Condon, Ethel Westley and others.

"Although the guild has not definitely decided the point, it is likely that the performances in Quincy will begin at 6 p. m., instead of 5:30, which has been the custom in the other cities where the play has been presented."

### Reason for Selecting Quincy

"The reason the Guild selected Quincy, which was one of three cities to offer itself as a haven, was that the Mayor expressed himself as saying that he hoped the theatre management would be able to conclude its negotiations with the city both Lynn and Salem had also made efforts to procure the play."

"Now that it has completed arrangements for the presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in Quincy, the Theatre Guild asks that the public suspend judgment on the merits of this play until they have witnessed it. The Guild is sorry that it cannot ask the owners of the Hollis Street Theatre to assume the risk of a trial performance and possible loss of its license. If the Guild owned its own theatre in Boston that risk would be assumed and the law tested. Under the circumstances the Guild is forced reluctantly to ask its subscribers to attend the play in a nearby city, where it may recognize its inalienable right to private judgment."

### Ministers May Take Action

The Guild's announcement, confirmed by the theatre management and Mayor McGrath, has stirred up a tremendous storm of protest among the clergy and prominent citizens of the city of Quincy, home of two of the early Presidents of the United States, and generally considered one of the strongholds of the old Puritan tradition.

The Rev. Hugh C. Lograt, pastor of Hough's Neck Congregational Church, and president of the Quincy Ministers' Association, last night told the Post that he is firmly in back of the stand taken by Mayor Nichols of Boston, that he is "surprised that Mayor McGrath should allow such a play to be presented in Quincy," and that the ministers' association which he heads may take concerted action against presentation of the piece.

"I'm not anxious to give the piece any advertising," he declared, "but I do feel that Mayor Nichols' stand in the matter is the only possible stand. Whether or not group action on the



# QUINCY WILL SEE 'STRANGE INTERLUDE'

Guild Abandons Its Fight  
to Show Play Here

Production Mayor Nichols Banned  
Will Open Monday Night

The city of Quincy, self-styled as the place "where the fight for independence began," has become the haven of the Theatre Guild, which fled from the stern dictates of Boston to present "Strange Interlude" by Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer prize play for 1928, which was banned here nine days ago by a dictum of Mayor Nichols. The play will open next Monday night in the Quincy Theatre, on Hancock st., Quincy.

This became known last night when Robert F. Sisk, local representative of the Theatre Guild, issued a statement which said that the reason Quincy had been selected as the place for producing the play was because Mayor Thomas McGrath of Quincy said that he hoped that Quincy theatre management would be able to conclude its negotiations,

which had been going on for some time with the Guild.

The statement goes on to say that the original New York cast will come to Quincy to produce the play. Next Monday, Sept. 30, it had been planned to present "Strange Interlude" at the Hollis Street Theatre before Mayor Nichols banned the play. The New York company includes Judith Anderson, Tom Powers, Glenn Anders, Richard Barbee, Eva Condon, Ethel Westley and others.

## Arrangements Completed

The concluding part of the statement declares that the Guild "has completed arrangements for the presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in Quincy. The Theatre Guild asks that the public suspend judgment on the merits of the play until they have witnessed it. The Guild is sorry that it cannot ask the owners of the Hollis Street Theatre to assume the risk of a trial performance and possibly lose its license. If the Guild owned its own theatre in Boston that risk would be assumed and the law tested. Under the circumstances, the Guild is forced reluctantly to ask its subscribers to attend a play in a nearby city, where it may recognize its legal rights to private judgment."

When asked about the decision of the Guild last night, Mayor McGrath of Quincy declared that he would suspend his judgment until he had seen the play. "If I think it is not fit to go on," he said, "it will not be allowed to show beyond Monday night. While the play has been severely criticised by some people who have not even seen it, there also has been some criticism in its favor, like Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York and other prominent clergymen in New York, where

the play was produced."

## Seats For 1400

The theatre where the play will be produced is one of the largest in the city. It has a capacity of about 1400 persons. The manager of the house is Fred B. Murphy. The Theatre Guild representatives declared last night that the theatre is up-to-date in every way and the acoustic properties are especially good.

This is not the first time Quincy has stepped to the fore. Back in the 1690's, when Thomas Morton became tired of the stringent regulations in Boston, he moved out to Merrymount, as Quincy was then called, and summoned the lovers of life and laughter to join him in the dance around the Maypole.

Early in the history of the colony a number of these settlers of Quincy were considered too liberal in their religious views by those in charge of the established church in Boston and they formed a church of their own which became the First Congregational Church. This still stands in City sq., only a short distance from where "Strange Interlude" will be produced. It was the first church in Massachusetts to be organized for the first time. Then, too, Quincy is famous for being the birthplace and home of two Presidents of the United States and also John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. One of the ancestors of the Quinneys was engaged in that little fracas in England back in 1215, when King John and the Barons met at Runnymede, and signed an important document of English liberty, Magna Charta.

## Ministers Noncommittal

How Quincy will take to the play is another question, but the Guild is

confident that it will be treated hospitably. Ministers in Quincy, when asked about their view of the play, declined to say anything about it, intimating that they would hold a meeting later to take some concerted action, one way or the other.

The action of the Guild in going to Quincy is not surprising. Because of the difference in construction between the Hollis-st and the Quincy Theatre, there will have to be some readjustments about the seating, as the Quincy Theatre has no second balcony. Many of the Guild members will be inconvenienced somewhat by the change in arrangements. The Guild is confident, however, that arrangements can be made with the railroad and other transportation media so that everything will proceed smoothly.

If it is necessary, it was stated at the Guild headquarters last night, the buses will be brought into Park sq. Because of the distance from Boston, it has been suggested that the Guild start the performance at 6 o'clock, instead of 5:30, as has been usual.

## PROVIDENCE PLANS ADVISORY CENSORSHIP

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24 (A. P.)—The Providence Police Commission today took under consideration the appointment of an advisory censorship committee, after a hearing attended by a number of stage lovers. The agitation for such a committee started with the recent banning of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," scheduled for production here, but which was banned by Capt. George Cowan, police censor. The committee would confer with the Police Commissioners on the status of any drama banned by the censor, providing the theatre manager appeals from the veto. The committee would have no legal power.

# OUR MAIL BAG

## A WATCH AND WARD MEMBER

To the Editor of The Herald:

In your issue of today my name appeared somewhat prominently as protesting against the banning of the "Strange Interlude" by Mayor Nichols. Therefore, I would be obliged if you would print the following statement:

On Monday morning I signed the protest card to Mayor Nichols and notified the Theatre Guild to that effect. Later information, notably the letter of Judge Grant in yesterday's Herald, and opportunity to read somewhat copious extracts from the acting version of the play, I felt that my protest had been mistaken.

Early yesterday I called the mayor's office and withdrew the protest and immediately notified Miss Helburn of the Theatre Guild to that effect by special delivery letter, and requested that my notification card of having protested be destroyed.

With due respect to the favorable opinions which have been expressed by many notables regarding this play, I must be guided by my own conviction of its unfitness for public presentation in this city, and I am fully in accord with Judge Grant in applauding the action of his honor the mayor.

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL, Boston, Sept. 25.

## ANSWERING JUDGE GRANT

To the Editor of The Herald:

Judge Grant's letter in this morning's Herald is a fine example of an irrelevant point of view so far as art is concerned. Judge Grant cites, seriatim, the horrible phases in the sexual life of the people of "Strange Interlude" and speaks of its psychopathology. A corresponding analysis of the Bible would reveal rape, incest, cruel murder, and things no nice girl ought to know about. Similarly, there is a tremendous amount of psychopathology, sexual as well as other types, in "Hamlet." If I remember rightly, some of the Greek tragedies dealt with incest, so that Shakespeare and Euripides might well be excluded from the Boston stage and a consistent censor ought to exclude the Bible from the Boston book shops.

The irrelevance of Judge Grant's point of view lies in this, that while the matter in art is important, the method of treatment, and what might be called the evolution of the theme by the artist, is of infinitely greater importance.

The story of Fanny Hill dealt with sexual matters, but it dealt with them frankly on the basis of an effort to arouse obscure and erotic impulses in the reader. The Greek tragedians dealt with sexual matters, but they dealt with them as part of the tragic process, as existence as grim realities which are part of the tangle in which human life become enmeshed. "Strange Interlude" deals with sexual matters; abortions, sexual irregularity, etc.; it deals with strange people or at least they seem strange, until one examines the lives of the people around him and his own life and finds that the people are not so strange after all. It deals with them on the plane, not of eroticism and intent to arouse irregular passions and morbid impulses, but as a stark portrayal of what happens to human beings, how torn they are by dissonance, how futile are their efforts to escape the consequences of their acts. It is inconceivable that anyone after seeing "Strange Interlude" will feel impelled to lead and lascivious conduct, on the contrary, if he notices of the play in the spirit in which it is written, he will have undergone what Aristotle, who after all is no mean authority, called catharsis—he will be purged of a mean outlook on life.

I am sure that one ought not to say that "Strange Interlude" was written to make better people. I am not even sure that it is a great play; but I am sure that nobody except those who find obscenity in legs and obstructions will find obscenity in this play.

As for the ministers who have backed up Mayor Nichols, they abundantly confirm my own private opinion, which I do not hesitate to make public to wit: It is a very odd thing that church and state are separate in America. It is a very good thing that the clergy are relatively impotent to influence human conduct. If they had power, we would be thrown into a tyranny compared to

which the banning of "Strange Interlude" by the mayor from the stage of Boston would be a mere trifle. ABRAHAM MYERSON, M. D., Boston, Sept. 24.

## OUTLINE OF PLAY UNFAIR

To the Editor of The Herald:

This is a reaction to Judge Grant's letter in this morning's issue of The Herald, in which he gives his "skeleton of facts," reasons for upholding Mayor Nichols' banning of "Strange Interlude."

I saw the play in New York last year. It was chance that I saw it at all, for the criticisms I had read of it gave outlines of the story which had given me a false impression that the play was unnecessary and disgusting. An outline of the story gives none of the true worth of the play, in fact, to my mind it distorts the whole thing.

It is a stupendously moving and thought-stimulating study of human actions. The play cannot be said to condone the various things which the censor objects to, nor does it present them as pleasant courses of conduct. It presents many problems to which every individual would respond differently. The impression it left with me was: How utterly futile for one human being to try to meddle with the life of another. Which thought is still with me when I contemplate the professed object of the censor in prohibiting the play and the result on the public of the ban. DOROTHEA K. HARRISON, Boston, Sept. 24.

# Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

## THE PUBLIC'S FIGHT

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The ever present evil of censorship, as far as Boston is concerned, is again to the fore. Having been interested in the possible revision of our censorship law from the Boston stage and a consistent censor ought to exclude the Bible from the Boston book shops.

For three years we have been working for a revision of our present law which condemns a book on a single sentence or passage with no regard for the general purport of the book as a whole. As often stated, the Bible could be suppressed on this basis, a remark which might be branded as a bromide but which, nevertheless, is true.

Now such a law is preposterous and should be repealed and would be repealed if the general public would take a hand. So far the booksellers, the librarians and a few publishers have carried on the fight. I hope the public will now recognize that the fight is theirs and that the coming session of the State Legislature will be told in no uncertain terms that we have had enough censorship by irresponsible and thoroughly incompetent critics.

A college professor would make a poor policeman and a policeman could hardly make the grade as a professor of literature, and yet the chief of police of Boston has passed on certain books, threatening the bookseller with fines and possible imprisonment for their sale.

The Watch and Ward Society, which is certainly not a literary organization, at times from time to time to place a ban on books. I do not refer to pornographic literature which would be banned under any law so far proposed by the librarians and booksellers, but on any book which does not meet with their approval. They are not competent critics. Cheap literature, novels, weekly and monthly magazines are for sale on the news stands—the American Tragedy is banned. The burlesque shows stay open and "Strange Interlude" is declared unfit for presentation.

Is this all a satisfactory condition of affairs and has not the Boston brand of censorship gone too far?

HERBERT R. BURGESS

## "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Providence and Boston. There they stand dumb in a tale. The joke of the land! G. Providence, Sept. 19.

# Judge Grant Upholds Ban on 'Interlude'

Judge Robert Grant, formerly of the Probate Court, and himself an author of numerous novels, some of which aroused much controversy, today came to the support of Mayor Nichols, who has put a final ban on "Strange Interlude."

Although saying he does not believe in literary censorship, Judge Grant declared that "as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, I think it is time to cry a halt."

Referring to Mayor Nichols' action, he said:

"This challenge by Mayor Nichols to the complacency of the hand of untrammelled but self-advertising young men and women who tell us what to read and why, will show at least that our majority, however bourgeois, still purposes to keep sewers under cover."

Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge announced that "Strange Interlude" would not be permitted in that city. His decision was taken after reading excerpts from the play.

Judge Grant, member of an old Boston family, is author of nearly 30 books, a number of them dealing with sex, marriage and divorce. Among the better known of his works were "The Chippendales," dealing with Boston families, "The High Priestess," concerning itself with "feminist" marriage, "Unkenned Brand," "The Reflections of a Married Man," "The Opinions of a Philosopher," and "The Convictions of a Grandfather."

"I do not believe in literary censorship," said Judge Grant in part. "A stream will not rise higher than its source nor fall much lower. The right to discuss social problems freely is a safeguard to liberty."

"A play that had run all winter in New York and the gauntlet of London might well have encouraged Mayor Nichols to emulate the example of a saloon keeper who when asked, 'Is Michael Doherty good for a drink?' replied: 'But he had it!'"

"An easy-going world, outside of Boston, had already accepted the play that has caused all this bother."

## BOSTON ON ITS OWN

"But our mayor at least has shown himself a man of courage, and as the New York Times hinted in its pleasant article 'By-Products' Boston is entitled to its own opinion even against the world."

"The essential inquiry in every controversy is 'What are the facts?' Not many who are vociferously discussing this question have read the play. I bought and read it months ago, as I do everything O'Neill writes. He is an important literary artist, fearless and dynamic. I admire much of his art and some of its dramatic consequences."

"But I take off my hat to Mayor Nichols for his courageous verdict on 'Strange Interlude,' in the face of that portion of the younger generation intent on crowning all heroines of irregular sex life as Madonnas."

## PLOT OF "MUDDINESS"

Judge Grant submitted a skeleton of facts from the play, and asked:

"Can any modifications in the stage version obliterate the basic muddiness of this plot? The great muddiness of the past, from the

Greek dramatists to the days of Flaubert, however scornful of current morals, have always sought to depict actual truth. But what does 'Strange Interlude' portray except sexual vagaries spun out to the dimensions of disagreeable surgical operation for the delectation of a too small world?"

"And one thing more. The New York Times pointed out also that there were no longer Puritans in Boston. True again. Either the language of respectability or the maw of the young intelligentsia has absorbed them. The name of our censor is Casey, which suggests the race that has largely supplanted them in Boston. As on who, as both Brahmin and a Unitarian, helped for 30 years to keep the scales of justice even between Puritan and Catholic in this community, I know well the virtue of that race."

"Chief among them are spiritus decency and unwillingness to substitute for the things that are lovely and of good repute, nauseous vagaries masquerading as naturalness."

## "TIME TO CRY HALT"

"If, in this instance, Boston makes herself ridiculous by her ban, so much the better. It was Boston who threw the tea chest overboard a century and a half ago."

"This challenge by Mayor Nichols to the complacency of the ban of untrammelled but self-advertising young men and women who tell us what to read and why, will show at least that our majority, however bourgeois, still purposes to keep sewers under cover."

"Were Heywood Brown, Sinclair Upton and Edna Millay St. John throw a mantle of obscurity around these names, to parade down Fifth ave, stark naked in midwinter, just to be cool and comfortable, this would be natural as Adam and Eve."

"One has only to open the current Geographic Magazine to see that the natives of primeval Papi do so still. But if in case son successor of Anthony Comstock should invoke an obscure Victorian law that landed them in jail, Boston would be able to answer: 'Last. Even sex appeal in the name of liberty has its proper reserve. As a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, think it is time to cry a halt.'"

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1929

# THE LIBRARIAN

If all the theaters in the city were to shut down on account of the high cost of production—which often seems likely, as any harassed manager will tell you—the Boston public would continue to be instructed and amused by the Boston Public Library, which embarks next week on its thirty-first season of free lectures and concerts. All tastes and temperaments appear to have been considered in planning the programs. If you are a compulsory stay-at-home, there are chances for all sorts of hour-long journeys to "Calvo and Caharo"—at any rate Iceland, China, Palestine, Italy, France, Australia, Canada, Greece (with Miss Alice Lawton, art critic of the Boston Post) and Germany, which latter talk, illustrated with films, is contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington. Beauty spots of our own country may also be explored.

History enthusiasts may find out new facts about John Brown, of Harper's Ferry; the voyages of Columbus; Boston, from village to metropolis; the Bay Colony Circle. There is also to be a whole series of lectures commemorating the three hundredth anniversary, in 1930, of the founding of Boston. The first of these is to be given by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, who will be followed by other distinguished speakers. Fine arts will be represented by "The Spirit of the New Wing of the Boston Museum"; an interpretation of the religious paintings of George Inness, Jr.; and "An Hour with American Sculptors."

All those people who admit, under cross questioning, that they do not read to improve their social position, to get an increase in salary, or a university degree, will find a gallant champion in John Macy, who is to discuss (with gusto and gusto, you may be sure!) "Reading for Enjoyment." The date is Sunday, April sixth. Put it in your memory book at once.

Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins offers what she calls "Literary Musicals"— tales, folklore and legends gathered abroad. Late in October, Caroline Ticknor will share with us her "Glimpse of Literary London." Boston's reputation for preferring the best in literature is to be un-

held by Laura Huxtable Porter and George Francis Pearson, who at different times, will give readings from Shakespeare. And Jessie Eldridge Southwick is to read from "Faust." "William Makepeace Thackeray" is the subject of Dr. Francis Henry Wade this year. Eleanor Brooks Guley lists the delightfully provocative title "The Recovered Wagon in American Fiction." Christmas wouldn't be Christmas in Boston were we to lack a point of contact with the great master of that holiday and holy day: Charles Dickens. So on the Sunday before the feast we may look forward to a talk by the president of the local branch of the Dickens Fellowship, who will tell how the author read his "Christmas Carol" in Boston, one Christmas Eve.

Professor Hersey, of Harvard, is to give a lecture on "Early Glimpses of the American Theater," and Professor Rogers, of Technology, on Jefferson and E. H. Sothern, also "Melodrama: The Palmy Days." Frank Chouteau Brown will talk on "The Theater in New England: Then and Now."

Plays will be presented by several groups, including The Studio Club, the Parker Memorial Players, and The Striving Players. Fannie Barnett Linsky will tell about experiences before the footlights and behind the scenes, and Isabella Taylor is to give a dramatic reading of a modern play.

All sorts of delightful concerts are in prospect. Among these will be the Copley Club Singers and Entertainers; the Lyric Male Quartet, featuring negro spirituals and plantation melodies; the orchestra from Lincoln House; the Wheaton College Glee Club; the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra; the German Singing Society; and the Waltham Musical Club. The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be represented by members who will furnish the music for Mme. Boile Morey's lecture on Egypt. Excellent recitals by individual artists are also scheduled. Again, through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, music lovers in Boston may hear chamber music concerts by the finest string quartet in the world.

There will be a lecture on adult education, and two on botany. The subject of economics will be handled by William Trufant Foster, an acknowledged authority on the subject. There will even be a talk, by a graphologist, on "The Psychological Analysis of Handwriting." Indeed no subject appears to have been overlooked in this well-planned, interesting lecture program.

## "DIVINE RIGHT OF CENSORS"

To the Editor of The Herald:

In the controversy over "Strange Interlude," has an important principle been sufficiently emphasized? It is not merely the opportunity to see the play which is at stake but what is of infinitely greater importance, intellectual freedom and equality: intellectual freedom for educated, cultivated, mature individuals to decide for themselves what they shall hear, see and read; equality of intellect with that of mayor or censor to distinguish, to discriminate, to appraise what is obscene, etc., in drama and literature.

There are many of us who honestly and sincerely do not believe that either mayor or censor has been endowed with better intellect than ours and all the evidence seems to justify this belief. We may not like the play—or the book, as the case might be—perhaps we will not approve it, but we are capable of deciding that for ourselves. If there are parents who do not wish their young people to see the play let them keep their youth at home, or better, instruct them so that they may be able intelligently to distinguish and evaluate the good. Mountain climbers, seamen, locomotive engineers, aviators are not sent out blindfolded; then why blindfold those who are to travel through life?

We no longer concede the divine right of kings; are we going to fall into an equal fallacy, the divine right of censors? Whence comes their divine intelligence which enables them to prescribe and provide our mental food? What will be the future of a country which submits to an intellectual dictatorship? Russia and Italy, please do not laugh at us; give us time to grow a brain. JUDITH GARNER, West Roxbury, Sept. 22.

## HITS LEGION EFFORTS

Play Ban Called S setback for National Convention Drive

A new angle to the banning of "Strange Interlude" by Mayor Nichols was revealed yesterday by prominent members of the Massachusetts department of the American Legion, who declared they fear the mayor's action will greatly handicap them in their efforts to have the national convention brought to Boston next year.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate for us," declared a spokesman for the group yesterday, "that Mayor Nichols has taken this particular time to ban 'Strange Interlude' or any other play from Boston. Our advance guard is already in Louisville, Ky., where headquarters have been opened for the Boston-in-1930 movement, although the national convention does not open until next week."

"With Gov. Allen and other officials doing everything possible to bring the American Legion convention to Boston next year, when the 30th anniversary of the landing of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is to be observed, it is a tough break for us to have Mayor Nichols offset their efforts by the Boston the laughing stock of the other cities in the country."

"It is very obvious that Legionnaires from all parts of the United States will feel somewhat uncertain about coming to Boston for a national convention, as a result of what they have read concerning censorship as it is carried out in Boston under the direct instructions of Mayor Nichols. Also, it goes without saying that we will be let in for a lot of razzing and that our task will be made fully twice as difficult."

"The city of Los Angeles, Cal., is making a strong bid for next year's convention, and if the Los Angeles contingent adopts a slogan of no-censorship-of-entertainment, we are going to have a hard time in overcoming the prejudice that will thereby be stirred up against Boston."

"Of course, we have a very strong argument in urging that the convention come to Boston as a part of the tercentenary celebration, but Mayor Nichols certainly has not helped us by banning from the Boston stage a notable play that can be produced anywhere else."



## BOSTON IN FERMENT OVER MAYOR'S BAN ON O'NEILL DRAMA

Leaders in All Walks of Life Re-  
sent Censorship Order on  
"Strange Interlude"

EXECUTIVE IS DELUGED  
WITH LETTERS OF PROTEST

Theatre Guild May Resort to  
Injunction or Try Subur-  
ban Production

Special Despatch to The World  
BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Out of the con-  
fusion developed by the action of  
Mayor Nichols in banning the Boston  
production of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange  
Interlude," a concerted action by  
prominent Bostonians to put an end  
to a situation which they contend is  
holding the city up to ridicule, was  
slowly emerging to-day.

From the number and tone of mes-  
sages sent to the Mayor, and the of-  
fers of assistance brought to the  
Theatre Guild by organizations and in-  
dividuals, it was apparent that the  
apathy previously displayed by local  
residents, was being dissipated by the  
latest act of the city censors.

Clergymen, bankers, business men,  
publishers, literary societies, women's  
clubs, librarians editors and scores of  
other men and women aroused to a  
fighting pitch, sent telegrams or other  
messages to the Mayor's office to-day,  
demanding the abandonment of what  
they believe is a silly censorship.

The Theatre Guild representatives,  
angered by a statement of the Mayor  
that the play "presented a disgusting  
spectacle of immorality and an advo-  
cacy of atheism, of domestic infidelity  
which has no place on a Boston stage,"  
came back with a statement in which  
they questioned the Mayor's qualifi-  
cations to pass upon the merits or  
morals of the play.

The Mayor's opinion of the play was  
given to the Guild representatives  
when they conferred with him at the  
City Hall late to-day in an effort to  
prevail on him to change his edict.  
Their failure in this left them with  
several alternatives, all of which they  
indicated might be tried.

They can give a special performance  
of the play before the Statutory Board  
here, consisting of the Mayor, Police  
Commissioner, and Chief Justice of  
the Municipal Court, in the hope the  
board might reverse the Mayor's edict;  
they can present the play in some sub-  
urban city, provided it meets with of-  
ficial approval in whatever city is se-  
lected, or they can try for an injunction  
to prevent the Mayor from stopping  
the play. Another conference with the  
Mayor is scheduled for to-morrow.

## FIGHT BOSTON BAN ON O'NEILL PLAY

Theatre Guild to Test Law In-  
voked by Mayor Against  
"Strange Interlude."

HAS PROTEST COMMITTEE

Book Version Long on Sale in City  
—Providence Also Cancels  
Booking.

Special to The New York Times.  
BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The Theatre  
Guild, through two members of its  
board of managers, today announced  
that it intended to fight the decision  
of Mayor Nichols forbidding the per-  
formance of Eugene O'Neill's Pulit-  
zer Prize play "Strange Interlude,"  
scheduled to open here on Sept. 30  
at the Hollis Street Theatre.

Mayor Nichols, when asked today  
if he had seen the play, why he  
banned it and why the book was not  
banned in this city, where it is on sale  
at all bookstores, said only, "I have  
no comment to make."  
Mayor Nichols did not visit the  
City Hall and hence failed to receive  
a messenger from the Theatre Guild  
representatives bearing a letter re-  
questing "the courtesy of an inter-  
view" that the Guild might state its  
reasons for producing the play.

Form Committee of Protest.

Miss Theresa Helburn, executive  
director of the Guild, and Lawrence  
Langner, a director, announced this  
afternoon that counsel had been en-  
gaged to examine the constitutionality  
of the law under which the Mayor  
can prevent the performance of a  
play without having seen the acting  
version, and also that friends of the  
Guild had persuaded that organiza-  
tion to form a citizens' "committee  
of protest" against the decision of  
the Mayor.

The order from Mayor Nichols, is-  
sued late yesterday and notifying the  
management of the Hollis Street

Theatre that no performance would  
be permitted, came as a complete  
surprise to the producers, who assert  
they have billed the play in the Hol-  
lis, Tremont and Colonial Theatres  
since last April, have sold \$40,000 of  
seats to 7,000 Boston subscribers of  
the Guild and now have three waste-  
baskets of seat orders waiting to be  
opened.

Statement by Guild.

The Helburn-Langner statement  
read, in part:

"We feel that the action of the  
Mayor in suppressing a play of this  
importance is essentially undemo-  
cratic and arbitrarily disregards the  
opinion of the thousands of respect-  
able Boston citizens who have sub-  
scribed to bring "Strange Interlude"  
and other Guild plays to Boston.

"We have no direct evidence that  
the Mayor or any of the censorship  
committee have seen the play. It is  
our understanding that they have  
not and we know that they have not  
read the acting version of the play,  
which differs considerably from the  
book.

"We do not feel that we have any  
right to submit to this ruling with-  
out protest, because we represent an  
organization which has always stood  
for the highest in the theatre and  
this play represents the high-water  
mark of our production achieve-  
ment.

"The reputation of the Guild, the  
importance of the play and its au-  
thor, and its wide critical and popu-  
lar acclaim assure the Boston public  
that this is a sincere work of art  
and not a piece of meretricious the-  
atricality. We are asking the Mayor  
to reconsider his decision in view  
of aroused public opinion and to at  
least accord to the Guild the cour-  
tesy of an immediate conference  
with its representatives."

Decision Mayor's Alone.

It was stated at the City Hall that  
Mayor Nichols based his decision on  
reading the play, that the decision  
was his and that no organization had  
voiced opposition to the production.  
It was reported that the Mayor re-  
garded the text as salacious and the  
actions of the principal character  
such that no public good would be  
served by permitting the play to  
go on.

John M. Casey, City Censor, said  
that more than a year ago overtures  
were made by Guild representatives  
to present "Strange Interlude" in  
Boston and that they were advised  
that if they did they would run into  
difficulties.

During Mayor Curley's administra-  
tion notice was served on the Guild  
in advance that "Desire Under the  
Elms" would not be permitted here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17 (AP).  
"Strange Interlude" has been  
banned in this city by order of Cap-  
tain George W. Cowan, police amuse-  
ment censor. It was booked to open  
here Monday, before its appearance  
in Boston, but Captain Cowan, after  
reading excerpts of the script, sent  
him by the Theatre Board of Control  
of Philadelphia, ordered the booking  
cancelled.

## THE GUILD AND BOSTON

To judge from the various despatches, the Thea-  
tre Guild is still undecided as to what it is going  
to do about the suppression of "Strange Interlude"  
by the Mayor of Boston. Since it is primarily an  
artistic organization, one can understand its hesi-  
tancy about engaging in combat over secular mat-  
ters; nevertheless, if it is considering a fight to the  
limit, it might remember that it has a perfect case  
for the purpose. It has a play that has met crit-  
ical, official and popular approval in a great many  
cities, a play by the ranking American playwright,  
and one which obviously was never intended as an  
excursion into the obscene. It has a financial  
stake sufficient to relieve it of any suspicion of go-  
ing to court out of pure cantankerousness. It has  
an encouraging example in Mr. H. L. Mencken,  
who faced a similar situation a few years ago and  
who, by his uncompromising bellicosity, defeated  
the censors in a spectacular manner, and so trussed  
them up with injunctions that they were powerless  
to injure him in the future. And finally it has the  
money to retain counsel who will conduct the case  
in a dignified and creditable manner.

It begins to grow tedious, however, that when-  
ever something goes wrong in Boston the brunt of  
the fighting must be borne by outsiders. When  
are the intelligent people of Boston going to come  
out of their tents and begin fighting their own bat-  
tles? Mention of Mr. Mencken brings to mind the  
City of Baltimore. In many ways it greatly resem-  
bles Boston. It is the seat of several institutions of  
learning. But religious fanatics are numerous  
there too, much more numerous than is commonly  
supposed. And if these were left to their own de-  
vices the city would soon sink in the same morass  
that has swallowed up Boston, as indeed it almost  
did a few years ago. But are they left to their  
own devices? They are not. The moment one of  
them starts something nonsensical the civilized  
minority lays down a barrage that is deadly in the  
execution that it works. Not infrequently it is  
sounded off by Mr. Mencken himself, with the  
newspapers following him up and the populace giv-  
ing three cheers. The baiting of fanatics has been  
brought to such a fine art there that it actually  
pays; the public at large, while it probably has lit-  
tle interest in the issues themselves, enjoys the  
show, and as usual takes sides with the combatant  
who strikes the hardest blows. As a result, Balti-  
more is the worst city for censors, prohibitionists,  
open-shoppers and all such people in the whole  
country, with the possible exception of New York.  
Boston could be just as free if it would. But it  
will never be free if it lies down and lets its Mayor  
Nichols, its Watch and Ward Societies and its  
police magistrates ride right over it.

## MORE BOSTON PURITY

The latest performance of the Boston censors  
comes pretty near capping the climax. Under  
orders from Mayor Nichols, the Hollis Theatre has  
been notified that "Strange Interlude" will not be  
allowed to open. Eugene O'Neill's play, awarded  
the Pulitzer Prize, passed without alteration by the  
British Lord Chamberlain, given in New York for  
a year and a half, and presented without objec-  
tion in numerous cities of the country, is sternly  
forbidden in the Hub.

By this time we know that almost anything is  
possible in Boston. It is a large and distinguished  
collection of books and plays that "Strange Inter-  
lude" goes to join. Theodore Dreiser's "An Ameri-  
can Tragedy," after selling 60,000 copies in the  
United States, was held obscene by a Boston judge.  
The District Attorney in Boston suppressed Sin-  
clair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry." Upton Sinclair's  
"Oil" was pronounced a corrupting and immoral  
book by a municipal judge, and a clerk who sold  
a copy was fined heavily. H. G. Wells's "The World  
of William Clissold," read in all other parts of the  
English-speaking world without qualms, was for-  
bidden to Bostonians. Boston police officers stopped  
the sale of Jim Tully's "Circus Parade." Under  
threat of police action, Boston booksellers refused  
to handle Vina Delmar's "Bad Girl." Recently it  
was stated that a total of about fifty books, many  
well known, had been interdicted in Boston and  
could not be bought there. On the list were works  
by Ernest Hemingway, Feuchtwanger, Keyserling  
and Carl Van Vechten. We have just seen "All  
Quiet on the Western Front" bowdlerized through  
fear of the Boston authorities.

Obviously there is some powerful force behind this  
silly and dangerous exhibition of Boston tyranny.  
When Mayor, District Attorney, Police Chief, judges  
and other officers all join in this pernicious idiosy,  
some strong body or element is pulling the strings.  
What is this secret influence in Boston?

## The Surprises of Censorship

The exclusion of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's five-act  
masterpiece from the Boston stage appears to  
have been received among the enlightened sections  
of the country more in wonder than in indignation.  
The tyrannies of Boston's censorship, like those  
of its weather, have come to be regarded as merely  
another misfortune of the unhappy people who  
have to live there, about which the rest of the  
nation can do very little. Mr. Mencken no longer  
crusades on Boston Common; intellectual Paul  
Reveres no longer seek to arouse the citizenry to  
protest. It would be of no use.

Even so, the interdict on "Strange Interlude"  
seems curious. "Strange Interlude" was no product  
of a wicked and cosmopolitan New York. It was  
the provinces, the hinterlands, the remotest back-  
woods which kept that somewhat ponderous ser-  
mon upon the New York stage for so long. For  
months any traveler who returned to the great  
interior without having seen "Strange Interlude"  
was looked upon as an unregenerate backslider  
from the higher things. New York sat comfortably  
at its leg shows and in its speakeasies watching  
the visitors spend those four or five dreadful hours  
of biological psychology which had come to be  
recognized as the price of respectability north of  
the Harlem and west of the Hudson River.

The mere possibility that "Strange Interlude"  
might be censored in Philadelphia has wrung from  
that city the cry that good Americans have been  
"no whit harmed, but exalted rather" by that  
work. One had always understood that this was  
the noble mood which nerved the outer reaches  
to sit through it. And now Boston has banned it.  
Boston's censorship has been in the past as eccen-  
tric as it is tyrannous, but one never supposed it  
could be as eccentric as all that.



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Educated; Career Has Been  
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CODE COVERS ALL DRAMA  
FROM HAMLET TO COOCHY

Minister Compelled to Read  
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the Mayor regards the text as salacious.

The Guild representatives called  
upon Mayor Nichols for at least "the  
courtesy of an immediate conference."

The Theatre Guild has some 7,000  
members in Boston who have sub-  
scribed for tickets, and in addition  
stacks of unopened orders have been  
received.

City Censor John Casey denied hav-  
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reading the play. It was reported that  
the Mayor regards the text as salacious.

The Guild representatives called  
upon Mayor Nichols for at least "the  
courtesy of an immediate conference."  
The Theatre Guild has some 7,000  
members in Boston who have sub-  
scribed for tickets, and in addition  
stacks of unopened orders have been  
received.

City Censor John Casey denied hav-  
ing any "definite knowledge" until a  
few days ago that the play was com-  
ing to Boston, and said that in ban-  
ning it he merely carried out Mayor  
Nichols's orders.



# Guild Continues Fight to Present Banned Play

Likely to Be Shown in Cambridge—Various Cities Visited to Test Theatres and Conditions—May Take Case to Courts

Boston theatregoers will have a chance to see Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play, "Strange Interlude," although Mayor Nichols has prohibited it in the city.

The Theatre Guild, sponsors of the play, will not ignore the thousands of persons who have joined the guild, nor those who have sent in their checks asking for seats for the play.

## TWO COURSES OPEN

There are two courses of action open to the organization now that the mayor has read the stage version and said that "in any version it glorifies an indefensible standard of conduct and an abject code of morals."

The first is to fight the mayor's ruling in the courts. The guild may seek a federal injunction against the mayor's ruling on constitutional grounds, or it may appeal to the board of three which makes up the censorship board in the theatre. This board consists of Police Commissioner Wilson and Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the municipal court as well as Mayor Nichols.

The second alternative is producing the play in some city near Boston. Several theatres are eager to have the guild bring in its production. Cambridge is considered a strong possibility, the question being whether the acoustic properties are good enough. That will be determined today or tomorrow. It is considered unlikely that with the book part of a Harvard reading course that Cambridge would bar the production.

In addition to Cambridge, many other cities are openly seeking the play. Quincy, Lynn, Salem, Malden and other cities and towns have sent word to the guild that their theatres are good and their government broad-minded.

There are a number of factors which will govern the selection of a theatre outside of Boston—if such a step is taken. The first of these is the theatre itself. The theatre must have ample seating capacity and good acoustic qualities. It must also have a deep stage, modern lighting facilities and proper accommodations for the players.

## MUST BE ACCESSIBLE

The theatre must be easily accessible to Boston, both by trolley or train and automobile. There must be good dining rooms near the theatre. All these factors are being studied by representatives of the guild.

The guild representatives drove to nearby cities today examining theatres to see which of them would offer the best facilities. The theatres have to be examined and then the attitude of the city fathers ascertained.

The guild business manager will arrive in Boston tomorrow afternoon. He has been given all facts in connection with the situation, and he will decide what the next step will be. Miss Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, directors of the guild, are also expected back in Boston tomorrow.

They insist that Boston playgoers will see the production.

Judge Robert Grant today came to the defence of the mayor. In his statement Judge Grant says: "I do not believe in literary censorship. A stream will not rise higher than its source, nor fall much lower. The right to discuss social problems freely is a safeguard to liberty. A play that had run all winter in New York and the gauntlet of London might well have encouraged Mayor Nichols to emulate the example of the saloon keeper who when asked 'Is Michael Doherty good for a drink?' replied 'Has he had it?' And already accepted the play that has caused all this bother. But our mayor at least has shown himself a man of courage, and as the New York Times hinted in its pleasant article 'By-Products' yesterday, Boston is entitled to its own opinion even against the world."

## "WHAT ARE THE FACTS?"

The essential inquiry in every controversy is "What are the facts?" Not many who are vociferously discussing this question have read the play, bought and read it months ago, as I do everything that O'Neill writes. He is an important literary artist, fearless and

dynamic. I admire much of his art and some of its dramatic consequences. But I take off my hat to Mayor Nichols for his courageous verdict on "Strange Interlude." In the face of that portion of the younger generation intent on crowning all heroines of irregular sex life as Madonnas.

I submit to the people of Boston a skeleton of facts, which none can controvert, and inquire what mooted issue do the facts subserve. In my opinion the play is a study in morbid sex psychology. Pelion on Ossa in its grotesque sequence of repugnant and most improbable events.

1—Nina, the heroine, whose lover has been killed in the war, and whose marriage to her before his departure has been obstructed by her father's appeal to the lover's sense of honor, leaves home and gives herself successfully to half a dozen inviolate soldiers.

## LOVELESS MARRIAGE

2—Nina decides to marry a man whom she does not love in order to have a child. She becomes pregnant, but is informed by her mother-in-law of a deep strain of insanity in her husband's family to which her husband is the only exception. She consents to an abortion.

3—in order that she may have a child and thus render her husband happy, Nina conspires with a young physician, already an acquaintance, to render her pregnant again, with the result that they fall desperately in love. A child is born, which the husband believes is his, and the drama proceeds like a wounded snake to its lengthy end with uninspiring consequences for every one concerned. Her husband dead, the physician reclaimed by professional ambition, and her son indifferent to her, Nina marries an ancient lover, a timid

novelist whom she has accused of seducing himself in his own books.

Can any modifications in the stage version obliterate the basic muddiness of this plot? The great writings of the past from the Greek dramatists to the days of Flaubert, however scornful of current morals, have always sought to depict actual truth. But what does "Strange Interlude" portray except sexual vagaries spiced out to the dimensions of a disgraceful surgical operation for the deletion of a too smart world?

## NO LONGER PURITANS

And one thing more. The New York Times pointed out also yesterday that there were no longer Puritans in Boston. True again. Either the languor of respectability or the maw of the young intelligentsia has absorbed them. The name of our censor is Cass, which suggests the race that has largely supplanted them in Boston. As one who both Brahmin and a Unitarian helped for 30 years to keep the scales of justice even between Puritan and Catholic in this community, I know well the virtues of that race. Chief among them are spiritual decency and unwillingness to substitute for the things that are lovely and of good repute nauseous vagaries masquerading as naturalness.

If in this instance Boston makes herself ridiculous by her ban, so much the better. It was Boston who threw the tea chests overboard a century and a half ago. This challenge by Mayor Nichols to the complacency of the band of untrammelled, but self-advertising, young men and women who tell us what to read and why, will show at least that our majority, however bourgeois, still purpose of keep sewers under cover.

Were Brown Heywood, Sinclair Upton and Edna Millay St. John if I throw a mantle of obscurity around their names) to parade down Fifth avenue stark naked in midsummer, just to be cool and comfortable, this would be natural as Adam and Eve. One has only to open the current Geographic Magazine to see that the natives of primeval Papua do so still. But if in case some successor of Anthony Comstock should invoke an obscure Victorian law that landed them in jail, Boston would be able to answer: "At last. Even sex appeal in the name of liberty has its proper reserves." As a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, I think it is time to cry a halt.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, SEPT 26, 1929

## MCGRATH TO JUDGE "INTERLUDE" STAGED

Quincy Mayor to Decide at Show If It Can Continue

Report \$40,000 Worth of Tickets Sold, Mostly in Boston

QUINCY, Sept. 25.—People who had subscribed for tickets for "Strange Interlude," the play banned in Boston, which is to be produced here Monday night, were given an upsetting this afternoon when some of the local papers announced what seemed like a new attitude of Mayor McGrath toward the entire situation.

Headlines said the Mayor intended to read the book before giving a decision. The Theatre Guild received a decision last night, in consequence of which \$40,000 worth of tickets were sold, and members of the guild wondered if the Mayor had reconsidered his position. But it developed that there was no change in the situation.

## Actual Play the Test

A copy of the book was given to the Mayor to read, and he read it in order to see how near to the expurgated text of the book the actual play will come Monday night. That is the test by which the Mayor will make his decision.

He was bombarded from all sides today; was condemned and praised for his stand and was offered all kinds of advice meant to be helpful to him. He was reminded that Mayor Nichols saw the show in New York, and that various people in Quincy had voluminous abstracts of the much-discussed passages of the book which they offered the Mayor.

The Mayor, however, said that while all these things might be true, the thing he was interested in was what kind of play would be presented in Quincy Monday night. Continuance of the show in this city will depend on its public performance here, not what might have been shown in New York or offered in Boston, and not what the text of the book might offer as an index.

## Will Attend as Police Head

The Mayor said he will observe himself just what the company has to offer; if it is not offensive to public morals it will be allowed to continue, but if it should fall under his ban of censorship, the first performance here will be the last. The Mayor is going to the theatre in his capacity as police head.

Under the amended city charter, the Mayor has nothing to say about granting or revoking theatre licenses. That is the province of the License Board, a body established by a special act of the Legislature six years ago. This board is made up of the city clerk, the police chief and fire chief. There is no censorship, as such, in Quincy but any objections to suggestive shows are made by the License Board and their opinion has always been considered. Fred B. Murphy, manager of the Quincy Theatre, is also manager of two other theatres. He has had nothing to do with the bringing of "Strange Interlude" to Quincy, except that he rented the Quincy theatre to the Theatre Guild. Members of the latter organization have assumed the carrying out of all the details, from the poster publicity to the sale of tickets, most of which have been disposed of in Boston.

## Most Clergymen Opposed

Most of the clergymen who spoke today were opposed to the play being brought to Quincy but some thought it best to have a performance before pronouncing judgment. Rev. Frank T. Littorin of the Central Baptist Church wrote a letter to the Mayor asking if Quincy was going to receive the "refuse of Boston." "If the play was too vile for Boston, it is too vile for Quincy," Rev. Mr. Littorin says.

Rev. J. Harrison Thompson of the Wollaston Baptist Church came to City Hall with an equally vigorous protest.

Rev. Edwin L. Noble of the Universalist Church said he intended to see the play before pronouncing judgment. Rev. Eric I. Lindh, secretary of the Suffolk South Association of Congregational Churches, thought it would be better to have a rehearsal performance before condemning the play.

## Club Women More Tranquil

The officers of the various women's clubs were even more tranquil about the affair. Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, president of the Quincy Women's Club, said: "Having neither seen nor heard the play I do not feel competent to make any statement about it. However, it would seem that a play chosen by eminent authority for the Pulitzer prize should not be condemned without serious and intelligent consideration."

Mrs. Charles J. Herbert, president of the Quantum Women's Club, said: "I have neither seen the play nor read the book, but if possible, I am going to read the play because I feel that a book that won the Pulitzer prize is worthy of consideration from the rank and file of intelligent people. I do not think the method of censorship is fair. The widespread publicity that has been given to the play will certainly be invaluable to its promoters and will attract many who would never otherwise give it a thought."

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Wollaston, a former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs said:

"How can I express an opinion when I have neither seen the play nor read the book? I feel that my opinion, therefore, is of no value. The fact that the book was awarded a prize has no bearing on the matter. I would go to see the play if I wanted to, the censorship having no weight with me. I feel that its coming to Quincy has small import. Those who want to see it will go if possible and those who do not wish to will stay away."

## Restaurant Men Pleased

Business men look to a very lively awakening of trade, especially men interested in the restaurant business. Mayor McGrath, when questioned about this end of the situation, said that dollars and cents did not enter into the thing at all but freedom of rights did and was a very prominent factor.

Members of the Catholic clergy declined to comment on the coming of the play to Quincy. One pastor said it was outside his province to use the name of his church or his own calling to advertise a play or a theatre where it was to be produced.

## B. U. TRUSTEE DISAPPROVES "STRANGE INTERLUDE" TALK

Grayson Stetson of Salem, Boston University trustee, in his annual talk to the girls of the College of Practical Arts and Letters on St. Botolph st. yesterday, gave his opinion on at least one current matter, the present controversy over the decency of the play, "Strange Interlude." The B. U. trustee in no uncertain terms expressed his disapproval of the discussion of the play.

He referred also to the recent "Be a Snob" philosophy of Technology's Prof. Rogers. "What Prof. Rogers really meant," Mr. Stetson told the members of the all-girls school of Boston University, "was that you should have a great measure of respect and dignity. If every girl would reach out and try to live with a person better than she is, the result would be self-evident. Reach up and not downward," he concluded.

## Guild Rushes Its Plans for the Quincy Opening

Asks Clergymen to Give Play Hearing — Tickets Out Today

W. P. Munsell, business manager of the Theatre Guild, is in Boston today rushing arrangements for the opening of "Strange Interlude" at the Quincy Theatre, in Quincy, Monday evening. Tickets for the performances will be mailed to Guild subscribers today and tomorrow and mail orders will be received at the Quincy Theatre. Offices in Boston have been opened at 416 Walker, Building, 120 Boylston street. Negotiations are being made for busses and in addition to the regular trains to Quincy there will be a theater special for return to Boston after the performance.

Although final details have not been worked out for the performance, it is likely that the curtain will not rise until 6 P. M. In that case intermission for dinner probably will come about 8.05 and the performance resume at nine with a final curtain at eleven o'clock. The play will not be shortened although the closing hour remains about the same as it would have been in Boston. The saving of time will come by shortening the intermission. For those who motor to Quincy there will be plenty of parking space available. There is room for 1500 cars in the rear of the theater and for others in the vicinity. If additional space is needed, there are fourteen restaurants in the neighborhood of the theater, according to Guild officials. All of these will be prepared to serve the theatergoers.

The theater on Hancock street, near School street, is one of the largest in Quincy. It has a capacity of about 1400. Guild representatives declare the theater is up-to-date in every way and the acoustic properties are especially good. The theater is only about eight minutes from the Quincy square station of the New Haven and only a short distance by electric car and bus from Neponset. There are plenty of good automobile routes into Quincy.

Over the signatures of Walter Prichard Eaton and Robert F. Sisk, the former one of the committee which awarded the Pulitzer prize to the play and the latter a representative of the Guild, a letter was mailed last night to the ministers of Quincy and Wollaston asking them to reserve judgment until they have had a chance to consider the play as it is presented and warning them of an organized move to arouse their opposition.

## Blame Excerpts, Not Text

The letter is as follows: "During the agitation in Boston in the past week on 'Strange Interlude' various church bodies and individual clergymen have pronounced judgment on the play in advance of its production. Their reactions were evidently caused by distribution of excerpts from the printed text and not from a consideration even of the book as a whole; while as a matter of fact the stage version not only omits various of these passages to which ob-

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1929

jection has been taken but also quite naturally has a definite effect of its own arising from the nature of stage presentation. As the play is to be presented in Quincy by the Theatre Guild we ask that final judgment be held in suspension until you have an opportunity to see the play itself and the spirit in which it is received by an audience.

"The author of the play, Mr. Eugene O'Neill, is an extremely serious-minded and sober writer, whose purpose is to try to illumine some of the problems of the modern world as he sees them. Supplying cheap excitement is no part of his purpose. We think it only fair and hope you will think so too that he should be listened to with the same seriousness before an opinion is formed. We feel that this goes beyond the mere right of the artist to be heard. It really involves the whole question of free speech and hence at one moment involve the press and pulpit as well as the stage.

"The Theatre Guild is a serious art theater and has always felt that it was playing its part with the pulpit and press trying to clarify the problems of modern life.

"Knowing that an organized attempt is being made to coax clergymen to denounce the play we wish to remonstrate against the distribution of textual matter which has never been a part of the stage version and cannot be fairly judged anyway when torn from its context. We are therefore making this personal appeal to you, as a publicist who can appreciate the necessity for freedom of utterance, not to prejudice in advance the public toward the production but to allow them the opportunity as you would desire it yourself of forming their own opinion."

## Approved by Police

Encountering opposition in Minneapolis as the result of the controversy in Boston, the Guild Western company presented "Strange Interlude" in the Metropolitan Theater in that city last night and the result, according to a telegram received by the Guild today, was a clean bill of health from the police. The telegram is as follows:

In first class the Western company of "Strange Interlude" has had with censorship we have emerged victorious. Minneapolis police who attended opening last night at Metropolitan Theater had only gave "Interlude" clean bill of health but joined with all local critics in hailing the production as an artistic, social and dramatic triumph. Have in air mail series of front-page stories and some of the best reviews play has received anywhere.

W. W. WALTER, Manager Western Company, "Strange Interlude."

## Question of Liberty

Opposition from ministers already has been voiced despite a request in the Guild announcement on the selection of Quincy that judgment be suspended until the play has been seen. Several Quincy clergymen announced that they would call on Mayor McGrath today to protest against his permitting the play to be performed. Other ministers were non-committal.

There is no censorship law in Quincy, but the mayor can suspend or revoke a theater license if a play is found objectionable. Mayor McGrath declared that he believes that such censorship comes under the head of police work, but intimated that he would take a hand if a controversy arises. He said:

"Any licensed theater in Quincy can show a play without interference provided it does not prove objectionable. We have no censorship in Quincy and I will withhold judgment until I am in possession of all the facts. If President Murray Butler of Columbia

University has seen fit to award the play the Pulitzer prize, there is no reason why the producers should not have the right to present it here or anywhere else.

It is a fact that there are competent critics whose opinion concerning the play may be taken as a standard. Many of these critics have declared the play to be a masterpiece. On the other hand there are those who declare the play to be objectionable. I hope to see the play next Monday night as it will be presented here. I cannot condemn a play that I have not seen.

Although admitting that Quincy business men will profit by the showing of "Strange Interlude" in that city, Mayor McGrath declared that "it is not a question of money, of dollars and cents, but rather an issue of civil liberties."

## Same Company to Appear

Formal announcement by the Guild on the selection of Quincy stated that the same company which was scheduled to present the play to Boston will present it in Quincy. This company includes Judith Anderson, Tom Powers, Glenn Anders, Richard Barboe, Eva Condon, Ethel Westley and others.

"The reason the Guild selected Quincy, which was one of three cities to offer it, as a haven, was that Mayor McGrath said that he hoped the local theater management would be able to conclude its negotiations with the Guild," says the announcement.

"Now that it has completed arrangements for the presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in Quincy, the Theatre Guild asks that the public suspend judgment on the merits of the play until they have witnessed it. The Guild is sorry that it cannot ask the owners of the Hollis Street Theater to assume the risk of a trial performance and possible loss of its license. If the Guild owned its own theater in Boston that risk would be assumed and the law tested. Under the circumstances the Guild is forced reluctantly to ask its subscribers to attend the play in a nearby city, where it may recognize its inalienable rights to private judgment."

## First Night Decides

Mayor McGrath today received three protests on permitting the play to go on. These came from Rev. William Shaw of the Atlantic Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Frank T. Littorin of the Central Baptist Church, and Rev. J. Harrison Thompson of the Wollaston Baptist Church, who telephoned to the mayor. The burden of their complaint was that the play was immoral, obscene and of such a character that it should not be permitted to be acted in any city. During the morning, however, the mayor received a large number of calls from citizens approving his decision to allow the play a fair hearing.

The mayor reiterated that in his opinion a great deal depends upon the first night production of the play. "If it is all that those who criticize it adversely say it is," he said, "then it cannot be permitted to continue in Quincy."

The Quincy Ministers' Association will meet at 10 A. M. tomorrow in the Quincy Y. M. C. A. with Rev. Hugh C. Leggat, president presiding. As criticism is expected at this session, the Guild requested the privilege of having Mr. Eaton speak in defense of the play. Mr. Leggat said this could not be assured as the meeting is open only to ministers but told the Guild that he would report to the men that Mr. Eaton was at their service and the session could decide whether to have him address the gathering.



## FEW QUINCY COMMENTS ON "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

Mostly Out-of-Town Audience For Opening Show—  
Ministers to Decide on Stand Tomorrow

QUINCY, Sept. 25.—The fierce light of publicity that beats upon thrones and municipalities with equal intensity, was focused on this city last night and today, but, as far as public comments seemed to indicate, it produced no reflex action.

Mayor McGrath, who granted permission for a performance of the much-advertised play, "Strange Interlude," is still keeping his "open mind" as regards the matter. The phrase "open mind," is one used by the Mayor himself. He said to a Globe reporter last night:

"I have not read the play. I have not seen it; neither have I heard from anybody who has seen or has read it. Therefore, I can say I have an open mind. The only way to find out if the play is objectionable is to see it produced on the stage. That will be done Monday night. At the Quincy Theatre. A continuance of the play beyond Monday night is up to the play itself. If I think, after seeing the play, that it is prejudicial to the morals of the community, a further performance will be barred."

### Ministers Silent

The Globe reporter talked with a number of the ministers of the city last night. All refused to discuss the matter in advance of a meeting of the Quincy Ministers' Association tomorrow, which will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Building at 10 o'clock. The Theatre Guild has asked to let Walter Fritchard Eaton appear to present the side of the guild. So far no permission has been given. Rev. Hugh C. Leggett, pastor of the People's Union Congregational Church of Houghs Neck, is president of the association. He said he had not the power to admit Mr. Eaton, but suggested the latter be present to see what action the association will take.

A few ministers who talked to the Globe reporter, but declined to be interviewed over their own names, said they were inclined to take the same view as Mayor McGrath. They said they knew nothing about the play, but a few had read excerpts, and had been told these excerpts had been deleted from the spoken version on the stage, so they thought it best to see what the play actually contained as presented on the Quincy stage before offering any comment.

### Restaurant Men Happy

The ordinary citizen on the streets this morning did not know anything of the issues involved and declined to comment. Business men seemed to think it was a good thing from the advertising standpoint and proprietors of restaurants felt there will be "big business resulting from the play coming to the city, because of the long wait after the adjournment of the first part of the play. As almost all the people who are expected at the first performance Monday night are due from outside the city, it is natural to believe that supper will appeal to them after the close of the first part of the play, and the restaurant owners are going to be ready to welcome this indicated influx.

There isn't much of a chance that anybody in Quincy will be able to see the first performance. It was said at the theatre last night that the house was practically sold out to persons from outside the city, and this was expected to continue if the play was allowed to run after Monday night.

### High Prices for Seats

Prices for seats in the theatre have taken a jump. Orchestra seats will be sold at \$4.50 and the lowest-priced seat will be \$1.10. Quincy people have not been used to paying any such prices for seats in local theatres, and it is doubtful if the house were thrown open to Quincy audiences at the new prices, that there would be any appreciable attendance of local residents. The orders for seats at the coming opening performance are coming by telephone, mostly from Boston.

The lack of interest on the part of

the people of Quincy, or the liberality on their part to allow the play produced, where it was refused a performance in other places, may be expressed by the old-time local boast, that Quincy has always been the home of freedom of thought. Three hundred years ago, John Wheelwright, Anne Hutchinson and William Coddington, when banished from Puritanical Boston, fled to Quincy for refuge. Rev. Mr. Wheelwright became pastor of the First Parish Church in Quincy sq. which was referred to contemptuously by Puritan Boston as "Wheelwright's Chapel of Ease." In later years, when nobody could be found to defend the British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre, John Adams, afterward President of the United States, offered his services as legal counsel, saying that nobody, under the new Government should be deprived of his chance to be defended before a court of law. His course cost him many friends at the time, but he stuck to his principles. The same independence of thought and action is seen by some to be still filtering through the people of present-day Quincy. On the other hand there were evidences last night and this morning in certain quarters of making political capital out of the affair, and it would not be surprising if these echoes were heard during the next Mayorality campaign.

### Mayor's Power Questioned

Another question raised today was the right of Mayor McGrath to be the "whole say" in the matter. The subject of regulating such things has been thought to belong to the province of the License Board, composed of the city clerk, the chief of police and the chief of the Fire Department, and as police head, may have certain powers in connection with the present situation. That was the thought left with the reporters by City Solicitor McAnarney after a talk with them. At any rate, the Mayor has taken the matter as a personal issue, and will either see the play through or will stop it, if he thinks it ought to be stopped.

### "STRANGE INTERLUDE" OK'D IN MINNEAPOLIS

"Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's play which was banned in Boston, won its first fight with censorship in the West, according to a telegram received here today by Robert Sisk, managing executive of the Theatre Guild. The telegram announced that the Minneapolis police, who evidently act as a board of censors there, gave the play a clean bill of health and pronounced it a "great artistic, social and dramatic success."

Mr. Sisk said this morning that because of Mayor Nichols' action in banning the play in Boston and his denunciation of it, there was some agitation against it in Minneapolis and suggestions were made that police officials should see the play. Thereupon W. W. Warner, manager of the Western company of "Strange Interlude," invited the officials to attend the opening performance at the Metropolitan Theatre. They did so, but not only found no reason for barring it, but heartily endorsed it.

The telegram to the Guild officials in Boston follows: "In first clash the Western company of 'Strange Interlude' have had with censorship we have emerged a more victorious. Minneapolis police officials who attended the opening last night at Metropolitan Theatre not only gave 'Interlude' clean bill of health, but joined with all local critics in hailing the caste and production as a great artistic, social and dramatic success."

"Some of the best reviews play received anywhere were gotten here. Regards and good luck."

Mr. Sisk added that he felt that the action of Minneapolis was the right and proper one, allowing the play to be produced and then passing on it from actual first-hand knowledge. If the Minneapolis officials had found the play objectionable, he pointed out, they could have banned any further performance.

## MacKusick Faces Probe for Mailing 'Obscene Matter'

Tremont Temple Counsel  
Attacked by Pastor for  
Pamphlet

### POSTAL INSPECTORS AWAIT COMPLAINT

Albert R. MacKusick of 292 Tappan street, Brookline, counsel for Tremont Temple and the principal organizer of the churchmen's opposition to the presentation of "Strange Interlude" in Boston, became, last night, the target for sharp criticism, as well as the object of comment by postal inspectors on the subject of the sending of obscene matter through the mails.

From the pen of the Rev. Dr. Hubert C. Herring, nationally known Congregationalist, came caustic criticism of the pamphlet, containing excerpts from "Strange Interlude," which MacKusick has admitted he has circulated among ministers and churchmen of Boston and yesterday among the ministers of Quincy.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Park D. Colvin, declaring his belief that it is a violation of federal law to send anything through the mails which may be construed as coming within the meaning of the statute barring the mailing of obscene matter, asserted that the receipt of a formal complaint from any person who has received a pamphlet, regarded as containing obscene matter, would result in an immediate investigation, and if the evidence warranted, criminal prosecution.

"The intention of the sender of such a pamphlet as has been described might be wholly laudable in the minds of some persons, but the act of sending it through the mails might, upon investigation, be found to be in violation of federal law."

Colvin explained that investigation of a complaint would be followed by the submission of the facts to the United States district attorney.

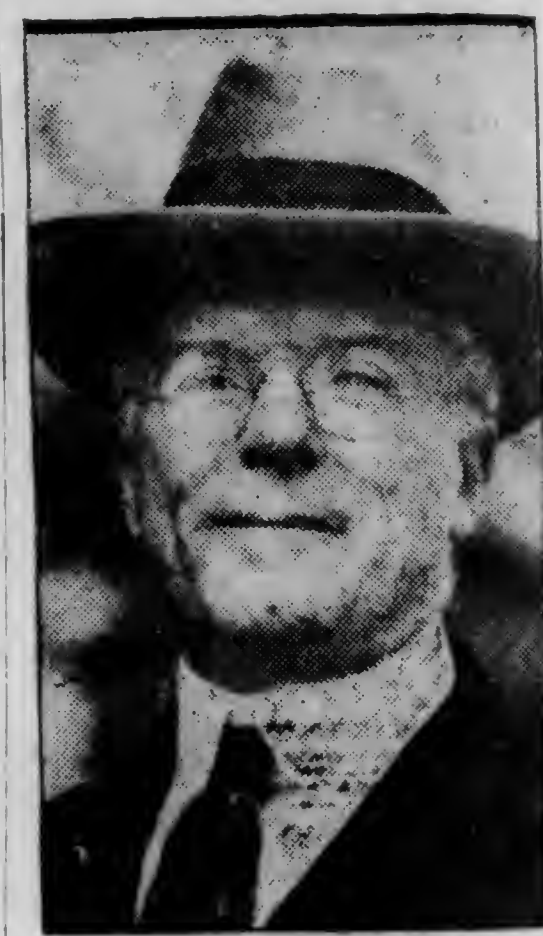
Dr. Herring's statement, written after the receipt of a copy of the pamphlet which MacKusick declared to The Herald, last night, he had circulated, read:

I have received a circular letter signed by several Boston clergymen, suggesting that we have a moral issue thrust upon us in the case of the banning of "Strange Interlude." It is intimated that the Christian ministry should be articulate. I agree.

Enclosed with the circular is a pamphlet of six pages of excerpts from the play. The compiler has a nose for filth. He has gone through the play and gathered it all up. It is filth—but without the setting. The pamphlet is as unclean as the play as are similar collections of dirt from the Bible. Neither prove anything.

"Strange Interlude" is an honest and brilliant piece of work. If it is so, realistic, compelling. You may prove or disprove. But if we are to be allowed to have only plays and books which are pleasant, we shall have to settle down to an indeterminate sentence of Longfellow, Harold Bell Wright and Eddie Guest.

The censor is a person of uncertain value. Boston is suffering over-much at his hands. By all means, let us be articulate.



ALBERT R. MACKUSICK

MacKusick gave The Herald copies of the circular letter which he had mailed to all Quincy ministers, a copy of the communication to The Herald, printed in "Our Mail Bag," Tuesday, from Judge Robert H. Grant, and a copy of a circular letter issued Sept. 21, in which the recipients were asked to read the pamphlet containing excerpts from "Strange Interlude." Their approval of the decision of Mayor Nichols was invited from their pulpits last Sunday.

Today MacKusick intends to attend the meeting of Quincy ministers. He was uncertain last night whether he would be allowed to speak but expressed such an intention if the ministers favored hearing him.

### MacKUSICK SURPRISED

Mr. MacKusick at his home last night expressed surprise at Dr. Herring's statement in criticism of the pamphlet of excerpts from the "Strange Interlude." He said:

"I know there have always been those who are prone to criticize certain passages in the Bible, but I am very much surprised a minister should do so. You could take certain parts of the Bible, I suppose, that would not give the impression of the whole."

Regarding the issue and I am glad I was able to gather from the play as much as I did as quickly as I did. I believe the question of censoring books is a serious one and quite distinct from censoring a play to go on the stage or the movies, especially this kind of a play."

Regarding the statement of the postoffice inspector, he declared there was no intent of breaking the law in sending the pamphlet through the mails.

### MacKusick Would See Banned Play in Chicago

Albert R. MacKusick, organizer of the opposition to the presentation of "Strange Interlude" in Boston, intends to see the play in Chicago. He made such a statement to The Herald last night after he had expressed doubt of witnessing the initial performance in Quincy Monday night.

"Do you intend to organize opposition to the play in Chicago?" MacKusick was asked.

"I've got to go there on business and I think I will see the play there," was his answer.

# PLAY JURY WILL PASS ON O'NEILL DRAMA IN QUINCY

## M'GRATH PLANS TO APPOINT 25 CITIZEN CENSORS

Mayor, Unable to Attend  
Opening, Will Leave  
Verdict to Them

### TO APPEAR BEFORE MINISTERS TODAY

Majority Willing to Defer  
Judgment Until After  
Performance

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy will have a play-jury decide whether "Strange Interlude" is a proper theatrical production for presentation in that city or whether it should be barred after the initial performance Monday evening.

In adopting the play-jury method of censoring stage performances, Mayor McGrath has selected the system which has been in vogue in New York city in recent years.

### TO SELECT JURY OF 25

It is his intention to select a jury of 25 representative men and women of Quincy to convict or absolve "Strange Interlude" of being a demoralizing theatrical production. Whether he will reveal the names of the play-jury or whether they will be sworn to secrecy had not been determined last night, but the New York idea had made such an impression on the mayor that he told The Herald that he undoubtedly would adopt it.

He will not, unless he cancels an engagement of long standing, be able to witness the entire performance Monday, and whatever finding he reaches at the termination of the play, will be dependent, to a material degree, on the judgment of the jury.

Mayor McGrath's vigorous declarations of an open mind, entirely free from prejudice, do not indicate that he has already tentatively decided that "Strange Interlude" will not be offered to Theatre Guild subscribers over a period of three or four weeks but there was accumulating evidence in Quincy last night that the strength of the protests, which have already been lodged, and the possibilities of adverse political reaction, have dampened the enthusiasm which was voiced when representatives of the Theatre Guild announced their acceptance of the opportunity to present "Strange Interlude" in the Quincy Theatre.

In spite of specific denials by Mayor McGrath that he regretted having taken hasty action, the rumor was current in Quincy that "Strange Interlude" would still be homeless if what was tantamount to an official invitation to utilize Quincy as a haven had not been made prior to the final decision of Mayor Nichols that the play could not be presented in Boston.

In confirmation of the belief that Mayor McGrath anticipates that it will be necessary for him to tell the Theatre Guild that one performance of "Strange Interlude" will constitute the Quincy run, he said to The Herald last night:

"I hope that Mr. Murphy of the Quincy Theatre has not made anything more than tentative plans with the Theatre Guild for the use of his theatre. I intend to confer with him tomorrow and to ascertain just what arrangements he has entered into. I will regret it, if there has been any contract covering what might be construed as a long period."

"Are you to make the decision Monday night, without any suggestive influence from other sources entering into your determination of the fate of 'Strange Interlude'?" Mayor McGrath was asked.

"Understand," he answered, "I am unalterably opposed to censorship in any form, but if 'Strange Interlude' is as they say it is going to be, that will give an entirely different complexion to the play. I don't know. My mind is open. It will remain open."

"I intend to ask a jury of 25 men and women of Quincy, to listen to the entire performance Monday night, and to vote at its conclusion, whether other performances should be permitted. I can say that unless I change my mind, I will carry that plan into execution. My decision will, of course, be guided by their verdict. I have an engagement of long standing at 6:30 o'clock, Monday, I understand this performance will begin at 8. I do not anticipate that I can listen to all of it. But the jury which I shall select will do that for me."

Asked how the protests which he had already received compared with the messages of approval of his stand, the mayor replied that it was a toss-up.

"I've been invited to attend the meeting of the Quincy Ministers' Association tomorrow morning. I shall attend. Whether I shall have anything to say depends solely upon whether I receive an invitation and also whether I shall consider it advisable for me to talk. Up to now there have been four ministers who have sent letters of protest to me and one more has personally told me that he was opposed to allowing even a single performance of the play."

"I aim to be and I shall be fair with everybody."

Quincy, generally, is entirely apathetic about "Strange Interlude." The business men, composed principally of storekeepers along Hancock street and 14 restaurant owners, are enthusiastically in favor of allowing the play to occupy the Quincy Theatre as long as patronage warrants.

### MERCHANTS IN FAVOR

Their interest is centered entirely in the share, to which they are looking forward with happy anticipation of the \$3000 which they predict will be spent in Quincy every night by out of town residents who will be attracted by "Strange Interlude."

A canvass by a Herald reporter yesterday of 16 merchants along Hancock street showed them to be unanimous in favor of "Strange Interlude" for a week, a month or a year.

There was no similar unanimity voiced by 28 men and women who were asked to express an opinion on the controversy. Fourteen declared that they had no interest in "Strange Interlude" or Mayor McGrath's decision; seven recorded themselves in favor of allowing the play to be presented and five declared their opposition. Two refused to bother themselves by thinking about it.

In accord with the disinterestedness of half of the pedestrians who were polled was the statement of a theatrical manager to The Herald: "Quincy is a 50-cent town," he declared. "The people will not pay more than that for a show. When you ask them to give up \$4.40 for 'Strange Interlude' or any other attraction, you'll ask in vain. I'll bet that if this show stays in Quincy a month, there won't be 5 per cent. of the people of the city attend the performances."

"No wonder the business men want Mayor McGrath to allow a play to be shown here which has been presented without objection elsewhere. Business has not been satisfactory in Quincy since the Fore River shipyards curtailed construction work. This 'Strange Interlude' figures to put into circulation here \$3000 every night. It means money to Quincy. It will come principally from outsiders. Why not let the business men who need the money have a chance?"

### NONE HAS SEEN PLAY

The objectors have neglected to take into consideration the financial conditions of the Hancock street business men. Their protests to Mayor McGrath have been based on the identical grounds that were chosen by men and women who filed similar protests with Mayor Nichols in Boston.

Not one of those who has written to or talked with Mayor McGrath has witnessed a performance of the play. Very few have read the book but the demand for the three available copies in the Quincy public library shows that the controversy has started a run on the book.

Today's meeting of the ministers may provoke discussion of the wisdom of deferring action until it can be based on knowledge rather than on conjecture and rumor. Eleven of 16 ministers who were asked to be wise men, declared their inability to judge "Strange Interlude" and most of them asserted that it would be advisable as well as fair to withhold comment until after the performance Monday night. The five others vigorously denounced the play but confessed that they were guided by excerpts mailed to them.

Receipt of letters from two ministers of Episcopal churches in which they expressed their opposition to censorship as well as their approval of his action was announced by Mayor McGrath last night. The clergymen are the Rev. Howard T. Barlow of Christ Church, Quincy, and the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington of All Souls' Church, Braintree.

Like the majority of Quincy clergymen, prominent clubwomen, asked to comment upon "Strange Interlude," refused to do so because of lack of knowledge of either the book or the script.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, past president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, "I cannot express an opinion when I have neither read the book nor seen the play. I would see the play if I wanted to, but I feel that coming to Quincy is of small importance."

Mrs. C. K. Herbert, president of the Squantum Women's Club, "I have never seen the play, but if possible, I will. The widespread discussion arising from its banishment from Boston has served the producers with the best kind of publicity."

Mrs. Charles W. Barley, president of the Quincy Women's Club, "I have never seen nor heard of the play until the discussion started about its presentation in Boston. I feel that a play so well recommended by critics should be shown in Quincy."



# QUINCY MINISTERS DO NOT WANT O'NEILL PLAY

## BUSINESS MEN ARE IN FAVOR

**Mayor McGrath Says "Strange Interlude" Cannot Remain if All Criticism of Drama Proves to Be True.**

Quincy ministers are opposed to the showing in their city of Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play, "Strange Interlude," which was banned in Boston.

Business men and others are in favor of the play, which will open Monday in the Quincy Theatre. It is scheduled to continue for three weeks or a month.

### MAY NOT REMAIN

The mayor, however, said today: "If the play is all that those who criticize it say it is, it cannot be permitted to continue in Quincy."

He refused to amplify that statement, saying that the people would decide that matter after they had had a chance to see the play.

The ministers who protested today were the Rev. William Shaw, Methodist-Episcopal; the Rev. F. T. Littorin, and the Rev. J. H. Thompson, Baptists. The mayor also said that "many more" citizens had expressed themselves as

being in favor of allowing the production in Quincy. Many business men are in favor of the production. The merchants board is on record as favoring it. The ministers, however, are decidedly not in favor of it. Many of them based their opinion on the excerpts from the book. These excerpts were mailed to them. The Theatre Guild, sponsors for the production declare that most of the excerpts sent out are not in the stage version of the Pulitzer prize production. A body of representative ministers will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Quincy Ministerial Association, and all the clergymen of the city have been invited to attend.

The guild has asked the ministers to extend the courtesy of the meeting to Walter Prichard Eaton, author, playwright and dramatic critic. The Rev. Hugh Leggat, president of the association, today told the Traveler that the



MAYOR THOMAS J. McGRATH

meeting was not called for definite action, but rather "to discuss the pros and cons" of the situation.

He also said that newspaper men would not be allowed at the session. Asked if Eaton would be allowed to speak at the meeting, he said the meeting itself would decide that question. He explained that no member of the organization could invite any one, but that the meeting could take whatever action it desired to take.

It is also expected that resolutions of protest will be presented at the ministers' meeting tomorrow.

Several of the ministers said that they had not read either the book nor the stage script of the play, and hence had no chance to base an opinion of the

### GUILD WRITES TO CLERGY

Guild officials wrote to the Quincy ministers today asking that they withhold judgment on the play. The letter said that an "organized effort was being made to coax the ministers into a denunciation of the play," and that the effort was based on "textual matter which was not taken from the play version, but from the published book." The letter, which was signed by Walter Prichard Eaton and Robert Sisk, said the censorship struck at the right of free speech from the pulpit and in the press, as well as from the stage. Quincy ministers today commented on the situation. Their respective statements follow:

**THE REV. J. HARRISON THOMPSON, Baptist:** "I have read the excerpts from the book, and I have talked with two people who have seen the play. These people tell me that if a policeman on the streets heard a person using some of the language used in this play that he would arrest them on the spot. I am in favor with the action taken by Mayor Nichols. I told Mayor McGrath that I disapproved of the play."

### SHOULD BE BANNED

**THE REV. WILLIAM NICHOL, Presbyterian:** "It should be banned. It is not fit for our community in any way to be presented. I have read extracts of the play and from them I think that it is not in harmony with our modern standards of civilization. I am going to protest against its appearance in Quincy. I will try to get to the meeting tomorrow to see if we cannot have an united protest against its appearance here."

**THE REV. FRANK T. LITTORIN, Baptist:** "So far I have done everything I can to enter a protest against its appearance. Undoubtedly it is one of the filthiest plots ever presented on the stage for some time. I have read neither the book nor the play, but I have read a synopsis of the plot and Judge Robert Grant's summary of it that appeared yesterday in The Herald and the Traveler. The language doesn't matter, that can be changed, but the plot's the thing. I have already made a protest to Mayor McGrath and written protests to both local papers."

**THE REV. HUGH C. LEGGAT, Congregationalist:** "I have nothing to say just now, but may have later on. I have not read the book, nor the play, only extracts from the latter."

**THE REV. ERIC I. LINDH, Congregationalist:** "I have neither read the book nor seen the play, but I have read some abstracts. From those abstracts it seems to be a play that ought not to be presented. The topics are not suitable for public discussion."

**THE REV. ROSEMOND M. MACDONALD, Congregationalist:** "I have no comment to make and have made no decision about a protest. I have not read the book nor the play."

### HAS OPEN MIND

**THE REV. EDWIN L. NOBLE, Universalist:** "I haven't any attitude toward it at present, because all I have read is the newspaper accounts. I don't know anything about the play, but if it is given in Quincy I may have some comment to make afterward."

"Indecency in a play is just as indecent as indecency anywhere else, yet I have been rather shaky in approaching such matters, as I don't want to do anything that will advertise such plays. I am opposed to anything that is off-color on the stage. I don't think they are necessary. We can do without them, yet there are some who appear to want them, and there are plays that make these appeals purposely."

"Regarding the 'Strange Interlude,' I don't know that this is done here, as I don't know anything about it."

**THE REV. WILLIAM E. SHAW, Methodist:** "I approve the action of Mayor Nichols of Boston in banning this play. If we are to have any censorship at all, then I certainly believe that 'Strange Interlude' comes under the ban. I have previously read the excerpts of the book and a week ago I wrote to our mayor, McGrath, that I was in favor of Mayor Nichols's action."

**THE REV. DAVID C. REID, Congregationalist:** "I have not read the book. From what I have heard about it, however, I should say that it is not proper."

**"MUST PROTECT CHILDREN"**  
**THE REV. THOMAS R. TURNER, Presbyterian:** "If this play is anything like the excerpts from the book that I have read then it certainly is rotten—it's from the gutter. We have got to protect our children."

**THE REV. VAINO V. SUNDERLIN, Congregationalist:** "From what I have heard of the play I am decidedly against it. I have not read the book myself, however."

**THE REV. FREDERICK E. BUCK, Episcopal:** "I have no com-

ment to make. I have not read it."

**THE REV. SAMUEL G. DUNHAM, Unitarian:** "I will preach upon it Sunday. I have no comment to make at this time."

**THE REV. WILLIAM A. GROVE, Universalist:** "If the excerpts which were mailed to me are in the play, I don't know about it. I have no comment to make at this time."

**THE REV. ISAAC HIGGINBOTHAM, Baptist:** "I have not read the book or the play. I do not believe in talking about something I don't know about. I have no comment to make at this time."

**THE REV. JAMES H. SANKEY, Presbyterian:** "I don't know anything about it. I have not read the book nor the play, and I would join in no protest unless I had."

**THE REV. VICTOR V. SAWYER, Methodist:** "I am non-committal right now. I have not seen the play. I am not sure that I would join a protest at the present time. I'd want to know more about it than I do now."

**WILL RUN SPECIAL TRAIN**  
Meantime, while Quincy opinion was divided, the guild was considering several factors. One was transportation to the theatre. A special train, to be known as the "Interlude Special," is being arranged, and extra cars will be run on the regular trains which leave Boston between 4:30 and 5 o'clock.

The guild is now considering the advisability of starting the play at 5:30 or even 6 o'clock and cutting the intermission period to make up the lost time. The usual lunch interval was an hour and 45 minutes. This may be reduced in Quincy.

There is no censorship law in Quincy. The power to revoke a theatre license comes under the authority of a license board composed of Chief of Police Ernest H. Bishop; Fire Chief Alfred L. Meade and City Clerk Emory L. Crane.

### CONFIDENCE IN MAYOR

In the absence of Harry N. Kerr, president of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President William M. Edmonston today said: "We appreciate the efforts of Murphy (manager of the Quincy Theatre) to put our city on the map. We also appreciate the stand of our mayor. I have absolute faith in the mayor and that after he has seen the play anything he says about it will be

the right thing." Asked what the attitude of the Quincy business men was toward the prospective increase in business which the play would bring to the city, Vice-President Edmonston said: "We have so many different people in the chamber of commerce that there will be different opinions. If Mayor Nichols had let it go by, nobody would have bothered much, but since he has censored it he has doubled the price of the tickets."

The first echo of the Boston situation thundered forth last night in Minneapolis where a special company produced "Strange Interlude." The following telegram was received by guild officials here from W. W. Warner, company manager.

"In first clash the special company of 'Strange Interlude' has had with censorship, we have emerged 100 per cent. victorious. Minneapolis police officials who attended the opening last night not only gave the play a clean bill of health, but joined all local critics in hailing Theatre Guild cast and production one of the greatest artistic, social and dramatic triumphs in the city's history."

### WOMEN FAVOR PLAY

A number of Quincy clubwomen are in favor of the play appearing in their city.

Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, president of the Quincy Women's Club, said: "The play should not be condemned without serious and intelligent consideration."

Mrs. Charles J. Herbert, president of the Squantum Women's Club, said: "The censorship being shown by numerous persons opposed to the play is not quite fair, as most of them haven't seen it. Personally, I am going to see it."

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, past president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, believes that the play should not be censored. "Those who want to go to see it can do so, and those who don't can stay away."

Tickets for the opening of "Strange Interlude" at the Quincy Theatre Monday evening will be mailed to guild subscribers today and tomorrow, according to W. P. Munsell, business manager of the guild. Mail orders will be received at the Quincy Theatre box office, Boston offices for the guild have been opened at room 416, Walker building, Boylston street.

Ticket prices for the Quincy engagement follow: Orchestra seats, \$4.40, \$3 and \$2.50. Balcony seats are \$2 and \$1.50.



## The Once Over

By H. I. PHILLIPS

BOOKLEGGING  
IN  
OLD  
BOSTON



### Boston's Literary Paul Revere

("Strange Interlude" barred by Boston Mayor.—News item.)

**L**ISTEN, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere—  
Of a modern Revere who was ultra pure  
(And so was his excellent horse, I'm sure).  
He said to his friend, "If Eugene O'Neill  
By land or sea should arrive tonight  
Have a lantern aloft, for I seem to feel  
That to let him enter would not be right—  
One, if a book, and two, if a play,  
And I on the opposite shore will stay  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
To every Middlesex village and farm  
To see that the public is kept from harm."  
Then he said "Good night, and watch out too,  
For Carl van Vetchten and all that crew."

★ ★ ★  
Meanwhile his friend, through alley and street,  
Wanders and watches, all eyes and ears,  
Till in the silence around he hears  
The Theatre Guild's at the city door,  
The bang of trunks and the tramp of feet  
And the news confirming his gravest fear—  
"Strange Interlude coming . . . and maybe more!"

★ ★ ★  
Then he climbed to the tower of the Old North Church  
By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,  
To the belfry chamber overhead  
And felt, of a sudden, the belfry lurch  
For 'twas all jammed up with censors who  
Were all determined to signal, too.

★ ★ ★  
Meanwhile a-reading "Red Riding Hood"  
Aloud to his horse, which was sweet and good,  
On the opposite shore stood Paul Revere,  
Now he patted his horse's side  
Now gazed, at the landscape far and near;  
Then addressing his mount he said "Old Bean,  
You've your faults, I know, but your mind is clean";  
But mostly he watched with eager search  
The belfry tower of Old North Church,  
And lo! as he looks at the belfry's heights  
His startled eyes see a flock of lights!

★ ★ ★  
It was twelve by the village clock  
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town;  
He gave the villagers a shock  
And brought them bounding out with zeal  
By crying: "Arise! Eugene O'Neill  
Is coming! Get your rifles down!"

★ ★ ★  
It was one by the village clock  
When he galloped into Lexington,  
"Get up!" he cried with accent rude,  
"Or you'll all get 'Strange Interlude.'"

★ ★ ★  
It was two by the village clock  
When he came to the bridge down Concord way;  
"Get up!" he yelled, "or by Plymouth Rock  
You'll be getting a book by Hemingway!"  
You know the rest. Through the press you've heard  
Of the battle for censorship absurd;  
How the censors barred each book, each show  
That wasn't as white as the driven snow,  
(Copyright, 1929)

## McGrath May Yet Forbid O'Neill Play in Quincy

### Delays Last Word Till Today

With Quincy ministers raising a storm of protest, with "Strange Interlude" billed to open in that city next Monday night and with hundreds attempting to get seats at the Quincy theater, Mayor Thomas J. McGrath announced that he "might not" permit the show to go on after reading the published version and attending a minister's meeting today.

On the other hand, the Mayor declared, "There is no censorship in Quincy and I will withhold judgment until I have all the facts."

"The play was awarded the Pulitzer prize and I can see no reason why it should not be shown," he said. "I cannot condemn a play that I have not seen. I will attend the ministers' meeting tomorrow morning and if the show opens, I will attend it, if my official duties permit. I have sent for the published and acting versions of the play which I intend to read before its opening."

All day long hundreds tried to get tickets for the O'Neill drama at the Quincy Theater, and other hundreds telephoned City Hall, protesting or applauding the Quincy showing of "Strange Interlude."

"Is our city to receive refuse from Boston?" demanded the Rev. Frank T. Litorin of Central Baptist Church.

"If 'Strange Interlude' is too vile for Boston, it is also too vile for Quincy. I have written my opinion to Mayor McGrath. More people should arise to defend our youth, our homes and ourselves against this vile philosophy."

On the other hand, Rev. Eric I. Lindah, head of Bethany Congregational church and secretary of the Suffolk South Association, comprising 36 churches and 16,000 parishioners, declared, "The Guild should present the play before it is condemned. Censorship is a two-edged sword. I have neither seen the play nor read the book."

"If the show is one-tenth as bad as the excerpts sent to us to read, it is a crime to put such a show on the stage," said Dr. Howard K. Barton of Christ Church.

Meanwhile Rev. Hugh C. Leggat, president of the Quincy Ministers' association has called a special ministers meeting at the Quincy Y. M. C. A. today to consider what shall be done about "Strange Interlude."

Mrs. Charles W. Bailey, president of the Quincy Women's Club said, "I don't believe the play should be condemned without consideration," and several ministers held the same views.

Other clergies who entered protests were Rev. J. Harrison Thompson, Rev. William Nichol, Rev. William E. Shaw and Rev. Thomas Turner.

#### PRACTICALLY SOLD OUT

But if the clergies were presenting a somewhat divided front upon the drama that has stirred up a tempest in New England, the Quincy populace were storming the theatre to get tickets. They found none on sale until Thursday, and the Guild announced that the house is already practically sold out.

Already, the Quincy Theater, which holds nearly 2000 has been sealed at prices from \$4.40 to a few seats at a dollar.

The play will open at 5:30 and continue until 7 when there will be an intermission and then "Strange Interlude" will continue until 11, when special trains will be run back to Boston.

## Quincy Clergy Protest Showing O'Neill Play

### Viewpoint Rests with Individual, Declares Quincy Business Man

John J. Shaughnessy, secretary of the Quincy Merchants' Association, today issued this statement in regard to the production of "Strange Interlude" in that city:

"I have discussed the play with several persons who have witnessed 'Strange Interlude,' including E. Joseph Luce, executive chairman of the Quincy Merchants' Association. Their remarks would lead me to believe that the reaction to the performance is entirely dependent upon the individual."

"Following the line of reasoning used by Mayor Nichols, it is morally wrong to permit certain types of individuals to visit sections of the Boston Public Library, where are not only books whose substance might be considered too true to life by some to be printed, but painting and statuary that can be viewed with either the appreciation of the artistic or through the eyes of those whose instant reaction is the appeal to the immoral."

"Therefore, the decision whether or not 'Strange Interlude' offends public decency should rest with the individual. There is no law compelling the people to attend the performance and no power that can prevent their finding out what it is all about. Far better to produce it. It cannot be as bad as exaggerated reports will make it if it is not produced in this section. Warped minds can as well satisfy their appetites for immorality by discussing and spreading their version of 'Strange Interlude' and do far more harm than all the performances given."

### Play-Writing Pastor Praises "Interlude"

The Rev. Verne Jay, Methodist, acting pastor at the First Church (Congregational) at Squantum, and author of the prize play, "S. S. Incorporated," which was rewritten by Frances Jewett and produced for five weeks at the Repertory Theatre last year, stated that he would not join in any protest against "The Strange Interlude." "I feel quite the other way about it," he said. "I have read the play, as much of my work is in that line, and I believe I feel a little different about it than most ministers do. I feel that it is a work of art, and must not be considered from extracts."

September 26, 1929

### The Boston Post

## JURY OF 50 TO PASS ON INTERLUDE

it was learned last night.

#### BALLOT AFTER PLAY

Following the performance, the citizens will cast a vote and, if this plan goes through, the Mayor will abide by their decision as to whether or not "Strange Interlude" will continue to be played in Quincy.

The Mayor stated last night that it was unfair for him to pass judgement on a play he has not seen in the acting version. As he believed that a large number of citizens seemed to be opposed to a one man point of view in the matter, he thought that a representative citizens' committee might solve the problem in fairness to all concerned.

#### Suggest Secret Ballot

On the citizens' committee will be men and women well versed in passing critical judgement of works of art. The Mayor will attempt to assemble an unprejudiced group. They will make up their mind after seeing the play. Some suggest a secret ballot as the best means of getting a fair-minded reaction.

All day long delegations in favor of "Strange Interlude" called on Mayor McGrath at his home urging him to give his consent to the play being shown in Quincy. Among the callers was the Rev. Howard T. Bartow, rector of the Episcopal Church of Quincy and the Rev. Leslie Pennington of the Unitarian Church of Braintree.

### Quincy Mayor Plans to Abide by Verdict After Play

Mayor McGrath of Quincy is considering a plan of choosing 50 prominent citizens of his city, selected from various professions and occupations to act as a citizens' jury for Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer prize play "Strange Interlude" which will be shown on Monday night at the Quincy Theatre.







# INTERLUDE IN QUINCY FOR MONTH

Theatre Guild Expects  
to Gross \$80,000  
on Run



MAYOR THOMAS J. McGRATH  
Of Quincy, snapped yesterday leaving  
City Hall.

As a result of the meeting of the Quincy ministers yesterday, at which they failed to ban "Strange Interlude" from their city, the Theatre Guild announced that plans were in effect to make the Monday night

premiere of the play in the nature of a Metropolitan opening.

## SPECIAL TRAINS AND BUSES

Mayor McGrath, with his sister and a party of prominent Quincy citizens, will be in attendance. Definite plans for the play-jury have not been announced. The local organization of the Theatre Guild stated that it was perfectly agreeable to them if the Mayor of Quincy would make the decision, himself, as they believed him capable of judging the play on its merits.

Special trains will carry the audience back from Quincy following the performance. The bus line is running special buses, also from Park square, to care for those who do not wish to go by train or motor. The Guild organization are issuing tickets for a four weeks' run, but, according to Walter Pritchard Eaton, representing the Guild interests in Boston, it may be necessary to extend the engagement another two weeks, to meet the demand for tickets. The Quincy Theatre, where the play will be given, has a smaller seating capacity than the Hollis Street Theatre, where it was originally booked.

## Will Begin at 5:30

The Quincy Theatre has a seating capacity of 135 seats, of which 712 are orchestra seats. The entire orchestra seats for \$4.00. It is estimated that the Guild will do a business of \$20,000 a week at the Quincy Theatre with the gross receipts for a four weeks' engagement averaging over \$50,000. This is something less by several thousand dollars of the business they would have done at the Hollis Street Theatre, selling out every night. The play will start at 5:30. Audiences travelling over the New Haven railroad will have the South Station at 5 o'clock train, reaching Quincy about 11 minutes before the rise of the curtain at 5:30.

Some 11 restaurants of Quincy are supplying special suppers for the "Strange Interlude" audiences during the intermission between 7:45 and 9 o'clock. The entire city, judging from reports, was much keyed up with enthusiasm over the prospect of a Broadway success playing in their city.

## Box Office Open

Tickets went on sale at the Quincy Theatre yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, but none were available for the opening night. Boston ticket holders reported that the heaviest call was for seats for the Quincy engagement of the play. They stated that calls came from all of the outlying sections of Greater Boston, such as Wellesley, Malden, Melrose, Belmont, Milton, and the Newtons.

Albert R. MacKusick, counsel for Tremont Temple and principal organizer of the Boston churchmen opposed to the play, was very disappointed, so he announced, when he learned that his plea had not availed the Quincy ministers. He was not allowed in during the two hour session of the ministers' yesterday morning.

After the two hour discussion, the Rev. Rosmond McDonald, secretary of the association gave out the following statement:

"In view of the fact that our municipal authorities have granted permission for a presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in our city on Monday night next, the Quincy Ministerial Association feels it to be inadvisable to take action until after the presentation."

# HARVARD MEN LAUD BOSTON BANNED PLAY

Protest Against Barring  
"Strange Interlude"

Commend Quincy Production to  
Theatre-Going Public

The Harvard undergraduate body is rising in indignation over the recent action of Mayor Nichols of Boston in banning the production of Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer prize-winning play, "Strange Interlude," on a Boston stage. The protest of the student body will

take the form of a petition signed by indignant members of the faculty as well as students. This petition will have a double intent in that it will protest against the action of Mayor Nichols and commend the production of the play in Quincy to the theatre-going public.

Besides this general protest the Harvard Liberal Club will hold an open discussion on the same topic. This meeting will be presided over by Walter Pritchard Eaton, '00, writer, one of the organizers of the citizen's committee of protest.

The petition that will be presented to Harvard students and faculty is: "Strange Interlude" has been awarded the Pulitzer prize by a distinguished jury, and as it has been universally acclaimed as a play of literary and dramatic significance, we, the undersigned, believe that it is of cultural importance, and that it should not be denied the opportunity of seeing it. Therefore, we protest against the banning of "Strange Interlude" in Boston, and we unreservedly endorse its production in Quincy."

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1929

# Quincy Clergy Will Withhold Judgment

Plan No Comment on "Strange Interlude" Until After Presentation

Hold 2-Hour Session

Mayor McGrath Not to Make Known Names of Jury of Citizens

Quincy's clergymen will not pronounce judgment on Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer prize play, "Strange Interlude," until after its presentation on Monday night in the Quincy Theatre.

This announcement was made this noon at the close of a two-hour session of the Ministers' Association of the city, held behind locked doors in the Y. M. C. A. building. Mayor McGrath was present as was Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church, who arrived at 10:30 o'clock, half an hour after the meeting began, and who was granted admission. Rev. Hugh C. Leggat, pastor of the Hough's Neck Congregational Church, presided.

Although none of the more than a score of clergymen who attended would discuss what occurred, it was evident that the meeting was conducted quietly. In contrast to the somewhat lively debates which characterized similar sessions in Boston.

Rev. Rosmond M. McDonald, secretary of the association, issued the following statement:

"It appears that this fresh slaughter has at last aroused the people from their good-natured lethargy and the 'Strange Interlude' case will not pass unprotected. A cheer for the one-time Athens of America. The high school girls and boys—I was one not so very long ago and I can state that I shudder at what would corrupt most of them—who would have doubtless flocked in droves to the theatre are saved. His honor has proved himself a true public guardian!

I deplore the fact that the trend of the public guardian is toward a vigilant care of public morals and character rather than toward any seemingly sincere desire to protect public lives from the bullets of gangsters. Censorship of any sort is distasteful. No intelligent person, however, protests against the closing of dens of vice. But who shall judge books and plays? May not the judge be corrupted or is he immune? Political censorship is even worse than the ordinary type. It reeks of the contamination of politics. 'Lulu Belle' was banned. Why? New York said it. What harm did it do? Rothstein was not murdered by a man influenced by 'Lulu Belle' or 'Strange Interlude.'"

There are indubitably charming and intelligent people in Boston, but one cannot blame the world for seriously doubting it. This last affair is the straw which broke the camel's back—and a disgusting straw at that. Alternately one is indignant and amused especially when one considers the heroic participants in the latest "American tragedy."

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Mayor McGrath has made no request to the Quincy Ministers' Association to ban the play.

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The play is to be presented at the Quincy Theatre on Monday night, and it was understood after the meeting that several of those present will attend the performance on that night.

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Considerable mystery shrouded the meeting. It was held behind locked doors. Even Albert R. MacKusick, counsel for Tremont Temple and principal organizer of the churchmen's opposition to the play, was not permitted to enter the room.

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Mayor McGrath stated that he has not yet chosen the play jurors, who will number twenty or twenty-five and who will report to him. He said further that he will not make known the names as to do so might result in the refusal of some of the men and women to serve because of the attendant publicity. Moreover, no juror will know the names of the others who are serving. The ministers plan to have a delegation of their own present at the performance and they, too, decline to divulge the names of those who will represent their organization.

Albert R. MacKusick of Brookline, who was instrumental in creating agitation against the play among Greater Boston clergymen, was present this morning but was not admitted to the meeting. He declared that he was not there for the purpose of addressing the gathering, but had merely stopped off on his way to Duxbury and New Bedford. Later, he stated that he was present in order to learn first-hand any remarks that might be made concerning a possible probe of his actions in the matter.

Mr. MacKusick appeared somewhat worried as to the outcome of a movement to hold him responsible for sending alleged obscene matter through the mails in connection with his dissemination of excerpts from the book. He admits that he mailed copies of the pamphlet to clergymen in and near Boston and that yesterday he sent copies by registered mail to twenty-six ministers in Quincy. Mr. MacKusick stated that if legal steps were taken in the matter he would have to defend himself.

Today Park D. Colvin, chief postoffice inspector, issued this statement: "They have no evidence that a violation has been made. No complaints have been made and no investigation is under way. No action will be taken until direct evidence is produced to prove that such a violation has been made."

It was stated today at the Quincy Theatre that no telephone orders are being taken there for seats for Monday night's performance. As members of the Theatre Guild have first call on the seating capacity, the house is practically sold out.

There are 712 floor seats, which are priced at \$4.40 each. The remainder of the seating capacity of 135 is cared for in the balcony, where seats will be priced at from \$1 to \$3.

The theatre is adjacent to several restaurants, so that patrons may dine during the intermission and there is ample parking space near it for automobiles. One nearby lot having room for 150 cars.

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# QUINCY CLERGY FAIL TO VOTE BAN ON PLAY

Several Plan to See  
"Strange Interlude"  
Monday Night

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## GOOD PARKING SPACE

Tickets went on sale at 2 o'clock today at the Quincy Theatre. The play will start at 5:30 and from 7:30 to 9 there will be an intermission. The play will be over at 11 P. M. There is ample parking space in the rear of the theatre for 1500 automobiles.

The Quincy Theatre has 1385 seats, of which 712 are in the orchestra. There is only one balcony. The new prices announced today are, entire orchestra, \$4.40; balcony from \$1 to \$3. The \$1 seats were provided to give all who desire to see the play a chance.

No seats are available for the opening night. There are many restaurants, some new, within a short distance of the theatre. Plans have been made to handle the crowd by providing special diners.

The play is scheduled to run for three or even four weeks in Quincy. Many ministers have already gone on record as opposed to the play, while others have urged that the play be allowed in the Granite City. Mayor McGrath is not expected to attend the performance of "Strange Interlude" unless he breaks an engagement made some time ago.

In spite of specific denials by the Mayor that he regretted having taken hasty action in permitting that presentation of the play, it was rumored in Quincy that "Strange Interlude" would still be home-sick if what was tantamount to an official invitation to utilize Quincy as a haven had not been made prior to the decision of Mayor Nichols that the play could not be presented in Boston.

## CLERGY OPEN-MINDED

The action of the ministers of the city in refusing to be stampeded by the action of Boston ministers and the sending of excerpts of the play by MacKusick, indicates they are open-minded on the subject and wish to see for themselves whether the play is objectionable. The action of Mayor McGrath in keeping the personnel of his jury that will view the play, secret except to himself and each individual member also indicates that "Strange Interlude" will be judged impartially.

McGrath said, "I aim to be and I shall be fair with everybody."

Although residents of Quincy are generally apathetic about the play, a canvass of the business men along Hancock street showed them to be unanimously in favor of "Strange Interlude" for a week, a month, or a year.

It is said that the objectors to the showing of the play neglected to take into consideration the financial condition of the Hancock street business men.

## OPPOSE CENSORSHIP

Mayor McGrath received letters from two Episcopal clergymen expressing opposition to censorship and their approval of his action. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, past president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, would not express an opinion because she had not read the book nor seen the play. She also said she would see the play if she wanted to, but thought it was a matter of small importance to Quincy.

Mrs. C. K. Herbert, president of the Squantum Women's Club, said she had never seen the play but will if it is possible. Mrs. Charles W. Barley, president of the Quincy Women's Club, said that she feels that a play so well recommended by critics should be shown in Quincy.

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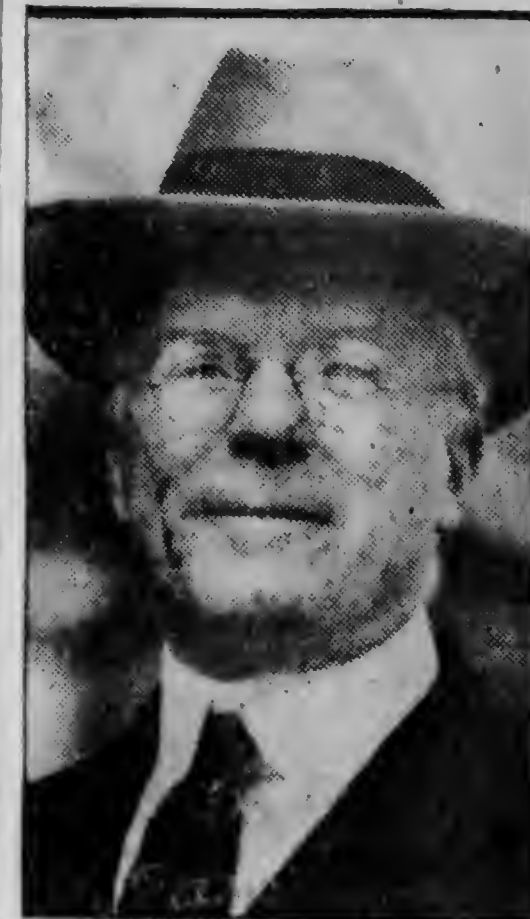
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# Prosecution Looms for Foes of O'Neill Play

MacKusick of Tremont  
Temple Played for Mail-  
ing Obscene Matter



ALBERT R. MACKUSICK

Postal authorities today awaited complaints on the subject of sending obscene matter through the mails, as a result of the circulation of a pamphlet containing excerpts from "Strange Interlude," by Albert R. MacKusick, counsel for Tremont Temple and principal organizer of the churchmen's opposition to the play.

## AWAITS COMPLAINT

The pamphlet was circulated among ministers and churchmen of Boston and Quincy. Postoffice Inspector Park D. Colvin declared that an investigation would be made upon receipt of a formal complaint from any one who has received a pamphlet, regarded as containing obscene matter. Criminal prosecution would follow if the evidence warranted, he added.

MacKusick was the target for sharp criticism. The Rev. Dr. Hubert C. Herring, nationally known Congregationalist, criticized the pamphlet harshly, saying it was unfair to the play.

Inspector Colvin declared that he believed it is a violation of federal law to send anything through the mails which may be construed as coming within the meaning of the statute barring the mailing of obscene matter.

"The intention of the sender of such a pamphlet as has been described might be wholly laudable in the minds of some persons, but the act of sending it through the mails might, upon investigation, be found to be in violation of federal law."

Colvin explained that investigation of a complaint would be followed by the submission of the facts to the United States district attorney.

Dr. Herring's statement, written after the receipt of a copy of the pamphlet which MacKusick declared to The Herald, last night, he had circulated, read:

I have received a circular letter signed by several Boston clergymen, suggesting that we have a moral issue thrust upon us in the case of the banning of "Strange Interlude." It is intimated that the Christian ministry should be articulate. I agree.

Enclosed with the circular is a pamphlet of six pages of excerpts from the play. The compiler has a nose for filth. He has gone through the play and gathered it all up. It is filth—but without the setting. The pamphlet is as unfair to the play as are similar collections of dirt from the Bible. Neither prove anything.

"Strange Interlude" is an honest and brilliant piece of work. If it is somber, harsh, cruel—it is also life, realistic, compelling. You may or may not like it. You may approve or disapprove. But if we are to be allowed to have only plays and books which are pleasant, we shall have to settle down to an indeterminate sentence of Longfellow, Harold Bell Wright and Eddie Guest.

Regarding the pamphlet, we had to raise the issue and I am glad I was able to gather from the play as much as I did as quickly as I did. I believe the question of censoring books is a serious one and quite distinct from censoring a play to go on the stage or the movies, especially this kind of a play.

Regarding the statement of the post-office inspector, he declared there was no intent of breaking the law in sending the pamphlet through the mails.

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# COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ON "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

Quincy Mayor Delegates Censorship to Representative Group—Pastors Suspend Judgment

QUINCY, Sept. 26.—Mayor McGrath intends to create a committee of 25 men and women citizens, leaders in professional, business and civic fields, to sit in judgment upon "Strange Interlude" at the play's first presentation here Monday night, he announced this afternoon. The Mayor was even then sending out letters of solicitation for service upon this committee.

The Mayor attended the Ministers' Association meeting at Y. M. C. A. Building and in a brief address told the pastors he was personally opposed to the policy of having a Mayor, or any one or two men in the community, act as censor.

The Mayor reminded the churchmen of the guarantee of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights; said that if any censoring is to be done it ought to be performed by thoroughly representative groups, and then made known his intention of creating a reviewing committee of citizens.

Mayor McGrath implied that he himself may not attend the play at all. He has already read many of the passages objected to in the book version of O'Neill's work, and said he would not care to hear these lines spoken from the stage unless his presence is considered necessary.

The names of the men and women on the committee will not be made public, to protect them from publicity, and no member will know who else is on it. The report of the committee's finding will be made Tuesday morning.

## Pastors Suspend Judgment

After two hours' discussion of "Strange Interlude" and the attitude they should adopt toward it, members of the Quincy Ministerial Association today voted to suspend judgment on the play until after its presentation here.

None of the ministers would discuss the meeting's proceedings, but one called it "a very good meeting." Secretary Rosmond M. McDonald of the association issued, at noon, the following statement:

"In view of the fact that our municipal authorities have granted permission for a presentation of 'Strange Interlude' in our city on next Monday evening, the Quincy Ministerial Association feels it to be inadvisable to take any action until after that presentation."

The association will be represented at Monday's performance by an official delegation, it was stated after a meeting.

A letter was received from Albert R. MacKusick of Boston, a member of the special committee of six which examined into the play when it was first proposed to show it in Boston. The letter was addressed to Rev. William Shaw, pastor of the Atlantic M. E. Church, who had asked for a report of the special committee. Mr. MacKusick wrote:

"I am quite aware that there are a few municipalities in this State holding higher standards than the people of Quincy. I am calling your attention to the position of Judge Grant as stated in the Boston papers of Sept. 24. This letter represents very fully the attitude of many people who are opposed to the presentation of salacious and indecent movies and other plays."

"I am very sure that when the whole 'Strange Interlude' becomes known, there will be many people in Quincy and other self-respecting municipalities who will not allow themselves to be misled by the Theatre Guild or any other group."

Mr. MacKusick was at the Y. M. C. A. and made a futile attempt to get into the meeting. Walter Prichard Eaton, representative of the Theatre Guild, who was expected, did not appear.

# "STRANGE INTERLUDE" JURY STAYS AT 25

Quincy Mayor Eager For Public Sentiment to Justify Its Feelings Monday

QUINCY, Sept. 27.—Denial was made at City Hall today that the Mayor intended to increase the citizens' jury from 25 to 50 to view the play, "Strange Interlude," when it is played Monday night at the Quincy Theatre. A published statement to that effect had been given considerable publicity, but at the Mayor's office it was said it was not true. The Mayor's secretary said it had been hard enough to secure 25 tickets for the "jury," and it was considered impossible to try to get 50.

So many statements have been published as coming from him as to what he intends to do, that Mayor McGrath thought it time today to issue an official statement on the matter.

The Mayor said that he wanted to get an impression that he would not attend the opening performance of "Strange Interlude" by stating that he will attend the whole presentation.

Some days before the present matter arose arrangements were made to attend the reception to Paul Fyler at the Y. M. C. A., but in view of the widespread interest in the play scheduled for Monday night, the Mayor deems it necessary to see the performance from beginning to end.

In the matter of a play jury the Mayor has been forced to modify his plans somewhat because of the would not disapprove of much that he would feel justified in appealing to the law to suppress, and the suppression of which by the arbitrary action of some official he would regard as inadvisable. This was the point to which my letter was confined. I stated that I regarded the Mayor's act of censorship as "unfair in method and unwelcome in fact," and that I believed the suppression of the play in this way would not tend to help the cause of morality. I am still of that opinion, though, on the other hand, I am by no means sure that the play help the cause of morality in any way.

My point is simply that there are circumstances under which censorship does more harm than good, and I believe that all the circumstances associated with this situation made it a case in point.

As my advocacy of prohibition is so well known it may be asked why I am well known to support drastic interference with personal liberty in that respect while in general I stand so much for general liberty of thought and speech. Without arguing the matter at any length, may I say that there is no inconsistency. From my point of view the liquor traffic and the habits associated with it have constituted one of the greatest sources of interference with personal liberty in history. My support of prohibition has been largely upon the ground that the legalized sale of intoxicating liquor made the State a partner in a traffic which was responsible for serious evil effects upon the life, liberty and happiness of a great many of our citizens. It is my strong conviction that taking into account every man, woman and child in the community, prohibition tends toward the creation of larger personal liberty than is found where the liquor traffic is legal. I have contended, also, that the issue of prohibition will ultimately be settled upon the basis of the question whether in the long run it makes for more liberty or less.

It is my contention that what we need today is more careful study in theory and practice of the ground and nature of all legislation or censorship that drastically interferes with liberty of thought and action. I am convinced, moreover, that there are many fields where the law should be resorted to with great reluctance and in which the chief corrective and constructive forces are to be found in public and critical opinion given full freedom and opportunity for expression.

WILLIAM E. GILROY

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929

## A VISITING CLERGYMAN SUPPORTS MAYOR NICHOLS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I have been a summer visitor in Massachusetts, and as my stay nears its end I am an interested witness of the debate occasioned by the refusal of Mayor Nichols to allow the presentation of O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude," on the Boston stage.

Irrespective of the merits or demerits of Boston's method of censoring plays, it seems to me that in this instance the ban is sane and justly made. With a sincere attempt to be judicial, I have read the play, and I cannot see one valid reason for its presentation on the boards of the theatre before a miscellaneous audience. Unquestionably, it has literary power, but the author prostitutes his genius to the use of base material and appeals to the reader through the slime of disloyalty, promiscuity, adultery and abortion, and so far from suggesting that it mends the moral standards which its characters violate, it leaves the reader wondering whether it does not put a premium upon the sordid and the lawless.

If it be said that the play is justified as a vivid reflection of life, the answer is that there are realities of life that may be properly studied in the dissecting room but are not for public parade. I am glad that Boston's mayor has the courage to defend that best in the Puritan strain.

HARRY P. DAWSON, Pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis, Minn. Bovey, Sept. 26.

## FROM THE EDITOR OF THE CONGREGATIONALIST

To the Editor of the Transcript:

As it has been brought to my attention that my protest against Mayor Nichols's action banning the performance in Boston of "The Strange Interlude," has been misrepresented as an endorsement of the play, may I point out that in the letter published in your columns I was particularly careful to indicate that I was

## Mayor Did Right

People's Editor:

My father, the Rev. Frank H. Kason, now deceased, preached the Christian gospel according to his light, in New England for more than 45 years.

Saturday's mail brought a special delivery letter addressed to him. Upon opening it I found an appeal to ministers to support the banning of the play "The Strange Interlude."

I believe my father would have upheld the action of Hon. Malcolm E. Nichols, mayor of Boston, in banning the play. To this belief I add my personal views as a layman.

It is unwise and unfair to judge a book or a play without having read it or seen it acted. However, the appeal to the ministers was accompanied by a number of printed extracts from the play. Doubtless the extracts chosen were among those most objected to, and they are certainly rather vulgar.

To know the facts of sex and its relation to life is most desirable, but to cheapen life to a parade of sex is despicable! The extracts present nothing that is not known by intelligent people and tend to lower what is one of life's beautiful expressions.

Every student of history knows that all past civilizations have fallen when sensuality submerged what should be normal manhood and womanhood! Whither are we headed?

Surely there is a line somewhere beyond which it is neither good taste, judgment nor wisdom to cross. Have we not reached that line?

More power to our mayor, Hon. Malcolm E. Nichols, for banning this play, and I believe there are a great number of clear-thinking people who are in accord with his action.

Mattapan. C. L. KASSON.

## Of What Use Leaders?

People's Editor:

In reference to Mayor Nichols banning the much talked of play, may I ask what are leaders elected for?

It seems that the minute any one in a high official position does anything one way or the other he is immediately "put on the spot" and panned for it.

During the war we had captains, especially the marine corps, and what they said went. Authority had to be respected.

That's what they were for and the same applies to mayors or others in like position.

one trouble with a lot of people nowadays is they don't like to have other people say what they should do or not do.

LEVERETT W. BARNES.

Wollaston.

## His Mind Changed

People's Editor:

I wonder if there are any other persons who have reacted as I have to the banning of "Strange Interlude."

I have had a desire to see this play for over a year. As I couldn't go to New York to see it there, I waited and hoped it would be given in Boston. When the ticket sale was announced here, I immediately sent for seats. And now I don't want to see the play.

This complete reversal of my desire strikes me as somewhat strange. Originally I wanted to see the play because it was written by Eugene O'Neill, acknowledged America's greatest modern playwright, because the story had been awarded the Pulitzer literary prize, because it was enjoying a long run in New York, which I assumed meant that the play had some merit, and because of the novel arrangement of the play time.

In my opinion, "Strange Interlude" seemed to be a worthwhile drama coming from the pen of a famous author.

I don't consider myself a prude or a Puritan. I have read many of the books banned in Boston—read them before they were banned—and I haven't been shocked nor have my morals been impaired. I don't remember reading a single book after it had been banned. I think I am something of a realist and for that reason I am not very easily shocked.

Those opposing performance of "Strange Interlude" turn the spotlight of publicity on the so-called "dirt" they claim is incorporated in the lines of the play. When I select a book to read or a stage-play to see I want to appreciate the merits of either book or play as a whole. If I find "dirt," all well and good. Perhaps it is needed to carry the idea behind the story. But if I am told there is some "shady stuff" I am unconsciously on the alert for such passages and this attitude spoils everything for me.

Just so with "Strange Interlude." Boston censors have banned it. I am not going to see it because the censors have smeared so much mud on it that it would be virtually impossible for me to fully appreciate the real worth of the drama. Perhaps later on, but not now. HENRY CLEIGH. Boston.

Boston Traveler  
September 27, 1929

# HARVARD MEN ASKED TO FIGHT BAN UPON PLAY

Petition Denouncing Stand of Nichols Circulated

With every seat for the opening performance of "Strange Interlude" at the Quincy Theatre Monday evening sold to eager theatre-goers, new life was injected into the discussion concerning the merits of the Pulitzer prize play today by students at Harvard College.

A petition protesting banning of the play in Boston will be sent throughout the student body and to members of the faculty asking all to denounce their attitude.

The Harvard Liberal Club stepped into the picture with the announcement that tonight a meeting would be held at the Walter Prichard Eaton, class of 1900, as principal speaker. The meeting will be open and those attending will be asked to express their opinion.

## ASSAULTS NICHOLS

Indorsement of the city government in Quincy in allowing the banning of the play, the condemnation of Mayor Nichols of Boston in banning the play from the Hollis theatre are objects of the organizers of the movement at Harvard.

The petition follows: "Strange Interlude" has been awarded the Pulitzer prize by a distinguished jury. By this award it has achieved a place for itself in the field of literature and dramatics. We, the undersigned, believe that it is of cultural importance and that we should not be denied the opportunity of seeing it. Therefore we protest the banning of the play in Boston and indorse its presentation in Quincy.

Even as the petition made its first appearance the sale of tickets for the first week ceased. The advertising produced by the discussion proved a shower of gold to the Theatre Guild.

## OPENING A SELL-OUT

No seats can be procured for the opening. They have been all allotted for some time. The Quincy Theatre seats about 250 fewer persons than the Hollis. The opening night at the Hollis was a sell-out, and many who had seats arranged for the opening night at the Hollis, and who expected to go to the opening in Quincy, were disappointed.

The theatre in Quincy is easily accessible. The Old Colony boulevard runs into the city, and the theatre is on the main street. In the rear of the theatre is parking space for 1000 or more automobiles. This is provided without charge to patrons.

The train service to Quincy will be augmented on Monday. Extra trains and extra cars on the regular trains will be provided. The trains will leave South station at 4:05, 4:18, 4:25, 4:35, 4:42 and 5:02. The show starts at 5:30. A special train will leave the Quincy station at 11:30 for Boston. This will give the audience ample time to go from the theatre to the depot.

Buses will leave Park square daily during the run of the play. They will leave the Union Motor Terminal at 3 Providence street, Park square, at 4:30 and go direct to the theatre. Many reservations have already been made. Extra buses will be put on if needed. The subway trains to Ashmont will have extra cars for those who want to go by trolley. At the Ashmont station there will be regular buses to convey patrons to Quincy.

The action of the Quincy ministers in voting to withhold judgment until after the opening enabled the guild officials to open. The ministers had a spirited session. Some were for passing a resolution asking the mayor to ban the production, while others counselled a little delay, pointing out that if they were fully informed about the play they could act with more effect.

Albert R. MacKusick, counsel for Tremont Temple, took it upon himself to dash down to Quincy and give out

his pamphlet containing excerpts from the book. He attempted to follow the same procedure he adopted Monday, when the Baptist ministers met at Tremont Temple.

The Quincy ministers refused to allow him to attend the meeting, and he was forced to sit on the steps of the Y. M. C. A. where the meeting was held and attempt to convert newspaper men to his way of thinking. The latter ignored him as far as possible. MacKusick stands in danger of post-office action. He mailed some excerpts from the book through the mail. Action against MacKusick may be taken tomorrow.

Ushers and other theatre attendants are being given special instructions in the handling of the patrons. All patrons must keep their seat stubs until they have returned from intermission. Full information regarding the best eating places will be given out in the form of a flyer.

## PILOT COMMENTS

The Pilot, official Catholic paper of this diocese, which had kept aloof from the entire discussion, today printed the following editorial, headed "Strange Interlude":

The tempest stirred up over the banning of the "Strange Interlude" has subsided for the moment. From the welter of conflicting opinions in the discussion, evoked certain convictions stand out clear and distinct in the public mind. In the first place, the whole affair was so strongly reminiscent of the banning of certain books in Boston some months ago that it misled some people into rushing precipitately into print with criticisms that held the fair name of our city up to derision and obloquy.

Such criticism in both cases were unwarranted. To protect public morals from corruption by the stage and screen is not being hidebound, puritanical or fanatical. The banning of books and plays that are notorious in indecent and that menace the morals of the community in that they glorify indefensible standards of conduct, far from casting ridicule on a community, rather raise it still higher in the estimation of right-minded and right-thinking people.

Another conclusion is that gradually forming in the public mind is that literary and dramatic critics, the self-styled intelligentsia and what one of our contemporaries calls the "whole world of informed opinion," may be competent judges of art, but they are not always safe guides in morality. This explains why a work may have won the Pulitzer prize and yet be unfit for presentation before the public.

In this connection it is surprising to note that the dramatic critic of one of our leading Catholic weeklies, reviewing the "Strange Interlude" some months ago in New York, instead of praising it, did not immediately disapprove of it. As far as the Catholics of Boston are concerned, they are plainly disgusted with it and commend the fearless stand of the municipal authorities in the face of such bitter opposition in forbidding its performance.

The Rev. Raymond A. Chapman, vicar of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Shawmut avenue, takes exception to the manner in which censorship is conducted in Boston.

## "IN WRONG HANDS"

"Censorship of plays in Boston seem to me to be in the wrong hands," he stated today. "Neither the mayor nor the group of Boston clergymen supporting him are in the least competent to censor plays. A censorship group should consist of persons of proved moral worth who are at the same time conversant with the theatre and with dramatic art—its problems and its proper values."

"The merit of a drama is in its truth to life and in its art, not in whether it is either more or less sexual than the Old Testament. Facts of life are facts, and they are clean if they are handled chaste and vulgarly."

## IS CLEAN PLAY

"'Strange Interlude' deals with certain sexual facts of life, but it seems to me to deal with them cleanly, and the play is therefore a clean play. No one who has not studied the drama and known the problems of the stage can determine whether a play has merit, either a dramatic or moral, or not, and neither the mayor nor any of the clergymen and laymen sending out this pamphlet, filled with detached lines not in the acting version of the play, is a competent censor."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929

## "NO FAITH IN FELLOW-MAN"

To the Editor of The Herald:

The little faith of Boston's official and self-appointed censors is a sign of men afraid. These people do not sense their own depravity. They have no confidence in the integrity of their fellow-men, no faith in his nobility, no trust in his judgment. They feel in their hearts that a profane word, a realistic transcript of life or a radical idea are enough to bring down the walls of their Jericho.

If this is so, and if those of us are wrong who hold that man's proved capacity for self-improvement is a war-

rent of his steady power of discrimination, then it is time to assign a mentor to every citizen, ban everything that threatens the status quo, and confess ourselves the crown of creation, with further suggestions of improvement unnecessary and impertinent.

But before we take this step toward which we are tending let us reflect that no great literature or drama, no liberating idea, no valiant leadership, ever blossomed in a dictatorship of this sort. If Boston is so near the brink of moral and political degeneracy and incompetence that the performance of "Strange Interlude" is enough to push her into the pit, then better the push and let a new and virile breed of men arise where culture has burned itself out.

Wm. Wallace Rose.

Town, Sept. 26.



# Minneapolis Approves Play Banned in Boston

"Most Unusual Show, but One That Requires No Suppression," Reports Police Censor of Western City—Teaches Lesson of Retribution

The official report of Police Censor David C. Broderick of Minneapolis on "Strange Interlude," which opened there this week, was received today in Boston.

## UNUSUAL PLAY

The censor found the show was unusual in many ways, but one which did not require censorship. His report follows:

"When I went to see 'Strange Interlude' yesterday as an official police censor for the city, I expected, on account of the suppression of the production in Boston, to see something which might be pretty close to the line, and might, in the interests of public decency, require considerable cutting in spots. I expected some of the audience had a good deal of the same anticipation. But instead I saw just good show, a most unusual show in many ways, but not one which in my opinion required censorship or suppression.

"As a matter of fact, the Boston critics directed their comment at the book and not the play. The mayor and official censor of Boston never viewed the stage production.

"I have never read the book and, therefore, do not know, of course, how wide a difference there is between the text and the drama, and therefore I cannot criticize Boston officials for any action they took on the book.

## SOME PROFANITY

"But as for the play, I can see nothing wrong with it. There is some profanity, of course. There was that in 'What Price Glory.' You hear that on the street.

"There is discussion of sex and of insanity. Handled by a second rate company, with these themes overemphasized, the stage production might be dangerous, but in the hands of competent players the realism is not offensive.

"It is a long play, gripping in its intensity. The story works itself to a climax gradually but powerfully. In fol-

lowing the emotion of the mounting drama one forgets the sometimes off-color words which are the vehicles of that drama.

## LESSON OF RETRIBUTION

"To my mind the one overwhelming lesson in the play was retribution. In the action of the characters, in their continual soliloquy, one cannot escape the lesson that retribution must overtake the evil doer; that the fruit of sin is repentance.

"So absolutely is the entire action of the play centered on this theme that its spoken asides of the players, the thoughts, even the nastiest ones, in the soliloquy, are all directed to the audience to hear. This method adds a touch of humor to situations on the verge of morbid and gives the audience a perfect understanding of each role.

"There is frankness in the Strange Interlude, a frank discussion of the plight of an unmarried mother.

## DEGREE OF MADNESS

"They consider justifications for a wife's infidelity to her husband. And they picture step by step the development of insanity. A degree of madness is the Strange Interlude.

"To some censors these things might constitute a frankness gone beyond the limits of a public exhibition's sphere. But take them woven together as they are in a play, presented by competent actors, and the result is not the memory of any single salacious episode, but the presentation of an intense moral lesson.

"Strange Interlude' is a play which I would not only pass unhesitatingly, but would commend as well as an interesting evening's entertainment, and I have so reported my impressions to Mayor W. F. Kuusela."

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929

## MIGHTIER THAN MOST SERMONS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Like the Bible and Shakespeare, "Strange Interlude" must be judged not by excerpts but as a whole. I read Mr. MacKusick's six pages of extracts and was disgusted with the coarseness of language, but I have just read the whole book and was tremendously moved with the conviction that it does not pay to sin. Nina, who feared neither God nor man, and acted accordingly, did indeed find pleasure for a time in her wild ways, but then long drawn out and unutterable misery. To those of our youth who pay scant attention to the moral law, as such, practically none to the authority to their elders or the Bible, and not much to God, what a gripping lesson to see in this vivid story that you cannot sin and get away with it, that the pleasure that is begotten of just lasts for a brief span only, and then forever turns to misery and mud. Such a tale, ending as it does, is mightier to mold a cynical, venturesome youth—or older man—than ninety-nine sermons out of a hundred. He has looked into a mirror of one part of real life and seen that neither by hook nor by crook can he escape the eternal law that man reaps what he sows, and that the yielding to lust and deceit means inescapable agony. Of the four chief characters the only pure one, Sam, is the only one who lives with joy and content throughout his life. To me the moral of the book was, Be good and you'll

be happy; sin and be damned here and now. GEORGE L. PARR, Boston, Sept. 27.

## A CLERGYMAN ON CENSORSHIP

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Censorship of plays in Boston seems to me to be in the wrong hands. Neither the mayor nor the group of Boston clergymen supporting him are in the least competent to censor plays. A censorship group should consist of persons of proved moral worth who are at the same time conversant with the theater and with dramatic art—its problems and its proper values. The merit of a drama is in its truth to life and in its art, not in whether it is either more or less sexual than the Old Testament. Facts of life are facts, and they are clean if they are handled cleanly and dirty if they are handled cheaply and vulgarly. "Strange Interlude" deals with certain of the sexual facts of life, but it seems to me to deal with them cleanly, and the play is therefore a clean play. No one who has not studied the drama and known the problems of the stage can determine whether a play has merit, either artistic or moral, or not, and neither the mayor nor any of the clergymen and laymen sending out this pamphlet, filled with detached lines not in the acting version of the play, is a competent censor.

ST. STEPHEN'S, SHAWMUT AVENUE, BOSTON, Sept. 27.

# BOSTON CENSORSHIP SCORED BY NEILSON

Raps "Immaturity" of Residents In Address Before Social Work Conference at Marblehead

## Social Dispatch to the Globe

MARBLEHEAD, Sept. 27.—Censorship, as administered in Boston, was raked over the hot coals of sarcasm by Pres William Allen Neilson of Smith College tonight in a speech at the Town Hall before the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work. Dr. Neilson asserted that judging a book or play manuscript by certain passages taken out of its text is unscholarly, unjust and dishonest.

"I feel most emphatically that the first principle of scholarship in judging a passage is to determine first if the rest of the text does not affect the passage," declared Dr. Neilson.

He ridiculed the personnel of the Postoffice Department, the Customs Service and the Police Department, for thinking they were qualified to judge such classics as "Candida" and the "Birds of Aristophanes," which a short time ago were the objects of suppression.

## Question of Adults

"On this matter of censorship of books and plays, it must first be decided whether we are dealing with children or adults," said Dr. Neilson. "Because this is not clearly determined by some people, much confusion results. In dealing with adults we must grant that the saving of a man's soul is his own affair. This cannot be denied. I don't know or any system of theology that contradicts."

"Now, when people say such and such a book offends them, it is merely their own esthetic opinion. What of it? Obviously the question of what is offensive bears no relation to what I should prohibit others. That is, as long as the book that offends me is not read aloud in my presence.

"Then comes the question—how much is one forced to hear or see, which should be suppressed, no matter how important it may be to culture? In dealing with this we recall the customary objection is that the thing is diseased, pathologically speaking."

"This customary complaint is no argument against any work of art if the disease—pathologically speaking—is not distorted or abnormally shown in the work of art."

## Protection for Children

"But things that thrust themselves upon one are different. I have every right to be protected against them. In this class are billboard advertisements, posters on buildings, book covers in drug shops, magazine covers on newsstands, and others, such as the use of Bible texts on signboards."

"Children, of course, must be protected until they grow old enough to know what risks they are taking. It

is true, I suppose, that the vast population of Boston is immature; that is, it is not mature enough to know what risks it is taking in reading such a book and seeing such a play. It is true, I suppose, that a vast number in Boston never grow up to be mature.

"Yet if you keep away from every body in Boston all you should prohibit for the immature, then the intellectual life of the city will be starved."

"As for children, it might be well to have some regulations to guard adolescents from books, pictures, plays, and moving pictures."

"As for enforcing these regulations for minors, it will be difficult and persuasion will be found far better than force. Tell a live American boy he must not read a certain book, and he won't rest until he has. It would be far better to appeal to his sense of decency."

## Women Achieving Power

Women are learning to get by power: what they were brought up to get only on pitying on the sympathy of men. Dr. Abraham Myerson, professor of neurology at Tufts College, said yesterday afternoon to the 700 women and the smattering of men attending the social work conference.

From the cradle they are praised for being pretty and attractive, he said, while a boy in the same family is induced to be intelligent and attain power.

Dr. Myerson's topic was "The Changing Mentality of Woman," and his observation is that women were brought up to please men, and men were pleased to have one-half of the population of the world noncompetitive. With changing conditions, and women who will speak their own mind and be as clever as improved opportunity allows, the mentality of woman is changing, he said.

## No Difference in Mind

It is not a matter of reverting to the masculine, he believes, there need be no more difference between a man's mind than a woman's if the bringing up of a girl baby and that of a boy is similar.

Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University addressed the throng from a standpoint of economics, when the session adjourned to Talbot Hall—the largest hall in Marblehead—because the number of persons attending the conference was quite unexpected.

Poverty he claimed is caused by unemployment and unemployment is caused either because there are too few jobs, or too many unemployable persons.

The general topic of the sessions is "The Art of Living Together." Cheney C. Jones of the Home for Little Wanderers presided in the morning. Mrs. Eva W. White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, presided in the afternoon. There were round tables following each general session. The meetings continue tomorrow with Herbert C. Parsons, commissioner of probation as president.

## VARIOUS SORTS OF SINS

To the Editor of The Herald:

No doubt the ban on "Strange Interlude" has accorded undeserved fame and free advertising to a play that in no way deserves it, except perhaps as a masterpiece of boredom.

But—did our men of God violate the law? If the excerpts the ministers' committee sent to their cohorts were really indecent they violated the postal regulation which prohibits the sending of objectionable matter through the mail. And if the quotations from the play were not obscene, the committee signed against charity in inferring that they were. But since these reverend gentlemen have not signed against the 1883 amendment—pardon me, amendment, perhaps the sin doesn't count.

ALBERT SCHMIDT, Dorchester, Sept. 26.

## THE INTRIGUING INTERLUDE

To the Editor of The Herald:

Some one has said that individuals who attend performances that have been questioned classically under three headings: Intellectuals—Who understand the play; Ignorant—Who see and hear—but understand not.

Inquisitive—Who are there to see and hear what it is like—not that they give a darn. ALFRED DAVENPORT, Boston, Sept. 26.

## PRaises JUDGE GRANT'S LETTER

To the Editor of The Herald:

After all the torrent of denunciation and scorn which has been heaped on Boston and its mayor on account of "Strange Interlude," it is a relief to read the clear minded sanity of Judge Grant in his letter of the 24th. It is the first time that there has appeared any statement of the kind of material which makes the play so objectionable in the eyes of the people.

It is not a matter of reverting to the masculine, he believes, there need be no more difference between a man's mind than a woman's if the bringing up of a girl baby and that of a boy is similar.

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When the play was first produced in New York city I read the book, hoping that Boston would soon be honored with this production. Since the recent controversy I have reread the book. To me it is a revelation of human nature, serious and keen, and I do not feel that I have been degraded one particle by reading this play. My hope is that the Guild may find a way to produce this drama in Boston or the nearby vicinity.

I am to see Judith Anderson make Nina Leeds come to life.

ANNE URSULA MCCARTHY, Boston, Sept. 24.

## A PESSIMISTIC VIEW

To the Editor of The Herald:

The trouble with Judge Grant is that he comes from a day when it was no handicap in literature to be a gentleman or gentlewoman. Besides, being a lawyer, he discerns a difference between the right of free speech and the indecent exposure of an abnormal mind. I'm not sure that it makes any great difference whether the indecency is salacious or merely nauseating.

Both as a spectator and as a reader of plays I have had some acquaintance with the record of the Theatre Guild from the days of the "Great Song" to the present, and the fact that this organization is the play's proponent is to me no greater guarantee than the receipt of a Pulitzer prize, and we all know how entirely that distinction has become discredited. Even the deep indignation of the eminent but dogmatic (and perhaps like all of us who practice his profession) self-sufficient Mr. W. P. Eaton falls just a little short of the mark.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1929

## IN DEFENCE OF O'NEILL

To the Editor of The Herald:

As a parish minister I regret the impression made by some of the more vocal clergymen in Greater Boston concerning the much discussed "Strange Interlude." They surely have a right to exert their moral influence as they see fit. But when that influence is exerted toward usurping the rights of a lot of intelligent, decent folk in the community to see a play which is considered of high dramatic merit—well, one cannot help but agreeing with Dr. Myerson that it is a good thing church and state are separate. Furthermore, a soberly intended dramatic production has as much right of artistic freedom as a sermon does of prophetic freedom.

For O'Neill is a serious dramatist, as deeply in earnest about his work as any of us, and I believe incapable of writing a salacious play. To be sure you may select salaciously sounding passages, as you could from Shakespeare, or Sophocles, or the Bible. And also his concentration is upon some of the more sombre human depths, but, you know, they are there, and proper as dramatic material.

His great contribution is the honest study of certain phases of human nature, with an earnest realism, and an almost fierce desire to see human beings, and to illuminate certain human motives in a beautiful, moving dramatic form. His plays are tragic, perhaps even terrible, but not immoral. To see them is purging but not demoralizing. Great writing never depresses; it always elevates. If its subject matter is honest. And as I remember "The Strange Interlude" reading it some time ago, its influence would move one to play rather than emulation on the one hand or condemnation on the other.

I have seen other O'Neill plays, and they were outstanding experiences. Who can forget "Emperor Jones," with its disintegration of a grandiose soul in fear; or "Beyond the Horizon," with its human midwifing; or "Desire Under the Elms," with its resistless march of a Greek tragedy; or "The Great God Brown," with its personalities masked and unmasked? Such a course of O'Neill plays, including "Strange Interlude," would add immensely to the sum total of human understanding in the community, if generally attended. And human understanding is the basis of morality. HAROLD L. STRATTON, Minister, Pilgrim Congregational Church, Worcester, Sept. 25.

Back in the '60s a dear old lady from Massachusetts went to visit her son and family in New York. She had been brought up to think of theatre cards and dancing as the unholy trinity, hence her son, on mischief bent, proposed that he, with his wife, and three children in their teens, should take "mother" to the theatre, and to make the case as bad as possible, they took her to see "The Black Crook." They had seats well to the front, but it was understood that when she could stand it no longer and should rise to leave, they all would leave with her.

Interhooks they sat through one act, and then through another. Still she remained in her seat. At the close she was still there. As they rose to leave, their curiosity could no longer be restrained. "Well, mother, what did you think of it?" "Why, it was all very pretty, but—wouldn't you think these girls would take cold?" SARA R. SKERRY, Boston, Sept. 26.

## "UTILITY OF LOCAL CENSORSHIP"

To the Editor of The Herald:

In the discussion of censorship there are two points which I believe have either been stressed not at all or insufficiently: the ultimate utility of local censorship and the importance of subjective moral development.

Because of its results local censorship represents, in my opinion, a perverted ethical concept. It is a well recognized fact that the publicity arising from such censorship serves as free advertising and stimulates a wider reading or patronage than would otherwise have been the case. We withhold a book from 1000 Bostonians and by that very act secure 10,000 additional readers elsewhere. There is no social gain in that. From the censor's point of view he saves a few local souls while subjecting many others outside the sacred precincts to licentious influences.

Granting, for the moment, that such influences exist, there is a net social loss. If the immediate results are good, the ultimate results are bad. I cannot subscribe to the state of mind which says in effect: "This candy is bad for my child; I will give it to my neighbor's children." If censorship is to be effective at all, it must be at least national in scope.

The only type of morality that will endure and eventually succeed is subjective morality—arising from the inner consciousness of the individual and resulting from the sum of his educational and environmental influences. To my mind it is a greater social triumph for one individual to throw down a book or leave a theatre in disgust than forcibly to keep 1000 individuals from reading a bad book or seeing a bad play from which they might have derived illicit pleasure. We cannot legislate goodness nor can taboos inculcate the ability to distinguish between good and bad. When as individuals we have learned this distinction, there will be no need of censorship. Until such time there will be bad literature and whether we have local censorship or not.

Social, like economic problems are best solved by starting at the bottom instead of at the top. In the case of literature the bottom is the individual and the means is education in its broadest sense.

STUART HUCKINS, Wellesley Hills, Sept. 24.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

As a parish minister I regret the impression made by some of the more vocal clergymen in Greater Boston concerning the much discussed "Strange Interlude." They surely have a right to exert their moral influence as they see fit. But when that influence is exerted toward usurping the rights of a lot of intelligent, decent folk in the community to see a play which is considered of high dramatic merit—well, one cannot help but agreeing with Dr. Myerson that it is a good thing church and state are separate. Furthermore, a soberly intended dramatic production has as much right of artistic freedom as a sermon does of prophetic freedom.

For O'Neill is a serious dramatist, as deeply in earnest about his work as any of us, and I believe incapable of writing a salacious play. To be sure you may select salaciously sounding passages, as you could from Shakespeare, or Sophocles, or the Bible. And also his concentration is upon some of the more sombre human depths, but, you know, they are there, and proper as dramatic material.

His great contribution is the honest study of certain phases of human nature, with an earnest realism, and an almost fierce desire to see human beings, and to illuminate certain human motives in a beautiful, moving dramatic form. His plays are tragic, perhaps even terrible, but not immoral. To see them is purging but not demoralizing. Great writing never depresses; it always elevates. If its subject matter is honest. And as I remember "The Strange Interlude" reading it some time ago, its influence would move one to play rather than emulation on the one hand or condemnation on the other.

I have seen other O'Neill plays, and they were outstanding experiences. Who can forget "Emperor Jones," with its disintegration of a grandiose soul in fear; or "Beyond the Horizon," with its human midwifing; or "Desire Under the Elms," with its resistless march of a Greek tragedy; or "The Great God Brown," with its personalities masked and unmasked? Such a course of O'Neill plays, including "Strange Interlude," would add immensely to the sum total of human understanding in the community, if generally attended. And human understanding is the basis of morality. HAROLD L. STRATTON, Minister, Pilgrim Congregational Church, Worcester, Sept. 25.

## SARCASTIC

To the Editor of The Herald:

Although I am a member of the Theatre Guild, I feel that the criticisms of Mayor Nichols are not justified. May I, through your columns, express my eternal gratitude to the mayor for his act in banning the play? Had he not done so I would have innocently attended it and would have come away with my purity stained and my soul besmirched.

How indebted we ought to be to his honor, the mayor, particularly since so many of our intellectual leaders have been deceived for so long into thinking it was a great work of art. It took our noble mayor to tear off the insidious mask and expose its sinister reality for all to see. Eugene O'Neill couldn't fool him. No siree. After all, what can Nicholas Murray Butler, Walter Pritchard Eaton, Dean Pound et al. know about morals? Were any of them ever a mayor of Boston? Of course not! That settles that.

This argument about other cities not banning the play is tommy-rot. What kind of mayors can they have? Can anything more discreditable be said of them than that they apparently mind their own business? What kind of morals can their constituents have when the mayors don't do any banning?

My heart goes out to Mayor Nichols. Think of the responsibility of a million souls. Picture his sleepless nights because of the wicked influence of the modern drama on the community, or waking up in a sweat from the dream of a scene in which references were made to sex. And when he tries to protect his flock from a play like "Strange Interlude" all the appreciation he gets is a storm of protest, even from churchmen.

Those who accuse the mayor of interfering with our liberties are absurd. On the contrary, he has been extremely liberal. Didn't he allow the representatives of the Theatre Guild to speak over the radio? S. D. WEISSMAN, Boston, Sept. 23.



## CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION TO FIGHT CENSORING HERE

Organizes Effort to Overthrow System of Premature Banning

### CATHOLIC PAPER SUPPORTS MAYOR

Sell-Out Reported for First Week of Run of O'Neill Play

The American Civil Liberties Union entered the Boston censorship fight yesterday when Roger N. Baldwin, director of the organization, arrived here and organized a local committee to oppose "advance censorship of plays, books and public meetings."

This, together with an editorial in the Pilot, official Catholic paper of the diocese, supporting the stand of Mayor Nichols on "Strange Interlude," and the apparent assurance that the much-mooted play will enjoy an uninterrupted run in Quincy, was the outstanding development in the censorship situation yesterday.

**REACTION EVIDENT**

The reaction to the banning of the play in Boston was evidenced throughout the state yesterday when overtures were made to Theatre Guild officials to effect showings of the play in other cities. Worcester and Springfield and several other sizable cities in the central and western parts of the state are seeking a production of the play when it concludes its Quincy run.

The Civil Liberties Union offered its support to the Theatre Guild immediately after "Strange Interlude" was banned here, but officials of the Guild were determined to stand on their own case. Yesterday, Baldwin arrived and called a meeting of local members, out of which came the first step in an organized effort to overthrow the present system of censorship.

Baldwin, in announcing the campaign, part of which is to be a public mass meeting, said:

"The ban on 'Strange Interlude' is only one instance in the long series of suppressions which make Boston the hub of censorship in the United States. We are confident that the great majority of the citizens of Boston are opposed to advance censorship of plays, books and meetings, and would be glad to substitute for it the decision of judges and juries. That is the method of control elsewhere, and it works."

I am here to aid our Boston members at their request in facing this difficult situation and in bringing to bear the resources of our national body in getting the job started. Advance censorship in Boston by administrative officers is too ridiculous and too dangerous to last. Organized effort to get the right legal remedies alone can abolish it.

### To Fight Censorship



MRS. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY  
Member of Civil Liberties Union.

### LONG RUN INDICATED

John S. Codman presided as chairman of the meeting, which was attended by 30 members, including Mrs. William Z. Ripley, wife of the noted transportation expert of Harvard University; Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard, the Rev. Smith W. Dexter, Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Miss Catherine Huntington, Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow and William Tausig.

Although officials of the Guild have not received absolute assurance that "Strange Interlude" will be unmolested in Quincy, indications are that when the play opens Monday night it will be a run of considerable length, starting a run of considerable length.

Every seat for the performances in the first week has been sold and applicants from Providence, Manchester, N. H., and Concord, N. H., tried to get tickets yesterday.

### MCGRATH TO BE PRESENT

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath announced yesterday that he had cancelled a long standing engagement in order to witness the entire performance. With him will be about 20 members of a citizens' play-jury, who will report their opinions of the moral aspects of the play.

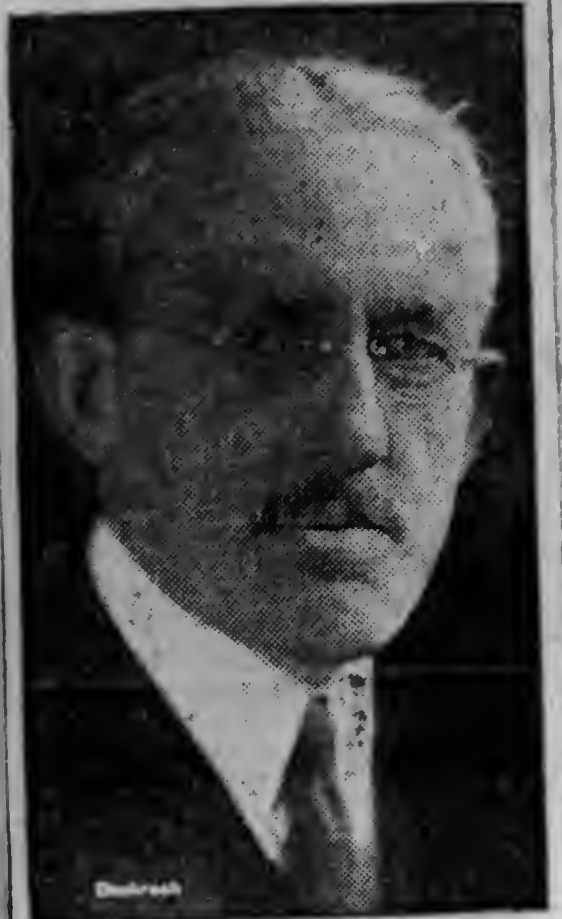
The mayor, in selecting members of the play-jury, learned that the interest in the production is widespread in Quincy. Every person he asked to serve, either man or woman, was not only willing, but eager to participate. It is possible, however, that the number of jurors will be limited to 10, because of the scarcity of seating facilities, the mayor stating that he did not want to take too many seats with the result that many citizens who otherwise would see the play might be prevented from so doing.

The theatre box office, handling hundreds of "call for" reservations, received a surprise when a man representing himself as secretary to Mayor Nichols telephoned for seats. Whether or not the tickets were for the use of the mayor could not be learned. Mayor McGrath said that he has been deluged with requests for tickets, but he was not disposed to interfere with the business of the theatre.

### PAINE SUPPORTS PLAY

Support for the play was given yesterday by the Rev. George L. Paine, secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

### Censorship Opponent



JOHN S. CODMAN  
Chairman of meeting of Civil Liberties Union.

eration of Churches, who, in a letter, said that he had been disgusted with excerpts, but as a whole, "the tale is mightier than 99 sermons out of a 100."

"Like the Bible and Shakespeare, 'Strange Interlude' must be judged not by excerpts, but as a whole," Mr. Paine said. "I read Mr. MacKusick's six pages of extracts and was disgusted with the consciousness of language, but I have just doubly moved with the conviction that it does not pay to sin. To those of our youth who pay scant attention to the authority of their elders or the Bible, and not much to God, what a gripping lesson to see in this vivid story that you cannot sin and get away with it."

"To me, the moral of the book is: Be good and you'll be happy; sin and be damned here and now. To make the penalty of sin so frightful is no mean sermon."

A petition protesting the stand of Mayor Nichols and endorsing the presentation of the play in Quincy will be circulated among students and faculty members at Harvard by the Harvard Liberal Club.

Indorsement of the city government in Quincy in allowing the play to be presented and the condemnation of Mayor Nichols of Boston in banning the play from the Hollis theatre are objects of the organizers of the movement at Harvard.

### HARVARD PETITION

The petition follows: "Strange Interlude" has been awarded the Pulitzer prize by a distinguished jury. By this award it has acclaimed a place for itself in the field of literature and drama. We, the undersigned, believe that it is of cultural importance and that we should not be denied the opportunity of seeing it. Therefore we protest the banning of the play in Boston and indorse its presentation in Quincy.

Even as the petition made its first appearance the sale of tickets for the first week ceased. The advertising produced by the discussion proved a shower of gold to the Theatre Guild.

### OPENING A SELL-OUT

No seats can be procured for the opening. They have been all allotted for some time. The Quincy Theatre has about 250 fewer persons than the Hollis. The opening night at the Hollis was a sell-out, and many who had seats arranged for the opening night at the Hollis, and who expected to go to the opening in Quincy, were disappointed.

The theatre in Quincy is easily accessible. The Old Colony boulevard runs into the city, and the theatre is on the main street. In the rear of the theatre is parking space for 100 or more automobiles. This is provided without charge to patrons.

The train service to Quincy will be augmented on Monday. Extra trains and extra cars on the regular trains will be provided. The trains will leave South station at 4:05, 4:18, 4:25, 4:35, 4:42 and 5:02. The show starts at 5:30. A special train will leave the Quincy station at 11:30 for Boston. This will give the audience ample time to go from the theatre to the depot.

Buses will leave Park square daily during the run of the play. They will leave the Union Motor Terminal at 3:30 Providence street, Park square, at 4:30 and go direct to the theatre. Many reservations have already been made. Extra buses will be put on if needed.

The subway trains to Ashmont will have extra cars for those who want to go by trolley. At the Ashmont station there will be regular buses to convey patrons to Quincy.

Ushers and other theatre attendants are being given special instructions in the handling of the patrons. All patrons must keep their seats until they have returned from intermission. Full information regarding the best eating places will be given out in the form of a flyer.

### PILOT COMMENTS

The Pilot, official Catholic paper of this diocese, which had kept aloof from the entire discussion, yesterday printed the following editorial, headed "Strange Interlude":

The tempest stirred up over the banning of the 'Strange Interlude' has subsided for the moment. From the welter of conflicting opinions that the discussion evoked certain convictions stand out clear and distinct in the public mind. In the first place, the whole affair was so strongly reminiscent of the banning of certain books in Boston some months ago that it misled some people into rushing precipitately into print with criticisms that held the fair name of our city up to derision and obloquy.

Such criticisms in both cases were unwarranted. To protect public morals from corruption by the stage and screen is not being hidebound, puritanical or fanatical. The banning of books and plays that are not only indecent and that menace the morals of the community in that they glorify indecently the standards of conduct, far from casting ridicule on a community, rather raise it still higher in the estimation of right-minded and right-thinking people.

Another conviction that is gradually forming in the public mind is that that literary and dramatic critics, the self-styled intelligentsia, and what one of our contemporaries calls the "whole world of informed opinion," may be competent judges of art, but they are not always guides in morality. This explains why a work may have won the Pulitzer prize and yet be unfit for presentation before the public.

In this connection it is surprising to note that the dramatic critic of one of our leading Catholic weeklies, reviewing the 'Strange Interlude' some months ago in New York, instead of praising it, did not immediately disapprove of it. As far as the Catholics of Boston are concerned, they are plainly disgusted with it and commend the fearless stand of the municipal authorities in forbidding its performance.

The Rev. Raymond A. Chapman, vicar of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Shawmut avenue, takes exception to the manner in which censorship is conducted in Boston.

### "IN WRONG HANDS"

"Censorship of plays in Boston seems to me to be in the wrong hands," he stated today. "Neither the mayor nor the group of Boston clergymen supporting him are in the least competent to censor plays. A censorship group should consist of persons of proved moral worth who are at the same time conversant with the theatre and with dramatic art—its problems and its proper values."

"The merit of a drama is in its truth to life and in its art, not in whether it is either more or less sexual than the Old Testament. Facts of life are facts, and the years clear if they are handled cleanly, and dirty if they are handled cheaply and vulgarly."

"Strange Interlude" deals with certain sexual facts of life, but it seems to me to deal with them cleanly, and the play is therefore a clean play. No one who has not studied the drama and known the problems of the stage can determine whether a play has merit, either artistic or moral, or not, and neither the mayor nor any of the clergymen and laymen sending out this pamphlet, filled with detached lines not in the acting version of the play, is a competent censor."

## NO SEATS TO BE HAD FOR "PLAY JURY"

Mayor McGrath to Pass Upon "Interlude" Alone

The "play jury" which was to have judged the fitness of "Strange Interlude" on the occasion of its first performance at the Quincy Theatre, Quincy, on next Monday, will probably consist only of Mayor Thomas J. McGrath, it now appears.

### NO SEATS FOR THEM

That probability became an apparent fact last night, when Mayor McGrath stated that he has so far found it impossible to secure seats for any of his projected jurors, due to the fact that the entire performance was sold out to subscribers of the Guild some time ago.

The Mayor had planned to select a group of anonymous Quincy residents, whose identity would be known only to himself, to attend the first performance, and then report privately to him as to what they thought of the play, and whether or not it should be allowed to continue to play in Quincy.

### Leaves One-Man Jury

He had planned to select 25 men and 25 women for the task. But last night he declared that so far it has been impossible to secure a single ticket to see them.

"The Guild had sold out their opening performance many weeks ago," he explained last night. "The fact that the Quincy Theatre is smaller than the Hollis means that they will have to disappoint some of these people even. Consequently it is practically impossible to get additional seats, and unless there are some who are willing to surrender their seats for the purpose, I am afraid that the jury will be myself alone."

### Is Final Authority

"It has been my intention from the

first to constitute myself as the final authority in the matter, but I have been anxious, at the same time, to get the reactions of Quincy residents to the piece as early as possible.

"It looks now as though this will be impossible on the opening night, unless some of the citizens here happen to be Guild subscribers. Whether or not there are any such I do not know. Despite the possibility that Mayor McGrath, as jury, may still see fit to bar the play from performance after the opening night, the sale of tickets for the piece continued to increase tremendously yesterday."

### Sell Out for Three Weeks

It is now impossible to buy seats for the opening of the performance. In addition, it is practically impossible to buy seats at any price for any performance for three weeks after that.

So heavy has the sale been, and so heavy the correspondence that the Guild has received, and is receiving daily, that it became necessary yesterday for the theatre people to open an office in the Walker building, on Boylston street, with a staff of five girls.

The Pilot comments on the situation editorially as follows:

"The tempest stirred up over the banning of the 'Strange Interlude' has subsided for the moment. From the welter of conflicting opinions that the discussion evoked certain convictions stand out clear and distinct in the public mind. In the first place the whole affair was so strongly reminiscent of the banning of certain books in Boston some months ago, that it misled some people into rushing precipitately into print with criticisms that held the fair name of our city up to derision and obloquy."

"Such criticisms in both cases were unwarranted. To protect public morals from corruption by the stage and screen is not being hidebound, puritanical or fanatical. The banning of books and plays that are not only indecent and that menace the morals of the community in that they glorify indecently the standards of conduct, far from casting ridicule on a community, rather raises it still higher in the estimation of right-minded and right-thinking people."

"Another conviction that is gradually forming in the public mind is that literary and dramatic critics, the self-styled intelligentsia, and what one of our contemporaries calls the 'whole world of informed opinion,' may be competent judges of art, but they are not always safe guides in morality. This explains why a work may have won the Pulitzer prize and yet be unfit for presentation before the public."

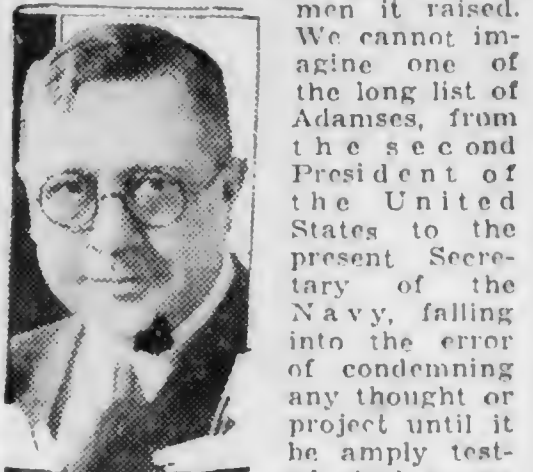
"In this connection it is surprising to note that the dramatic critic of one of our leading Catholic weeklies reviewing the 'Strange Interlude' some months ago in New York, instead of praising it, did not immediately disapprove of it. As far as the Catholics of Boston are concerned, they are plainly disgusted with it and commend the fearless stand of the municipal authorities in forbidding its performance."

## BEYOND THE ALPS LIES QUINCY!

By NICHOLAS YOUNG

YOU may now take your "Strange Interlude" in Quincy—15 minutes from the South Station. In many ways it is fitting that this "moral monstrosity of the drama" (Mayor Nichols) should find a safe haven in the South Shore town. For Quincy, it may be remembered by those who read their country's history, has been the breeding place of the nation's most advanced thinkers—men of culture and independent thought.

THE quaint and lovely city might have been as commonplace as Revere or Chelsea except for the men it raised.



Nicholas Young  
Mayor McGrath any benefit of doubt which might oppress the public servant who gives tender regard to the voting capacity of his community. Make no mistake about it—they all are oppressed.

PROBABLY the best endorsement that might graciously be bestowed upon the spoken drama of Greater Boston would be a whole-hearted, honest response to the Theater Guild's plea for a square deal. The city of Quincy, it seems, has turned its resources over to the Pariahs and the sinners. That, at least, gives the underdog a chance. This was hardly possible under the Nichols-Innes-Goulston management of public morals in the big town.

### Gloriously Fair



JUDITH ANDERSON  
IN "STRANGE INTERLUDE"  
Miss Anderson will be seen on Monday at the Quincy theatre.

## NEILSON RAPS CENSORSHIP

MARLBOROUGH, Sept. 27 (AP)—President William Allen Neilson of Smith College told the Massachusetts conference on social work here tonight that hundreds of books are being written in America today with the hope that they will be suppressed in Boston.

Addressing one of the second day's sessions on the subject of "Censorship," President Neilson said that the banning of books in the State capital assured good sales in New York city and the rest of the country. Continuing, he declared that such action by municipal authorities was ineffective. "Suppressed books are read in Boston," he said. "We can't surround the city with the national guard nor search all the people coming in."

All such laws which permit the removal from sale of books because of the judgment of paragraphs or sections taken out of the context were denounced. "The practice is unjust and unscholarly," the Smith College president explained. "Such a passage might have been an entirely different meaning than the author intended to convey."



Boston  
Post  
Sept. 29, 29

## NO ACTION ON INSULT BY ACTOR

Bennett's "To Hell  
With Boston," Is  
Not Slander

Richard Bennett, the star of "Jarnegan," which closed its run at the Wilbur Theatre Saturday night with Bennett "putting back" all the lines ordered deleted by the city censor and shouting "to hell with the Governor, the Mayor and the police," apparently succeeded in "getting away with it."

### NOTHING CAN BE DONE

For there is nothing that can be done to him in the matter, according to Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel who has acted for Mayor Nichols in censoring Boston shows from time to time.

Unless Bennett, in his temperamental outburst, slandered somebody, there seems to be no redress, he said, and whenever Bennett chooses to come here again in another play, provided the play is all right, there is nothing in the law which can prevent his appearance before another Boston audience.

### Got Out Right Away

Mayor Nichols, still confined to his Hingham summer home with laryngitis, was apprised of the actor's vigorous outburst, and sent back word that he had "no comment."

John M. Casey, chief play censor of the city, was out of town yesterday, and in his absence, Mr. Silverman was appealed to on the subject.

"I know of nothing to prevent Bennett's appearing in Boston theatres again," he said. "Legally I do not know of anything that can be done to him for his action. He took the midnight train to New York after his outburst, and is out of our jurisdiction now anyhow."

### A Bennett Stunt

"As for his coming here again, I don't know anything to stop him. If he slandered anybody, he could be sued, but I haven't heard of his having done so. Saying, 'to hell with the Governor, the Mayor and the police' is not slander. And he can't be put in jail for it."

"I suppose you can say that he 'got away with it' if you like. It is a sort of Bennett stunt, anyway, isn't it?"

### Likes a Row of Some Sort

Richard Bennett has been known for years as a "temperamental" star who liked nothing better than a row of some kind with somebody. He was expelled from the Theatre Guild for breaking his contract, in an unannounced trip to Montreal through which he missed two nights of a play in which he played a leading role in New York.

Some years ago he had a run in with the then Mayor Curley over a show he insisted on putting on, despite censorship and legal proceedings, at the Court Theatre, and vowed he'd play the piece whether the Mayor liked it or not.

### Divorced From Second Wife

Even in his domestic life, Bennett has had trouble. He recently married for the third time. His second romance went on the divorce rocks, after a preliminary separation.

"Jarnegan," with Bennett, opens in Brooklyn, N. Y., tonight. No action by his managers has been taken, so far as Edwin Fuller, general manager of the Boston interests of the Shuberts, knows, and probably none will be taken.

### May Harm "Interlude"

"What can you do?" asked Fuller yesterday. "He pulled this thing at the last minute, and took the midnight to New York."

"I don't think he did the 'Strange Interlude' any good, though. His remarks are apt to be taken by people as showing actors not the kind of folks to warrant a whole lot of confidence."

Part of Bennett's outburst Saturday night was a curtain speech in which he urged people to see the "Strange Interlude," the production of the Theatre Guild, which opens tonight in the Quincy Theatre, where the Mayor of that city is to act as censor at its opening performance.

Traveler  
September 28, 1929

## FOOTLIGHTS

"Strange Interlude" to Hold Forth at  
Quincy Theatre on Monday Evening;  
"Courage" Begins Boston Engage-  
ment at the Wilbur.

By KATHARINE LYONS

The well-trumpeted O'Neill play, "Strange Interlude," will hold its New England premiere at the Quincy Theatre, Quincy, Mass., on Monday evening, as already announced in the advertising and news columns of Boston papers these past few days.

The life of the play which prompted a prolonged controversy between Boston censors and the New York Theatre Guild will then depend upon the jurors named by the Quincy mayor who will decide upon the merits and demerits of the play as a fit entertainment for the visiting public.

"Courage," a comedy-drama, starring Janet Beecher, is the only other new attraction on our visiting list for Monday. This play will open at the Wilbur.

### Interest in O'Neill's Play at High Pitch

The banning of "Strange Interlude" from a Boston stage and the consequent publicity accorded it the past fortnight will undoubtedly send thousands of playgoers to Quincy in the next few weeks if the play runs the course of time mapped out for it by its sponsors, the New York Theatre Guild.

The unusual opening hour of 5:30, which is necessary to present the nine acts in one evening will eliminate all matinees, but six performances will be given weekly for the next four weeks unless the jurors selected decree otherwise after Monday evening.

At the end of the four weeks the Guild will then take up the rest of its originally planned engagement at the Hollis Street Theatre offering four other plays. The list includes two of Bernard Shaw's plays, "Pygmalion" and "Major Barbara"; "Wings Over Europe" and "Meteor."

### New York Cast to Appear in Quincy

Judith Anderson, who followed Lynn Fontanne in the celebrated role of Nina Leeds in New York and others of the original cast, will enact the characters in "Strange Interlude," which has been hailed as "the greatest of all the O'Neill plays."

As a chronicler of events in the theatre I might also add that "Strange Interlude" has been proclaimed by those, supposedly in the know, as a "great and beautiful and enthralling play, noble in its poetic expression and profound in its search and reflection of life."

Its theme has been well exploited in the daily news columns of late. Briefly, it portrays a woman's pilgrimage through life from girlhood to old age and lays bare the secrets of her soul and body. In a whirlwind of misplaced loves, hatreds and desires centering about the strange heroine the great melodrama of life in which human lives conflict with each other is frankly enacted.

An innovating feature of the play is the "asides" which bespeak the private thoughts of the characters apart from the conventional dialogue.

Others in the cast beside Miss Anderson are Tom Powers, Glenn Anders, Maurice McRae, Richard Barbee, Eva Condon, Ethel Westley and J. K. Burns. The play will open at 5:30 every evening with a dinner intermission from 8 to 9 when the play will resume.

"Courage" on Monday evening. This play comes to Boston after a long run in New York, with Janet Beecher as its shining star.

Miss Beecher plays the role of a young mother who suddenly meets the problem of supporting seven children on what is left of her husband's small fortune at the time of his death. Being a woman of no practical ability she soon finds herself at her wit's end in assuming the role of provider. The hostility of a wealthy spinster New England aunt of the children, who tries to wean her offsprings from her add to the complications. How she solves her problems forms the basis of the play and unfolds an interesting story.

The cast includes Junior Blake, who plays the role of the youngest son and who incidentally takes an active part in the play; Gene Gowing, Helen Strickland, Robert Conness, Paul Jones and others.

The locale of the play is New England. The prologue takes place in the studio of a Boston photographer and the rest of the story takes place in Cambridge.

Tom Barry is the author and Lew Cantor is the producer.

BOSTON TRAVELER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

## THEATRE GUILD DECLINES HELP

Will Fight Its Own Fight  
in Presenting the Play  
Nichols Banned

Despite the arrival of an advance guard of the American Civil Liberties Union, the Theatre Guild will continue to stand pat on the issue of "Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play which opens Monday night in the Quincy Theatre.

### NO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

The guild has steadily refused to allow any other issue than its play to influence any decisions. When Mayor Nichols refused to allow the play to appear in Boston a number of offers were telegraphed to the guild. These came from various organizations all over the country.

The guild at that time steadfastly refused to allow anyone to fight its own battle, refused all offers of aid and fought out its own fight, succeeding in getting the Quincy Theatre for its play.

It is not at all probable that the Theatre Guild will allow Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Liberties Union, to make any issue on "Strange Interlude." Baldwin arrived yesterday with the avowed intention of ridding Boston of its censorship problem. He expects to find legal means of doing so.

He called a meeting of local members of the league, at which John S. Codman presided. Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard, the Rev. Smith W. Dexter, Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Miss Catherine Huntington, Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow and William Taussig and about 25 others attended.

### PLANS MOVE AHEAD

Meantime, the guild went on with its plans in Quincy, while considering offers from Worcester and Springfield people who want them to bring the play to those cities.

Tickets for the second week of the play went on public sale today. The first week is now practically a sell-out, and the demand for tickets shows that the play will have to run at least four weeks to satisfy the present demands.

Orders have been received for tickets from all over New England. Demands came in from Providence, Concord and Portsmouth, while even from Portland, 100 miles away, came applications for tickets.

Mayor Thomas McGrath will see the entire play Monday night. This was a surprise to many, for he had previously announced that he would see but part of it. With him will be a large number of his "censor committee."

Traveler  
September 28, 1929

## THE QUINCY QUARRY

By Sav



The Theatre Guild of New York  
announces the engagement of

## STRANGE INTERLUDE

Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer Prize Play

NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 30

at 5:30 sharp

## QUINCY THEATRE QUINCY, MASS.

The performance will begin at 5:30 sharp, continue until 7:30, at which time there will be a dinner intermission, the play resuming at nine o'clock. There are but six performances weekly, no matinees, and the engagement is limited.

Unable to present the play in Boston, the Guild sought a suitable playhouse and found it in the Quincy Theatre. It is modern, intimate and well suited to the presentation of the play.

The cast is that which played in New York for more than a year:

JUDITH ANDERSON	TOM POWERS
GLENN ANDERS	RICHARD BARBEE
EVA CONDON	ETHEL WESTLEY
J. J. BURNS	MAURICE McRAE

and others

Mail Orders Sent to the Theatre Will Be Filled in Order of Receipt.

Prices: \$4.40, \$3, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.

Tickets now on sale: Quincy Theatre, Filene's, Jordan's and Gilchrist's.

The Guild's Boston Office Is Located in the Walker Building, 120 Boylston St., Room 416.

Trains leave South Station for Quincy at: 4:05, 4:18, 4:25, 4:36, 4:42, 5:02 P. M. Extra Train leaves Quincy Station at 11:30 P. M. for Boston.

Gray Line Buses will run special excursion daily from Park Square. Coaches leave Union Motor Terminal at 3 Providence St., Park Square at 4:30 daily. It is suggested reservations be made in advance—Back Bay 2480—Fare \$1.00 round trip with stop over privileges.

Park St. subway to Ashmont where buses will take you to Quincy.

Excellent roads lead into Quincy from Boston and environs. Adjacent to theatre is parking space for 1500 cars. Fourteen restaurants are in the immediate vicinity.

HOW  
TO  
GET  
THERE



# Boston

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929.

## QUINCY IS READY FOR "INTERLUDE"

Curtain Rises at 5:30—Players Fear Trouble But Mayor Reassures Them—House Sold



STRANGE INTERLUDE CAST LEAVES FOR QUINCY. Left to right are Richard Barbee, Judith Anderson, the star; Eva Condon and Glenn Anders, leading man, waiting at their hotel for automobiles to carry them to the Quincy Theatre, shortly after their arrival in Boston.

The curtain on Quincy's premier performance of "The Strange Interlude," banned in Boston, will rise this afternoon at the Quincy Theatre, promptly at 5:30. Every seat in the house has been sold in advance.

Of course, a huge throng of the curious, people who have no chance to enter the theatre, is expected, but no disorder is anticipated, and the first sign of such will be promptly repressed.

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## Police Are Ready to Guard Show at Quincy

Continued From First Page

Rumors to the effect that a group of opponents of the play were planning to take possession of certain balcony seats and create a general disturbance, with catcalls and the hurling of ancient eggs at the actors, were quickly dispelled last night by Ernest Bishop, chief of police of Quincy.

He stated that disturbers would have no opportunity to buy seats in the balcony. For the past week, he said, they have been in possession of the Theatre Guild subscribers and supporters. "We expect a very representative audience of prominent Bostonians at the Quincy Theatre tonight at the opening of the O'Neill play," declared the chief. "Because the seats have been over-subscribed by Bostonians, there will be few if any Quincy people in the audience on the opening. These people are coming to Quincy in the hope that they would get a glimpse of the cast."

However, despite assurances of the chief of police and Mayor McGrath, the rumors reached the ears of the cast yesterday on their arrival in Boston. A representative of the Guild explained that the cast was "frightened." Judith Anderson, who plays the role of the ill-fated "Nina," was pale and disturbed as she left her hotel yesterday in the company of Glenn Anders, Richard Barbee and Eva Condon. Miss Anderson huddled into the back seat of the limousine between her leading man, Glenn Anders, and Barbee.

### Cast Is Disturbed

Miss Anderson stated that the edict of the Mayor of Boston, prohibiting the presentation of the play at the Hollis Street Theatre, was a new experience for her.

When asked how she liked the idea of playing in Quincy, she smiled faintly and said, "Why, I suppose it will be quite thrilling." She was palpably nervous and refused to comment further. Mr. Anders claimed that he was in no mood for interviews and announced that he was "quite upset."

The general feeling of the cast was that they will feel better after the opening. The local Guild organization and a body of representative Quincy citizens gave them every assurance that they will be received with enthusiasm tonight.

A dress rehearsal was held at the Quincy Theatre in the afternoon and today the cast will arrive early to be in readiness for the 5:30 rise of the curtain. The cast includes Judith Anderson, Glenn Anders, Eva Condon, J. J. Burns, Tom Powers, Richard Barbee, Ethel Westley and Maurice McRae.

The Guild has arranged with the Mayor of Quincy that ample protection will be afforded the cast and audience in guarding them from the curious. It is

estimated that a crowd of several thousand will collect around the theatre to watch the proceedings. All day yesterday people gathered outside the Quincy Theatre in the hope that they would get a glimpse of the cast.

### Ministers Condemn Play

Several ministers in Greater Boston took a last-minute fling at the play from their pulpits yesterday morning. The Rev. William L. Sledge, pastor of the Copley Methodist Episcopal Church, assailed Eugene O'Neill, the author, as a man bent on undermining the standards of decency, integrity, loyalty, and purity which Christian men and women had died to maintain. He classed O'Neill with H. L. Menck, en, Sinclair Lewis, and Theodore Dreiser as propagandists of the "new morality" which, under the guise of art, was sapping at the foundations of the home, purity of womanhood and the loyalty of friends.

Eugene O'Neill was devoid of clean thoughts when he wrote "Strange Interlude," according to the Rev. Robert Watson, secretary of the Lord's Day League and president of the National Reform Bureau yesterday. When he spoke before the Student Club of Boston University in the chapel of the First Baptist Church. He said "In 'Strange Interlude,' nothing can be found but filth."

The Rev. Robert W. Jones, pastor of the Parker Memorial, Bulfinch place, Church, however, went on record as opposed to censorship.

### Harvard Men Approve

Some 600 Harvard professors and students sent a delegation to present to Mayor McGrath their endorsement of the production of "Strange Interlude" in Quincy last night.

Mayor McGrath received the delegation and announced that he was much impressed with "the united support of the Harvard professors and students" and stated that he hoped they would all be able to attend the production of the play in Quincy.

Of the long list of petitioners, only John Livingston Loves, professor of English in Harvard, insisted at the last minute that his name be stricken from the list because, on further consideration, he declared, he objected to the wording of the petition, which said the play was of "cultural importance." He said that if it could be made plain that he did not object to the play, he would allow his name to be used, but he preferred to protest the banning of the play in some other manner.

The names included Ralph Barton Perry, head of the philosophy department; Zachariah Chafee, Jr., of the Law School; A. M. Schlesinger, professor of history; A. N. Holcombe, professor of government; Leo Weiner, professor of Slavic languages; Archibald Davidson, professor of music; Andre Morize, professor of French literature; W. E. Hocking, professor of philosophy, and L. O. Cummings, professor of education.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929

## Quincy Mayor Awaits Play Jury Tickets

Theater Management Hard Put to Recall Seats for Censors for "Strange Interlude"

"Strange Interlude" ran upon another snag this morning when Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy stated that he had not yet received an answer to his written request for tickets for his "play jury" for the Monday opening of Boston's banned play. At the same hour Manager Fred Murphy of the Quincy Theatre was making valiant efforts to pull back tickets from an oversold house, not only for the citizens who are to pass on the play, but for the nine members of the City Council, who, he was advised today, should have the courtesy of seats at the performance.

Mayor McGrath was not worried over the situation. He pointed out that the basis of presentation was on his suggestion of a vote of representative citizens and that while he was surprised this had not had the immediate attention of the theater management, he believed the difficulty would be settled before noon. "There could be no mistake, he said, by the theater management, concerning his request for "jury" tickets, and that it remained for the management to provide the twenty seats which were requested.

At one o'clock, Mayor McGrath was still "waiting" for tickets. At the same time he expressed his certainty that tickets would be forthcoming for Monday's performance. "There will be representatives of Quincy present," he said, adding that the tickets he expects to receive will be distributed by him to persons of his own selection, so that he may have the benefit of their judgment to supplement his own views. He is to attend the performance, he said.

Taking the play ban in Boston as its basis for inaugurating a campaign against "advance censorship of plays, books and public meetings," the American Civil Liberties Union, whose offer of co-operation in the play controversy was declined by Guild officials a week ago, came upon the local scene yesterday.

The arrival of Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Union, Mr. Baldwin met local members of the Union at a meeting presided over by John S. Codman and attended by thirty members, including Mrs. William Z. Ripley, wife of Professor Ripley, transportation expert of Harvard University; Professor Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard, Rev. Smith W. Dexter, Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Miss Catherine Huntington, Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow and William Tausig.

In advance of a luncheon conference at Hotel Essex this afternoon with Mr. Codman and Gardner Jackson, Mr. Baldwin said that application has been made for a mass meeting to consider "advance censorship" as it applies here to the theater, books, speaking on Boston Common and meetings in public halls. Speakers at this proposed meeting are to be announced later. Mr. Baldwin said also that tentative plans of the Civil Liberties Union contemplate the organization of four committees to prepare material on censorship in each of the fields outlined. It is proposed also to send delegates to the various mayoral candidates—Curley, Mansfield and Conkley—to ask them what is their position on "advance censorship" and also whether they stand for municipal censorship or favor letting the law in such cases take its normal course in the courts.

Professor Zachariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard Law School, Mr. Baldwin said, has prepared or has in preparation a pamphlet soon to be issued concerning the legal status of censorship in Boston and Massachusetts. This pamphlet, he said, is to carry the endorsement of fifty

to seventy-five names of prominent citizens. Mr. Baldwin, in announcing plans for this campaign, said:

"The ban on 'Strange Interlude' is only one instance in the long series of suppressions which make Boston the hub of censorship in the United States. We are confident that the great majority of the citizens of Boston are opposed to advance censorship of plays, books and meetings, and would be glad to substitute for it the decision of judges and juries. That is the method of control elsewhere, and it works."

"I am here to add our Boston members at their request in tackling this difficult situation and in bringing to bear the resources of our national body in getting the job started. Advance censorship in Boston by administrative officers is too ridiculous and too dangerous to last. Organized effort to get the right legal remedies alone can abolish it."

### Censorship Scored by President Neilson

Intimating that the attitude of Boston officials on censorship was "for children and not adults," President William Allen Neilson of Smith College scored the present system in an address last night before seven hundred persons attending the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts Conference for Social Workers at Marblehead.

"We can't surround Boston with the National Guard nor search all the people coming in," said President Neilson. "Suppressed books will be read in Boston. On this matter of censorship it must first be decided whether we are dealing with children or adults. Because this is not clearly determined by some people, confusion results. In dealing with adults we must grant that the saving of a man's soul is his own affair."

"Children, of course, must be protected until they grow old enough to know what risks they are taking. It is true, I suppose, that the vast population of Boston is immature; that is, it is not mature enough to know what risks it is taking in reading such a book and seeing such a play. It is true, I suppose, that a vast number in Boston never grow up to be mature."

"Yet if you keep away from everybody in Boston all you should prohibit from the immature, then the intellectual life of the city will be starved."

"As for children, it might be well to have some regulation to guard adolescents from books, pictures, plays and moving pictures. As for enforcing these regulations for minors, it will be difficult, and persuasion will be found far better than force. Tell a live American boy he must not read a certain book, and he won't read it until he has. It would be far better to appeal to his sense of decency."

"Absolute liberty is impossible. Liberties clash and the art of government is to decide what liberties should be subordinated to others. The question of liberty regarding books, plays and motion pictures is one that should be dealt with differently from the way we now employ."

"When people give their opinion regarding a play, picture or book, they are expressing their own esthetic reaction and this they have no right to do. There are many books and plays I do not care for, but it never occurred to me that they should be banned unless they are read right next to my ear."

Criticism of a play by analyzing objectionable parts alone was also attacked by the Smith College president, who declared the thing to do was to cultivate public taste but not through the erratic removal of everything that is pathological.

Professor Thomas Nixon Carver of Harvard declared that the problem of poverty is the problem of unemployment which in turn he traced to a variety of causes.

"One reason may be a too high birth rate among wage earners," he said. "If you can raise the standard of living you can reduce the birth rate. Possibly it may be traced to a lack of business talent. This dearth may be due to a low birth rate in the intellectual field or it may be the result of a snobbish tradition that business is not a reputable occupation."

## TIRADE FROM STAGE CAUSES LITTLE STIR

City Officials Disparage Richard Bennett's Attack

Actor Closes "Jarnegan" Run Here With Unexpurgated Performance

"Bennett's ravings are not my concern," said Samuel Silverman of the city Law Department yesterday when he was asked for some comment on the emphatic remarks uttered Saturday night by Richard Bennett, star of "Jarnegan," who stepped out of his part on the Wilbur stage to speak his mind about censors and to criticize the Governor, the Mayor and the Boston police.

Said Mr. Silverman: "Why ask me? Why not ask Casey? Knowing Bennett as I do, I expected nothing else. He has always been a firecracker. It's up to the Mayor or the police. I couldn't do anything unless the Mayor should ask me for an opinion."

"What would you give as your opinion if asked?" "I don't know what I would tell the Mayor. But I'm not interested."

Others Cannot Be Reached Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols was at his Summer home at Crow Point, but because of illness, could not talk on the telephone.

Telephonic queries at the home of Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson elicited only the suggestion that the inquirer try him at his office on Monday. Supt. of Police Michael J. Crowley could not be reached.

City Censor John M. Casey was said to be out of town. He would be back Monday, it was stated at his home. Mayor Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, who put a ban on stockpiling legs on girls Saturday, was one of Mr. Bennett's targets. Mr. Bennett didn't think much of Mr. Bauer's efforts towards better morals, he intimated in his speech to the theatre patrons.

Mr. Bauer hadn't read the morning papers. When the incident was sketched for him, he asked: "Who is Bennett? He can't be very much good, if that's the way he thinks. I wouldn't pay any attention to him."

Record  
September 30, 1929

## O'NEILL GAVE 2 YEARS' TIME TO "INTERLUDE"

Eugene O'Neill spent more than two years writing "Strange Interlude," the play which will have its Greater Boston premiere to-night at the Quincy Theatre in the Granite City. Only six of the nine acts were done when the Theater Guild acquired the work. It took eight weeks of rehearsal to get it ready for the stage after O'Neill and the Guild stage director, Philip Moeller, had labored over the script.

Finally, on January 30, 1928, "Strange Interlude" was brought out in New York at the John Golden Theatre, with Lynn Fontanne as Nina, the girl pining for love and motherhood. Glenn Anders appeared as Dr. Darrell, Tom Powers as Marsden and Earle Larimore as Sam Evans, all three of these characters being the men whom Nina loved at some time in her volcanic career.

Last spring Judith Anderson succeeded to the role of Nina and she will be the heroine in this Quincy production. Powers and Anders are still playing their original roles. Richard Barbee is taking Earle Larimore's place in the role of the booby Evans whom Nina married and later hated.

### Gov Allen Will Not Reply

Gov Frank G. Allen, among those directed by Mr. Bennett to "go to hell," was reported to be in the White Mountains. Those near to him intimated that the Governor would pay no attention to Mr. Bennett.

Edward W. Fuller, manager of the Shubert Theaters in Boston, said that Mr. Bennett left town on the midnight train for New York, without stopping to see whether his targets had followed directions. He plays "Jarnegan" in Brooklyn next week.

"Bennett had accepted the alterations in his own play very gracefully," said Mr. Fuller. "The banning of 'Strange Interlude,' however, seemed to prey on his mind. He had been making curtain speeches at almost every performance, and saying just what he thought. This was just a temperamental outburst, I think. Nobody else in the theatre knew what he was going to say, and it came as a surprise to me. It was all his own idea."

It became known yesterday that Mr. Bennett had been making similar speeches throughout the stay of the play in Boston. Those familiar with theatrical affairs said that "Jarnegan" had not been playing to full houses. It was considered by many that the play, by Jim Tully, was somewhat too extreme in its delineation of the vices of Hollywood.

It was somewhat censored before it was allowed to appear in Boston. Saturday night, however, was the last night of its stay here and Mr. Bennett put all the deleted words and expressions back into it. The audience, according to those in the theatre, cheered the actor's defiance of the censors. A few persons walked out on the speech, it was said.

Mr. Bennett is generally considered one of the best American actors. He is 58 years of age and has been on the stage for 40 years. It has always been one of his habits to speak his mind openly. Many stories are told of his custom of stepping out of character, on occasion, to berate an audience or to give a lecture on anything which happened to be in his mind. Once, it is said, he threw his wig into the audience.

He has little use for the talkies, as opposed to the legitimate drama, although his three daughters, Joan, Constance and Barbara Bennett, are bright stars in Hollywood.

He has appeared in disputes with the authorities before. Some years ago he came here with the play, "Damaged Goods," and became involved in a controversy with the censor. He has appeared in plays in Boston four times in the past 16 years, rather less often than the ordinary actor of his caliber.



Eugene O'Neill



MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929—TWENTY-SIX PAGES

## A black and white photograph of a wedding party of six people standing outdoors. From left to right: an elderly woman in a dark dress, a young woman in a light dress with a corsage, a man in a dark suit, a young woman in a white dress, a man in a light suit, and a man in a dark suit. A car wheel is visible on the right.

Actors who will present Eugene O'Neill's nine-act drama at Quincey Theatre tonight. Left to right and the characters they play: Eva Condon (Mrs. Ames Evans); Ethel Westley (Madeline Arnold); Glenn Anders (Edmund Darrell); Judith Anderson (Nina Leeds, the heroine); Tom Powers (Charles Marsden); Richard Barber (Sam Evans); and John J. Burns (Gordon Evans).

## Fierc Denunciations of Play Delivered from Boston Pulpits, While Several Ministers Speak Out in Defence

While the cast of "Strange" includes ardent advocates of the lude" tolled through a rehearsal at the Quincy Theatre that began at 3:30 in the afternoon and lasted until early this morning, clergymen of Greater Boston yesterday renounced from the pulpit. The Rev. John J. Conboy, who attended the attempt to stage the celebrated drama in this locality.

Flery denunciations were made by the Rev. William L. Stidger of the Cambridge Methodist Church, the Rev. John Watson of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Congregational Church.

**HARVARD PETITION**

A strong plea that "life should be faced without sentimentalism and without a veil," was made by Dr. Allen C. Diefenbach of the Newton Center Unitarian Church. Defending the play, he said that Eugene O'Neill "was not a wild genius who would never stand preeminent in the English-speaking world."

No others approach these men," he said. "The only other reason that I can offer is that we live in a more complex world than the simple reason that no other dramatists so deeply into the hidden corners and springs of our modern life as he does, nor set forth their discoveries in such consummate literary and theatrical style."

Officially a Harvard document, the play was presented at Quincy, the rehearsal of the full production was accompanied by more mystery and mystery than an initiation ceremony of the Alpha Beta Gamma fraternity at Sigma Chi College.

Members of the troupe had been in the audience for the first time.

(Continued on Page Two)

Anderson exhibited no signs of embarrassment. Far from appearing as a bundle of nerves, or anything like that, Anderson emerged with a bright smile and a neat gag.

**TAKING NO CHANCES**  
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up tightly, and the stage door  
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half of all Quincy's unemployed.  
A guard being captained by a  
those upper half was clad in a  
coat and who was sporting a pair  
of breeches with red stripes on  
the sides. Whether he was the manager,  
a cavalry major or the house de-  
signer was a matter of conjecture.

Rev. Robert C. McCall, presi-  
dent of the Christian church, in-  
formed The Herald yesterday  
that a name had been erroneously in-  
serted in a list of those who protested  
against Mayor Nichols's ruling against

### 3. WATSON'S VIEW

Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the Presbyterian Church and general secretary of the Lord's Day League of England, the speaker before the "Club," an undenominational association sponsored by the First Church, Clarendon street and 125th avenue, made reference to "Interlude" in his remarks to the young people, of whom he had a considerable gathering. On this sub-

able people, of whom he had a gathering. On this sub-  
ject he said:  
"I believe in free speech and within  
the last two weeks have complimented  
Carr personally on setting free  
speakers on the Common who were  
illegally arrested for speaking without  
permit. I also wrote a letter to the  
Mayor of one of our papers compliment-  
ing him on the fact that he commended  
Carr for his action. It is better  
to have an antagonist to the  
Common, even when antagonistic to the

"The most astounding thing about it," said the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, addressing his Sunday evening congregation at the Park Street Church last night, "is not the evil in 'Strange Interlude' but that professors and ministers should go to see this thing and uphold it."

His remarks were made in answer to a question that was addressed to him on the subject of the banned play. The question was: "Does not evil such as 'Strange Interlude' advocates tend to

To this he replied that the evil undoubtedly did tend to destroy itself, but people became disheartened with it, but that might be it did a great deal of harm. Regarding "anything so utterly filthy as that is," he said those who do not wish to see their fellow-men go to the dogs should speak out and do it.

The Rev. Dr. William L. Siders, preaching at the Copley Methodist Church yesterday, said that "I am opposed to censorship on principle, especially as it is done in Boston." Continuing, he said: "I believe the censorship in Boston is ridiculous. It makes us a mockery."

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lation of a great American city what  
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He said that the "new morality" of Eugene O'Neill, Sinclair Lewis, Theodore Dreiser and H. L. Mencken, under the "guise of clever art—if not great art—is undermining the standards of decency, integrity, home loyalties, and monogamy."

monogamy." Dr. Stulder admits, however, that he reads the works of those authors and asserts that "it stimulates me—I need it."

**\* CENSORSHIP DANGER**

Rev. Henry W. Foote Finds Moral Standards Changing

The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, in his sermon at the First M. E. church,

of Belmont yesterday, pointed out the dangers of censorship, particularly as it has been conducted in Boston, concluding his remarks with the statement that "a moral standard enforced by arbitrary authority is valuable and necessary where men are living on the lower levels of thought and feeling."

So far as the present situation in Boston is concerned there is good ground for belief that matters have not been handled wisely. Both plays and their authors have been suppressed by methods which have been unduly high-handed, and sometimes of doubtful legality. We are given to understand, for example, that any one may enter a library and take a book, even if it contains but a single objectionable passage, and that on such complaint the district attorney may sue the owner, and that they will be sure to get an injunction or fine if they sell the book. That is a pernicious exercise of police or arbitrary power. It is said that some 125 books have been forbidden sale in Boston in the last few years by this method, including not a few by well-known authors.

The result of the present system has been to bring Boston into wide disrepute. The city which was once regarded as the foremost centre of intellectual and moral life in America is fast becoming an object of ridicule.

If a play like "Strange Interlude" exhibits a breakdown of traditional moral standards it is not the cause of the result. The result is the breakdown. The play is in not so much an advocacy of a "new morality" as a proof that new moral standards do actually exist and are a considerable part of the community. It is because the old standards of life have lost their validity for multitudes of men and women today that we have so many horrible plays, plays that are less adequately, illustrating that fact and trying to show how men and women behave under such circumstances.

## Many Faculty Members Join in Protesting Censorship

Many of the most widely known members of the Harvard University faculty have signed a petition protesting the ban placed on "Strange Interlude" in Boston and indorsing its production in Quincy. John Livingston Lowes, professor of English, signed the petition and later withdrew his name. He declared he wished to make his protest in some other manner, as he did not agree with the petitioners that the

W. C. Berkard, Jr.	W. D. Templeton
F. M. Lockett	Franklin H. Sent
R. A. Binkley	W. H. Smith
R. Ralph Barton	Paul W. Gates
W. H. Claessner	W. H. Smith
T. D. Davidson	W. H. MacNeehan
A. Sedillo	W. H. Smith
F. W. Frick	J. W. Wymann, Jr.
George A. Birchhoff	William C. Reiman
George A. Birchhoff	W. H. Baker, Jr.
W. H. Brown	W. H. Brown
J. F. Frederick	F. S. Baubier
Andre Morize	E. H. Garcia
W. H. Sarton	F. H. Pendleton
John D. Hager	H. H. Herring
W. H. Hammes	W. H. Wagoner
D. W. Blair	E. H. Bickel
W. H. Mason	W. H. Wagoner
Edward Ballantine	Allen Evans
Maxon Hammond	S. Evans Stone
W. H. Chabre, Jr.	W. H. Wagoner
J. A. Ryan	Eldon R. James
W. H. Warner	W. H. Wagoner
W. A. McLaughlin	Bernard DeLuino
W. H. Wagoner	W. H. Wagoner

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Quincy theatre, which will be scene of

[illegible][illegible]

nine-act drama at Quincy Theatre tonight. Left to right and the characters (Howard); Glenn Audley (Edmund Darcell); Judith Anderson (Anna Leeds, the heroine); Richard Barbee (Sam Evans); and John J. Burns (Gordon Evans).

# 'Strange Interlude' Opens Tonight; Cast Rehearses

## Fiery Denunciations of Play Delivered from Boston Pulpits, While Several Ministers Speak Out in Defence

By WALTER MORTON

While the cast of "Strange Interlude" toiled through a rehearsal at the Quincy Theatre that began at three in the afternoon and lasted until early this morning, clergymen of Greater Boston yesterday repewed from the pulpits the controversy which has attended the attempt to stage the celebrated drama in this locality.

Fiery denunciations were made by the Rev. William L. Stidger of the Central Methodist Church, the Rev. Ernest Watson of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. Z. Oswald of the Park Street Congregational Church.

### HARVARD PETITION

A strong plea that "life should be faced without sentimentality and without a veil," was made by Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach of the Newton Street Unitarian Church. Defending the play, he said that Eugene O'Neill "was not a writer behind bars."

No others approach these men for the simple reason that no other ministers so deeply into the hidden recesses and springs of our modern life as he did, nor set forth their discoveries in such consummate literary and dramatic

here to be held an advocate of the play, though depicted in his play "than a realist in cancer advocates that a deadly disease."

Yesterday afternoon a petition signed by more than 600 Harvard professors, students and graduate students, was presented to Mayor McGrath, in which they consent to the play's opening in Quincy was "unreservedly indorsed," and Roger Nichols's exclusion of the play from Boston was condemned. Fifty Quincy members signed the petition earlier, although sponsored only by persons connected with the university, was not officially a Harvard document.

At Quincy, the rehearsal of the full cast of the play was accompanied by the mystery and mystery than an initiation ceremony of the Alpha Beta Gamma Fraternity at Swarth College.

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(Continued on Page Two)

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**TAKING NO CHANCES**

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**J. WATSON'S VIEW**

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applied."

He said that the new morality" of  
Eugene O'Neill, Sinclair Lewis, Theodore  
Dreiser and H. M. Menckens, the  
"guise of clever art—if not great art—is  
undermining the standards of demo-  
cratic integrity, home loyalties, and  
monogamy."

Dr. Stidger admits, however, that he  
reads the works of those authors and  
admits that "it stimulates me—I need it."

**CENSORSHIP DANGER**

Rev. Henry W. Foote Finds Moral

moral standards it is not the cause but the result of that breakdown. The play is not so much an advocacy of a "new morality" as a proof that new moral standards do actually exist for a considerable part of the community. It is because the old standards of life have lost their validity for multitudes of men and women today that we have so many books and plays, more or less adequately, illustrating that fact and trying to show how men and women behave under such circumstances.



**PROF. LOWES LATER  
WITHDRAWS NAME**

The following are members	
Who signed:	W. D. Templeton
C. C. Packard, Jr.	W. D. Templeton
E. H. Hickins	M. R. Rogers
Ralph B. Mack Perry	Paul W. Gates
W. H. Schlessinger	A. M. Moss
C. E. Wright	F. W. MacFarlane
A. J. Corbitt	W. H. Brown
T. D. Vaughan	J. W. Newman, Jr.
E. G. Nichols	William C. Keimling
C. H. Chace	W. H. Baker, Jr.
W. H. Crombie	H. Brown
C. J. Friedrick	Paul H. Bauer
André Morize	E. S. Robinson
W. H. H. Morris	E. S. Robinson
John D. Black	E. Pendleton Harrison
A. O. Mims	Frederick W. Werner
Leo Weiser	W. H. Buckle
W. H. Mason	W. E. Sedgewick
Edward C. Ballantine	W. H. Sedgewick
W. H. Mason	S. Irvine Stone
W. H. Mason	W. H. Stone
J. J. Ryan	Eldon R. James
Landrum	Dr. E. J. Williams
W. H. Laughlin	Dr. E. J. Williams
W. H. Brinkman	W. O. Matthews

WHERE 'STRANGE INTERLUDE' WILL BE STAGED TONIGHT



which will be scene of opening of Eugene O'Neill's play.

Quincy restaurant keeper preparing to attract intermission diners.

Alfred Kuller, 28	Thomas H. P.	I have not heard any serious ques-
Violet Houghton	William H. P.	tion of Mr. O'Neill's earnestness.
John Wiggins	William H. P.	and solemnity itself in his griv-
J. Cassidy	William H. P.	ing realities. To accuse him of trait-
W. M. P.	W. M. P.	orship would be the silliest way
A. Robertson	W. M. P.	of attacking a morose mind. He no mor-
G. S. Pennington	A. D. L.	ally in Sirange Inter-
Ted Robinson	A. D. L.	views a cancer specialist advocate
Hamilton Gray	M. F. L.	

Dr. Dieffenbach Makes Out-spoken  
Bless from Pulpit

"The fundamental reason for the lack of liberal mind—not lax, but liberal mind—are for 'Strange Interside' that they trust the sincerity of the playwright and recognize his extraordinary faithfulness to life.

"With Bernard Shaw, Eugene O'Neill stands preeminent in the English drama. No others approach these men for the simple reason that no others penetrate so deeply into the hidden motives and springs of our modern life as they do, nor set forth their discoveries in such consummate literary and theatrical

I have not heard any serious question of Mr. O'Neill's earnestness. He is an earnest man, true in his own realities. To accuse him of fraud would be the silliest way of attacking his mind. He no more indulges in the kind of self-justification and self-adultery in *Struggle* than I would. I am a cancer specialist advocate and I read disease.

I am told that he is an honest man but that some things he is dissecting out and not of his own. I reply that we ought to be given enough to face life with dignity and without a veil. Defense continued with the statement that the problems of the character in *Struggle* "are the problems of 'common mankind.'"

There are evil-minded persons," he said, "and those whose intelligence is very low, who will go to any lengths to their harm. I can only say that I have never known any of the causes of social life. We are not the world for the abnormal."

We take special care for the abnormal in our department and for the feeble-minded," he said.

Unkindly, but I am weary of the feeble-minded, he said, "and I am weary of the feeble-minded."

He then turned up for a

## (Continued from Page One)

### TEMPERAMENT ALLEGED

Miss Anderson, it appeared, was so temperamental that the mere sight of a reporter would seriously jeopardize the opening night. Again, if any one of the cast were to be interviewed it was ex-

plained that he would probably become so excited that he would go straight up in the air and never come down, miss his cues, forget his lines and gum the show generally. And, above all, the reporter's informant went on, one could never tell what an actor would say, even if he was a professional actor.

Whereupon the reporter, who has projected nothing more startling than demanding of Miss Anderson what she thought of the flapper and the skyline and how she liked Quincy, was obliged to stifle his entirely professional curiosity and survey the temperamental Miss Anderson from a safe distance when the cast lined up for a photograph.

Much to his disappointment, however, Miss Anderson exhibited no signs of temperament. Far from appearing as a bundle of nerves, or anything like that, Miss Anderson emerged with a bright smile and a neat gag.

"But no," she decided. "It will look better this way if Mayor Nichols happens to see me."

The front of the Quincey Theatre was locked up tightly, and the stage door was guarded by what looked to be at least half of all Quincey's unemployed, this rear guard being captained by a man whose upper half was clad in a dinner coat and who was sporting a pair of blue breeches with red stripes on the legs. Whether he was the manager, a French cavalry major or the house detective, he was a fine specimen of a

The Rev. Robert P. Anderson, managing editor of the Christian Endeavor World, informed The Herald yesterday that his name had been erroneously included in a list of those who protested against Mayor Nichols's ruling against "Strange Interlude."

### Declares "Strange Interlude" Nothing but Sorrow

The Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the First Presbyterian Church and general secretary of the Lord's Day League of New England, the speaker before the Students' Club, an undenominational organization sponsored by the First Baptist Church, Clarendon street and Commonwealth avenue, made reference to "Strange Interlude" in his remarks to the young people of whom he had a considerable gathering. On this

"I believe in free speech and without the last two weeks have complimented Judge Carr personally on setting free the speakers on the Common who were recently arrested for speaking without a permit. I also wrote a letter to the editor of one of our papers complimenting him on the fact that he commended Judge Carr for his action. It is better for men, even when antagonistic to the

When we think of a book, however, which has no idealism in it, and depicts the heroes and heroines as depressed in thought, affection and purpose, in dealing with another matter, and when such a book is portrayed on the stage and held up before youth as a picture of life, there is need for discrimination and elimination.

"The difficulty with 'Strange Interlude' is that whether you take the book copy or the stage copy, it is impossible to present anything but filth. You may cut a sewer into sections, but it is still a sewer and the more you cut, the greater the stench.

There are many unclean things in the Bible. They are there because there are unclean things in life, but they are always presented as a warning, and in contrast to the things that are 'lovely and of good report.'

'A great effort is being made just now by the Federal Council of Churches to elevate the stage and co-operate with it—but if plays of this character are to be presented, dealing only with one side of life, and that the filthiest, then

"The most astounding thing about it," said the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad, addressing his Sunday evening congregation at the Park Street Church last night, "is not the evil in 'Strange Interlude,' but that professors and ministers should go to see this thing and uphold it."

His remarks were made in answer to a question that was addressed to him on the subject of the banned play. The question was: "Does not evil such as 'Strange Interlude' advocates tend to destroy itself if allowed to run its course?"

To this he replied that the evil undoubtedly did tend to destroy itself, as people became disgusted with it, but that meanwhile it did a great deal of harm. Regarding "anything so utterly filthy as that is," he said, those who do not wish to see their fellow-men go to the dogs should speak out against it.

The Rev. Dr. William L. Steeger.

preaching at the Copley Methodist Church yesterday, said that "I am opposed to censorship on principle, especially as it is done in Boston." Continuing, he said: "I believe the censorship in Boston is ridiculous. It makes us a mockery in the eyes of the nation. It does seem stupid that the

He said that a single man— even the august mayor of Boston— could decide for the cosmopolitan population of a great American city what plays it shall or shall not see. However, I want to say this: That if ever there should be a censorship on a drama, that on "Strange Interlude" is more justified than any that Boston has ever applied."

**'CENSORSHIP DANGER**

Rev. Henry W. Foote Finds Moral Standards Changing

The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, in his sermon at the First Methodist Church,



# Boston Sunday Post

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1929

## That Man O'Neill, Interlude Author, Was Bounced From College and Didn't Get Started Until He Came to Harvard After Sickness Had Knocked Him Out

What sort of man is—and was—Eugene O'Neill, the Provincetown playwright, whose "Strange Interlude" is just now arousing such controversy in this vicinity?

Here is a critical character study by a man who has known him over a period of years.

He first met O'Neill in a saloon arguing with a bunch of enraged gangsters.

He traces the changes in O'Neill's bizarre life from the days when the former Harvard dramatist went treasure-digging in Central America, sailing as a common seaman on South American barks, down to the later years when he came under the spell of "highbrows" such as Mencken and Nathan.

Whether you favor or condemn the "Strange Interlude," you will be interested in this pen-picture of O'Neill.

By Maxwell Bodenheim

Oddly enough Eugene O'Neill was born in New York city in a house

but a few blocks removed from the narrow stable and wagon-shelter which was afterwards to be remodeled into a little theatre known as the Provincetown Players—the place where his first one-act plays were encouraged and produced.

People who have lived in New York for many decades may still remember his father, a great New England favorite, James O'Neill, for the elder O'Neill was a famous actor some 40 years ago, particularly celebrated for his portrayal of the tragic nobleman in that old-time thriller, "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The sons of actors often become bricklayers or professors of anthropology in their after-lives, since their noses are prematurely rubbed against all of the seamy and sordid back-stage life of the theatre, and Eugene O'Neill, during the first 25 years of his existence, tried hard to escape from an inherited urge which he was finally unable to repress.

His early life seems to have been an

impulsive, indecisive, and recalcitrant confusion—a conflict of wild blood against undefined longings for self-expression. He was expelled from Princeton University while still under 20, on the strength of a minor, rough-neck escapade; and after acting a small role in a play of his father's he threw it over and went to Honduras, on a gold-seeking expedition.

When he returned, some six months later, he started on his erratic excursions to sea, as a common sailor on Norwegian and South American barks. These trips were sandwiched in between further small parts in his father's plays and futile tries at office-jobs, the bewildered melee continuing until he was 25.

Then he became stricken with tuberculosis—a mingled boon and curse in his case—and entered a sanitarium near New London, Connecticut. At this point a natural revolution rose within him. Men whose rebellious but hazy longings have enticed them into a hurricane of small, shallow adventures and brief, prosaic labors, and two-listed reputations of thought, are not apt to find themselves until some sudden catastrophe places them alone upon their backs and veritably forces

them to peer into their minds and hearts.

### Trapped in a Hospital

Trapped upon a bed in the sanitarium, Eugene O'Neill began to reflect on the active fullness of his past life, and to long for a more intangible release. When he was discharged from the sanitarium, he joined Professor George Baker's 47 Wookshop at Harvard and began to experiment with the writing of one-act plays.

Professor Baker's Workshop may not have accelerated American drama to any noticeable extent—but it did teach him some of the rudiments and technical details attached to the art of play-writing.

The one-act play of his first to be produced, "Bound East For Cardiff" was put on by the Provincetown Players at their wharf-theatre in Provincetown. This happened in 1915, and it was followed by a deluge of one-act plays from his hands, most of which were destroyed after their publication. Like most beginning writers, O'Neill was largely lacking in self-perspective and discrimination, and he poured himself out in the hot conviction that his slightest word or idea of his was of permanent importance.



Eugene O'Neill, author of much discussed play, "Strange Interlude."

### Fire-Cracker Quarrels

I remember firecracker-quarrels between O'Neill and George Cram Cook, Sean Glaspiell, and Ida Rauh, who controlled the Provincetown Players at that time (1915 to 1920), with O'Neill threatening to withdraw his plays because the actors, or the suggested revisions, failed to suit him.

Gradually, however, his ability at writing concentrated, viciously clutching, and uniquely veracious drama emerged in one-act plays such as "He, in the Zone" (afterwards produced by the Washington Square Players), "Moon of the Caribbees," and "The Long Voyage Home."

The people in these latter plays were all sailors and crudely speaking underdogs, by whose side O'Neill had once sweated, with curses and laughter traded. His genius at devising dramatic situation and dialogue seized upon these people and interpreted their half-buried, inarticulate hates and loves and despairs.

### Wrote About Thieves and Rowdies

His first long play, "Beyond the Horizon," was produced on Broadway in 1920 by John D. Williams, after many of his one-act plays had appeared in the old Smart Set, then edited by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan, who were among O'Neill's first and heartiest supporters.

This play was followed by "The Straw" and "Gold," two important three-act plays which failed both materially and artistically, and then came "The Emperor Jones," "Anna Christie," and "The Hairy Ape," the three plays in which his dramatic fire spread into a sustained and original climax.

Up to this time, O'Neill had been himself and had delineated for the most part people whom he knew through personal observation and contact—lower-world characters, rowdies, prostitutes, thieves, vagabonds, adventurers—but now he began to depart from these characters and to write, in plays after "Anna Christie," of New England farmers, and neuroathletic artists, and culture-venered negroes, and shadowy, romance-turbured heroes of past legend and history (people to whom he was not innately responsive).

### Fell Under "Highbrow" Spell

Unconsciously—the creator is never aware of such transitions—he fell under the influence of his critical "highbrow" admirers, men such as George Jean Nathan, H. L. Mencken, Kenneth Macgowan, and Stark Young, and became convinced that he was a deeply poetic and sentimental peerer into the myths and quests of past men, and an airy satirist of manners and moths.

He deserted the crude underdogs and submerged gropers, whose souls he had pierced and lighted with an accuracy

near to genius, and entered a figurative drawing room thronged with the lights and modulations of a more precious world. The alteration has been both mournful and inadequate.

### Met in "Hell's Hole"

When I first met O'Neill, 13 years ago, he was seated in the backroom of a Greenwich Village saloon known as "Hell's Hole." He was talking to a couple of gangsters—Hudson Dusters—the subject of a friend of his, "Scotty," who had dealings with the gangsters in a furniture deal, and he managed to smother their rage and induce them to forego their intended vengeance.

He did this with a curious mixture of restrained intensity, mild contempt and blunt camaraderie which showed that he shared the spirit of these roughnecks and yet failed to share it. His spirit was made up of almost equal parts of deeply articulate proletarian and aristocrat, and he both blended to an undistinguishable whole.

In using the noun "proletarian," I do not mean to indicate that he was in any way a social-radical. The underdog in one of his plays is a trapped, snarling, futile being, with recalcitrant feelings that lead only to fears, and profanities, and heavy toll, and the swishing of fists against his companions, and with barely enough mind to realize—in his most depressed moments—his own insignificant and enslaved condition.

### From "The Heaving Mud of Life"

In his first plays, O'Neill wrenched human beings from the heaving mud of life but did not give them sermons, and voluble "aspirations" toward "freedom."

Their dialogues were more restrained and cogent under his direction than they would have been in actual saloons, dives, ships, and jungles, but they were usually, in faithful and innate detail, expressions of the characters themselves, as far as any creator could make them so and still retain the unobtrusive aversions and dislikes that formed his individuality.

In the rear room of "Hell's Hole,"

with its cheap prints of race horses and chronos of unadorned women, its round, spotty tables, and the instrument of brassy agonies that played tunes of the day when you dropped a nickel into it, O'Neill would often utter his opinions on life.

His sallowly brown face, with its small, black moustache, long nose, and black eyes crammed with humorous contempt, would seem to grow metallic beneath his words.

One of his favorite assertions then was that the under-world and the creative upper-world would have to unite before the earth could become a safe and unhampered place for intelligent people—an aristocracy of swift brown and equally quick mind ruling over the more sluggish, hypocritical, and unimaginative men and women in all walks of life.

Again, he would often vent the conviction that poetry lurks in all of the objects of life, from the most common to the most ethereal, except that in the most common ones it is buried with a desperate skill and is much more difficult to unearth—a broad and delicate subtlety that often glitters out between the more roughly realistic lines in his one-act plays, and in "Anna Christie" and "The Hairy Ape."

### His Old Humor Gone

Of course, 13 years can turn topsyturvy the surfaces and even the purposes of a man, and the present Eugene O'Neill has become the hero of a more polished and restricted environment—parlors and upper-studies, and suave clubs—although he is for the most part a hard-working hermit in his Provincetown and Connecticut retreats.

His face has become soberly abstracted, and his tall, lean body has a just perceptible droop, and a flicking of gray mixes with his black hair, and his thick lips are more tightly glued, as though in an effort at conscious restraint. Much of his old spontaneous humor, and swaggering and cheery "What-fo's," have departed, and the former boisterous renegade-creator has become a reserved and polite-mannered gentleman, with a distant look in his eyes.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

### AT QUINCY TONIGHT

It will take a pretty rugged intellect to judge "Strange Interlude" on its merits as a drama, for the atmosphere in which the Guild will give the performances at Quincy is hardly conducive to sober appraisal. Most persons have already prejudged the play. They have not read it carefully. They have not discussed it with somebody who has seen it on the stage. They have taken the sayso of persons who themselves have not been qualified to express a sound opinion. In justifiable indignation at Mayor Nichols's banning, many have already determined that it is a masterpiece. And many have foolishly condemned it because they believe in no longer a play to Boston.

"Strange Interlude" is no longer a play to Boston. Like a football game or an early morning eclipse of the sun, it has become a spectacle. Everybody now wants to see it. Probably the Guild welcomes, in a way, the recent publicity, but certainly the Guild did not need it, did not seek it, and did not resort to any ballyhoo methods to keep it alive. The 7000 subscribers in the vicinity of Boston had already assured the Guild a successful season long before Mayor Nichols issued his first ill-advised instructions.

The Theatre Guild is a purely dramatic organization. Its object is not to break down or to test censorship laws, whether they are wisely or foolishly administered, but to present in the best possible way the finest plays available. Since the beginning of the unfortunate controversy, the Guild representatives have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. They have wisely refused to become part of an organized movement to make "Strange Interlude" a text for anybody else. They have spoken for themselves and have had but one purpose, to present to Boston a play which the foremost critics of the world have pronounced one of the most significant dramas of the time.

In finding a dignified means for presenting near Boston the Pulitzer prize play of a man whose works have been acclaimed in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and many other great cities, the Guild has rendered a great service to Boston and the drama.

### OUR CENSORSHIP LAWS

To the Editor of The Herald:

In your issue of Sept. 28, Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, a director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is quoted as opposed to advance censorship of plays, books and meetings, and as believing that the great majority of Boston citizens would be glad to substitute for it the decision of judges and juries.

Evidently Mr. Baldwin is unacquainted with our Massachusetts laws on these matters. As to books, Massachusetts has no censorship statute and no statutory censor of books. Judges and juries are the only ones to decide on books. There is no person in the length and breadth of Massachusetts who can forbid the selling of a book. Will Mr. Baldwin point out what he thinks constitutes book censorship under Massachusetts law? If a book is sold and a complaint is made that it violates the statute against selling obscene books, the seller can be summoned to court and be tried by a judge, and a jury. If he wants one, just as any other defendant charged with a criminal offence.

As to theatres, we have a technical censorship in respect to Sunday theatrical shows, which must be previewed by the commissioner of public safety, and for a fee, under regulations which he promulgates under statutory authority. That is real censorship and is directed against the performance rather than the theatre. We have what amounts to censorship of theatres under the statutes requiring them to be licensed by the mayors of cities and the selectmen of towns. Authority is given to these public officials to revoke or suspend the licenses "at their pleasure." A special act of the Legislature (Chap. 348 of the special acts of 1915) affects Boston. This act constitutes the mayor and police commissioner of Boston and the chief justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston, as the license revoking or suspending authority, by majority vote, "at their pleasure."

Our supreme judicial court has upheld the constitutionality of these laws. In Commonwealth vs. McGann, 213 Mass. 213, Mr. Justice Loring, delivering the opinion, said: "There can be no question of the constitutionality of the statute, so construed. Some theatrical performances are beneficial and some are injurious to public morals. It is within the police power to forbid the latter and to secure the former by requiring all theatres to be licensed by public officials who are authorized to revoke and suspend the license 'at their pleasure.' And the justice explained that the words 'at their pleasure' in the statute, mean 'the exercise of a wise discretion, hav-

The Herald

SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

## Harvard Professors Protest Customs Literature Censorship

Protesting against the proposed custom house censorship of political literature, Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard, former chairman of the United States tariff commission, and 10 of his fellow professors at the college yesterday sent a letter to Senator Walsh at Washington opposing the provision in the pending tariff bill.

The letter was signed by Prof. Taussig who is of the economics department and the following professors and their departments: Edwin F. Gay, economic history; Zchariah Chafee, Jr., law; Edward A. Whitney, literature; Ernest A. Hooton, anthropology; Arthur N. Holcombe, government; A. M. Schlesinger, history; Ralph Barton Perry, philosophy; Charles Fairman, government and Karl W. Bigelow, social ethics.

It read as follows: Dear Senator Walsh—We, the undersigned, are strongly opposed to the provision in the pending tariff bill, section 305, paragraph (a), relating to the importation of immoral articles, which would extend further the application of the present law. For the reasons stated below we object particularly to the proposed amendment authorizing customs officials to exclude books and other publications which, in

their opinion, advocate treason, insurrection, etc., in the same manner as obscene and other indecent publications.

Experience has shown that customs inspectors and appraisers of merchandise are ill-equipped to pass judgment upon the character of such publications. We have had one very unsatisfactory episode here this year, when a book used by the French department was excluded by the customs officials and the publisher paid many similar episodes. If the censorship at the customs houses is extended to political writings, few, if any, books which are of interest to us fall clearly within the provision of the proposed amendment to section 305, but there are many valuable books which, we fear, may be excluded by untrained officials inspired by honestly patriotic but unintelligent zeal, if this provision is enacted into law.

We believe that a political censorship of kind by administrative officials at the customs houses is unsound in principle and likely to prove oppressive in practice. We urge you to do what you can to bring about the elimination of this proposed measure from the tariff bill.



# Why Judge Grant Takes Off Hat to Nichols and Comes Right Out in Favor of Censorship

Magistrate Gives Reasons for Belief "Strange Interlude" Should Be Barred  
---Admits He Is a Brahmin and Is Proud of It



An especially drawn portrait of Judge Robert Grant by Savelle, Boston artist.

By Charles P. Haven

Perhaps not the least of the surprises connected with Mayor Nichols' banning of "Strange Interlude" came the other day when Judge Robert Grant, himself an author of high literary attainments, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, wrote a letter upholding the Mayor's position and, at least in this case, putting himself on record as being in favor of literary censorship by the civil authorities.

Censorship of any kind is as a rule as repugnant to the literary artist, as is a crimson flag to a hero. Among all the major workers in beautiful letters in America, the only one who champions the idea of censorship whom one can call to mind is George Jean Nathan. And George is so perverse and contrary by nature—and maybe by policy—that one suspects his extraordinary stand on the question may arise from sheer perversity.

## A Conservative Man

Judge Grant is a man of extremely conservative habit and bearing. His legal training and experience has made him careful of what he says for publication. For a quarter of a century he was Judge of the Probate Court and during the same period he wrote and had published some 30 books. He combines the lawyer with the literary artist in an unusual personality.

His letter speaks for itself. Judge Grant told me and explained his position clearly enough. He would augment his statement to this extent: That he took his stand upholding the Mayor for the same reason that City Censor John Casey believes personally as well as officially in censorship. That reason is that due, perhaps to the trend of the times, the people who wish to sell theatrical entertainment would offer nothing but a choice of smut on the Boston stages if there weren't a strict censorship.

## Time to Check Moderns

Judge Grant said that he wasn't at all sure that this isn't an accurate diagnosis of the times. If this so-called modern generation wishes to cram its low ideals and its glorification of sex appeal down the throats of the elders, it is about time they were checked, he put it.

"Strange Interlude" is nothing more than a discussion of morbid sex psychology and is unfit for presentation, he

His position, he told me, was carefully thought out and written as he would some years ago have written a coldly logical opinion when he was on the bench. He said in part:

An easy-going world, outside of Boston, had already accepted the play "Strange Interlude" that has caused all this bother. But our Mayor at least has shown himself a man of courage and as the New York Times hinted in its pleasant article "By-Products," Boston is entitled to its own opinion even against the world.

"The essential inquiry in every controversy is 'What are the facts?' Not many who are vociferously discussing this question have read the play.

"I bought and read it months ago, as I do everything that O'Neill writes. He is an important literary artist, fearless and dynamic. I admire much of his art and some of its dramatic consequences. But I take off my hat to Mayor Nichols for his courageous verdict on 'Strange Interlude' in the face of that portion of the younger generation intent on crowning all heroines of irregular sex life as Madonnas.

"What does 'Strange Interlude' portray except sexual vagaries spun out to the dimensions of a disagreeable surgical operation for the delectation of a too smart world?

"The New York Times pointed out that there were no longer Puritans in Boston. True again. Either the language of respectability or the maw of the young intelligentsia has absorbed them. The name of our censor is Casey, which suggests the race that has largely supplanted them in Boston.

"As one who both Brahmin and a Puritan helped for 20 years to keep the scales of justice even between Puritan and Catholic in this community, I know well the virtues of that race. Chief among them are spiritual decency and unwillingness to substitute for the things that are lovely and of good repute nauseous vagaries masquerading as naturalness.

"If in this instance Boston makes herself ridiculous by her ban, so much the better. It was Boston who threw the tea chests overboard a century and a half ago.

"This challenge by Mayor Nichols to the complacency of the band of untrammelled but self-advertising young men and women who tell us what to read and why, will show at least that our majority, however bourgeois, still

purpose to keep sewers under cover.

"Were Brown Heywood, Sinclair, Upson and Edna Millay St. John (I throw a mantle of obscurity around these names) to parade down Fifth Avenue stark naked in midsummer, just to be cool and comfortable, this would be natural as Adam and Eve.

"One has only to open the current Geographic magazine to see that the natives of primeval Papua do so still. But if in case some successor of Anthony Comstock should invoke an obscure Victorian law that landed them in jail, Boston would be able to answer 'At last, even sex appeal in the name of many who are vociferously discussing this question have read the play.

"I think. He is somewhat surprised that Eugene O'Neill, whom he regards as an artist, should write such a play. He said that he believes O'Neill was brought to do so in order to please the so-called intelligentsia among whom he moves, his play being a justification of their 'modern' point of view concerning sex relationships among the unmarried.

In his letter Judge Grant classifies himself as a Brahmin. I asked him just what goes to make up a Brahmin, he being the only confessed one in captivity. The question amused the Judge. He replied that perhaps the Brahmin could be described as being one of those Bostonians who have not lost the ideals of an older day.

## Ask the Accusers

"But you had better ask those who first accused me of being a Brahmin," he said. "You know in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, President Lowell and I were continuously called Brahmins. Yes, you ask those who called me a Brahmin to tell you just what a Brahmin is.

Of "Strange Interlude" Judge Grant said that some of his friends had told him that the play (although it runs an unconscionably long time, nearly twice as long as the ordinary play), should be allowed presentation because it holds the attention. But, he said, this is no good reason for its presentation on the stage. "It may hold the attention, but it holds it in a morbid way. Not all things that hold one's attention are fit for presentation on the stage."

On Judge Grant's desk are a pile of letters from persons who endorse his stand backing up the Mayor. These people are not unthinking prudes, he said. They are people who are seriously interested in the art of the drama. So, apparently, Judge Grant. One sees in the opinion of Judge Grant. One sees in the man a determination to range himself, and, as far as he is able, his associates, against the alleged trend toward morbidity, lowered standards, license, as distinguished from liberty, and the exploitation of these things in the theatre.

It is some years now since Judge Grant retired from the bench of the Commonwealth. He still conducts his law practice in State street and is very much interested in social and artistic trends.

He is a man of medium height, virile and active as he approaches four score years. One senses that as long as Judge Grant is around, those who would pollute the arts, those who would weaken the moral code, those who would substitute modern license for old-time probity and high social standards have an opponent to face who will contest their advance at every step.

Here follows some of the most striking statements in Judge Grant's letter:

"I feel that I stand in an intelligent position to discuss this whole question," said Dr. Stidger, "because I lived through the inception of 'Elmer Gantry,' its writing and its publication. I know the spirit of this group from the inside. I know what they are after.

"I feel that I stand in an intelligent position to discuss this whole question," said Dr. Stidger, "because I lived through the inception of 'Elmer Gantry,' its writing and its publication. I know the spirit of this group from the inside. I know what they are after.

TRAVELER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

## Congratulates Mayor

People's Editor:

The play named "Strange Interlude" has been banned in Boston. Mayor Nichols is to be congratulated on his firm stand on this matter. Boston always had the reputation of being strict in regards to plays of a loose character.

"Strange Interlude" is not a fit play to be seen in Boston nor any other city.

It is a play that would lead the young man and the young woman on the downward path to the gutter. What Boston needs is plays that are decent, inspiring and uplifting and above all, bring the morals of womanhood to a higher standard where they belong.

FREDERICK J. SULLIVAN.  
South Boston.

SEPTEMBER 30.

## DR STIDGER RAPS O'NEILL AND LEWIS

Minister Asserts Writers Lack High Ideals

Believes These Men Aim to Found New Moral Code

Addressing the morning congregation in Copley Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday on the subject: "Strange Interlude, Elmer Gantry and What Is Back of It All?" Rev Dr William L. Stidger declared that censorship as it functions in Boston is ridiculous and a mockery in the eyes of the Nation, but that if ever there should be a censorship on a drama, that on "Strange Interlude" is more justified than any that Boston has ever applied.

Dr Stidger had previously announced he believed that the whole Menckens, Lewis and O'Neill episode of modern literature and thinking has back of it the objective of establishing a new moral code in American life.

It was Dr Stidger who suggested to Sinclair Lewis that he write a real preacher book. Lewis spent several weeks in the Stidger home in Kansas City before writing "Elmer Gantry," and during those days freely discussed the ideas of the so-called "new morality" of a small group of New York playwrights and novelists.

Dr Stidger believes that the church's voice ought to be heard now most emphatically on this question, since the matter has been definitely interjected into preachers' meetings and public discussions.

"I feel that I stand in an intelligent position to discuss this whole question," said Dr Stidger, "because I lived through the inception of 'Elmer Gantry,' its writing and its publication. I know the spirit of this group from the inside. I know what they are after.

## New Morality

"Let us have this matter out definitely once and for all, now, since the question is raised in Boston," Dr Stidger said in part:

"Defenders of 'Strange Interlude' tell us that Eugene O'Neill is to create a new morality in American life. More New York writers than O'Neill are attempting to do the same thing. Sinclair Lewis is expected to do it, and H. L. Menckens, and Theodore Dreiser. 'I do not bear any ancient fundamental grudge against any one of these men. I think that I appreciate their art as well as any person who loves great moving drama and fiction.

I have read everything these men write. It stimulates me. I need it. I have read 'An American Tragedy' and all of O'Neill's plays.

"I am opposed to censorship on principle, especially as it is done in Boston. I believe the censorship in Boston to be ridiculous. It makes us a mockery in the eyes of the nation. 'It does seem stupid that a single man—even the august Mayor of Boston—could decide for the cosmopolitan population of a great American city what plays it shall or shall not see. However, I want to say this, that if ever there should be censorship on a drama, that on 'Strange Interlude' is more justified than any that Boston has ever applied.

"O'Neill's friends say that he is to establish a new morality in American life. They cite this play as an illustration of the trend of that morality. Even a casual glance at the play will show any one just what this so-called 'new morality' would be if what O'Neill glorifies and interprets in this drama were to be accepted as the new morality.

"That 'new morality' would have as its first tenet the renunciation of our old Christian standard of the purity of woman. A second it would do away with the loyalty of one friend to another and it would allow a man to go into his friend's home and betray that home.

## Sees Home Menaced

"If the things for which this book stands, the ideals that it sets forth in the name of art were to become the standards of our next generation, it would tear down government, home, love of wife for husband, parents for children; it would abolish the monogamous civilization which civilization has for centuries been building up.

"If America wants to accept these O'Neill, Lewis, Dreiser, and Menckens standards, that is all right. But let America know what it is all about. Under the guise of clever art—if not great art—these men are undermining the standards of decency, integrity, home loyalties, and monogamy.

"If America wants to know whether these ideas and ideals actually work—let America ask some of these same authors whether they have made successes of their homes, and of their human relationships. Let America ask them whether they have learned to adjust themselves socially and domestically. These new moral codes do not work.

"These same men are always challenging the church and the ministry; and they do not hesitate to challenge everything the ministry and the church does; its ideas, its ideals. I ask the O'Neills and the Lewises whether these standards which they set forth in their published works will actually stand the tests of life.

"Men like O'Neill, Lewis, and Menckens talk about delving down into life. Not a single one of these men has ever lived a single great word on the industrial or social problems of life. Not a single one of them know or has known the poverty of starvation. Not a single one of them knows anything about the struggle for existence. They have only scratched the surface of life."

American

September 29, 1929

## QUINCY MAYOR TO SEE 'INTERLUDE'

The sale in Greater Boston of "Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's much debated play, which opens in Quincy Monday night, will rest in the hands of a jury of three, it was announced yesterday from the office of Mayor Thomas H. McGrath.

The jurors will be the mayor himself and two members of the license commission, Chief of Police Ernest L. Bishop and City Clerk Ralph J. Crane. The third member of the commission, Fire Chief Arthur, is too ill to attend.

The plan comes as a sequel to the idea of the mayor to have a board of 25 representative citizens pass judgment on the play. This idea was given up when the city government found itself unable to get the necessary seats.

It was also announced the head of the ministers' association would be invited to witness the play.

MONDAY, SEPT 30, 1929

## MINISTERS DEFER ACTION ON PLAY

To Hear Report Oct 7 on "Strange Interlude"

Action on "Strange Interlude" was postponed this morning until Oct 7, by the Methodist Ministers' Association, at its weekly meeting in Wesleyan Hall. The committee appointed at last week's meeting to review the play and recommend the proper attitude for the ministers was unable to meet this morning, but adjournment was necessary at 12 noon promptly to permit a number of the clergymen to go to Gloucester to attend the funeral of Rev Joseph Steffans, a member of the association who died suddenly last week.

This early adjournment, it was feared, would not allow proper time for the discussion of "Strange Interlude," and it was anticipated that many would have something to say on the subject. The matter was therefore held on the table until the following meeting, to be held on Monday, Oct 7. The speaker this morning was Rev William R. Leslie of St Mark's M. E. Church in Brookline, who described his recent travels through Japan, Korea and China, with the "lights and shadows" of each country.

Rev Everett C. Herriek, president of Newton Theological Institute, speaking before the Baptist ministers of Greater Boston at their meeting in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, declared that "the ministry has lost leadership." He went on with severe criticism of the low standards which are permitted to exist in the ministry today, and urged upon the ministers their responsibility to keep the standards high.

"The weakness of the church," he said, "is illustrated in Maine, where I was born and reared. There are 250 churches there without pastors. There is a lack of preparation and character for leadership. The ministry has lost leadership. Vast areas throughout the country have no religious service. They are real mission fields which appeal for men of God of heroic and sacrificing.

"People of the present day are growing in intelligence but losing faith. The churches are largely in the ministers' hands, and the ministers must make ministers as teachers make teachers. We should require more preparation for ordination. Nothing is more important to the church than a powerful ministry."

## "INTERLUDE" ON TRIAL AT QUINCY TONIGHT

Plans Ready For Performance of Boston-Banned Play—"Jury" of 20 to Attend

QUINCY, Sept 30—A small army of stage hands worked a good part of yesterday and last night getting the stage at the Quincy Theatre ready for the opening performance tonight of "Strange Interlude." Electricians went all over the house inspecting lights and pronounced the house ready for the first performance. The scenery arrived Saturday and was put in place yesterday.

Members of the cast visited the theatre yesterday afternoon and inspected the stage, the acoustic properties of the house and the dressing rooms back stage. These members are making their headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, during the Quincy run. Heavy traffic conditions were expected this afternoon and evening, and Chief of Police Bishop has detailed 11 foot men and two motorcycle officers to handle the situation in the vicinity of the theatre. These officers will be in charge of Sergeants David L. Farrell and Henry F. Riley.

Despite the fact that it was stated a few days ago that Mayor McGrath would have to forego the service of a

citizens' jury, because he could not get a sufficient number of tickets, the Mayor was busy at 11 o'clock sending out tickets to men and women he had selected as members of the "jury." It was said at his office that 20 tickets had been secured, and it is presumed that the jury will be made up of that many men and women. It is known to be reasonably sure that there are several clergymen who have consented to serve. It was also inferred from conversations carried on in the Mayor's office that the presidents of several Public Libraries.

When the book was first purchased there was little demand for it, and there was no waiting list. Now, however, there is a waiting list of more than 40 patrons, and reservations are coming in in increased numbers daily, trustees report.

women's clubs will also be members of the "jury."

## AMESBURY READERS SEEK "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

AMESBURY, Sept 30—Action of Boston officials in banning Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" has resulted in a pressing demand for the book at the



# Find Interlude 'Not Guilty'

## Quincy to Let Play Continue

After a scene of spontaneous enthusiasm that has never had an equal in the city of Quincy, the Boston-banned "Strange Interlude" was given the official sanction of Mayor Thomas J. McGrath in one of the most successful "first nights" in the history of the theater.

Unable to make an official finding for his "play jury," composed of clergymen, city councilors and substantial men, Mayor McGrath gave it as his opinion that the reaction of his jury was most favorable. The play will be allowed to run.

As the final curtain fell on the last act, a scene that will be long remembered by those who attended, broke forth in the theater.

Seventeen times were the players called before the curtain with the standing crowd stamping and shouting.

The audience, mostly composed of Boston's "first families," patrons of the New York Theater Guild, who had tickets to the opening of the play in Boston, scheduled at the Hollis Theater, were enthusiastic.

"I just loved it," Mrs. Mary Allen Crane, daughter of Gov. Frank G. Allen said. "I think it was a beautiful production."

### MAYOR IN PRAISE

As soon as Mayor McGrath came into the open lobby after the surge of the audience from the theater he gave his "personal reaction" to the play.

"I was never so deeply moved by any performance," the bachelor chief executive said. "It is truly a wonderful work of art."

"One of the ministers, who attended the performance, told me that it was worth 100 sermons."

"I would never prevent anyone from going to see that play."

"I cannot understand why Boston banned it," he concluded. With a party of reporters, representing the press of the country, Mayor McGrath went across the street to a "press headquarters," established for the purpose, and issued his "formal statement," which was to be considered "official."

"The first time that I learned 'Strange Interlude' was proposed to be played in this town, I appointed a committee to compose a play jury. Every member of this jury was present tonight."

"I met many members of this jury in the lobby of the theater and talked with them as they came out. I also had a chance to talk with Mr. Crane, chairman of the Quincy board of license commissioners."

### GLAD TO OFFER HAVEN

"I am going to await the reaction of all these jury members but I think that it is the consensus of

## Innes in O. K.

"I DO not understand why Mayor Nichols banned 'Strange Interlude.' If I was mayor I would never have banned it."

Thus spoke Charles H. Innes, close personal friend of Mayor Nichols, coming out of the performance of "Strange Interlude" at the Quincy Theater.

"I do not want to engage in any controversy with Mayor Nichols, however," he added with a smile.

Our opinion here in Quincy tonight after witnessing this play that Quincy has furnished the opportunity for the presentation of one of the finest plays ever produced on the American stage.

"The ovation certainly indicated what the audience thought of the play and of the whole cast, particularly of Judith Anderson, and I am quite certain that the whole country will respond as did Quincy tonight in a long and indeed a prolonged sermon that has never been equaled on any stage."

"We are glad of an opportunity in Quincy to offer a haven for this play as it has now been demonstrated that the play is absolutely a premiere in its field."

### GIVES ENDORSEMENT

"While no official decision will be made until I have received the letters from the members of the play committee, I can assure you there will be no interruption in the engagement."

"I have said I have talked with many of the play jury, a number of whom are members of the clergy. There were six clergymen, members of the play jury. I talked with three of them after the play tonight, and there was not one adverse report," he concluded.

The man in Quincy in whom resides the legal power to order any performance that does not meet the popular approval closed, forthwith, Emory L. Crane, chairman of the Board of License Commissioners, was not less enthusiastic than his chief executive.

"I am perfectly free to say that I can see no reason for stopping the play," he stated. "I, personally, endorse and greatly appreciate the opportunity of having seen it."

## O'NEILL PLAY TONED DOWN IN STAGE VERSION

By E. F. HARKINS

"Strange Interlude," the Eugene O'Neill play that found at least temporary refuge in Quincy after being barred from Boston, is totally different from any other play to be found in American stage annals.

It is also, by the way, the first



Judith Anderson

play to be officially condemned in the Puritan capital and yet presented right outside the city gates so that the public might have an opportunity to judge for itself.

It is not a play for Puritans or pruders or those addicted to lollypop drama. In frankness of expression there has been nothing to match it on the English-speaking stage since the wide-open Elizabethan days. This frankness comes from characters actually and literally speaking their minds. They say one thing to each other and then, very often, they say quite a different thing as to themselves or to the audience. These are the "asides," an old stage device revived by O'Neill and used more extensively and pointedly in "Strange Interlude" than ever before, so far as American drama goes.

FRANKNESS ONLY ORAL  
It is no play for children or for old-fashioned folk who are pleased with clowns and with girls who take off most of their clothes. The frankness of "Strange Interlude" is oral, not physical. There is only one passionate embrace in the whole play. But O'Neill does not sugarcoat his words. That is why some people do not like him. And the heroine in "Strange Interlude" is no Pollyanna. That is another reason for the barking against this curious and unique opus.

Besides all this, "Strange Interlude" is a play in nine acts. Without a doubt this has made the public curious to see it. It is one of those ideal diary events. "Went to see 'Strange Interlude,' a most unusual play, which starts at 5:30 in the afternoon and continues on till 11, with an hour's intermission for dinner. Never saw anything like it before."

Yes, if anyone has the time, a nine-act play is a curiosity not to be missed. Mr. O'Neill is showman as well as dramatist. He was brought up in the theater.

STRONG TALK FOR ALL  
But the strong language is also a factor in the big box office success "Strange Interlude" has been making ever since it opened in New York a year ago last January, and so is the strange, sensational plot. In his obviously deliberate purpose to steer clear of all stage conventionalities O'Neill has gone to the other extreme. He is an artist who abhors the "clean play" slogan. Yet in bluntness of speech he has done none too artistic or plausible a job. He would have all his characters talk much the same—even the timid college professor and the queer esthetic man who hangs around the heroine and waits for her to surrender to him.

TAMER ON STAGE  
The Theater Guild company taking part in this historic Greater Boston premiere at the Quincy Theater includes Judith Anderson, Glenn Anders, Richard Barbee, Maurice McRae, Tom Powers, Eva Condon, J. J. Burns and Ethel Westley. The performance will be reviewed in detail later.

All that need be said for the present is that the stage version is much milder in speech than the version on sale in the book stores. It is a very much expurgated "Strange Interlude" that the Guild presented at this Quincy premiere. The performance was admirable on the whole, with Glenn Anders, in the Darrell role, doing the best work of all.

## TWO LECTURES ON

EUGENE O'NEILL'S PLAY

## "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

(Banned in Boston)

HARRY W. L. DANA

will discuss the play on

TWO TUESDAY EVENINGS

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1929

### "A DEEPLY-MOVING PLAY"

To the Editor of The Herald:

The action of Mayor Nichols and the approval of many Boston ministers and others in banning "Strange Interlude" from the city is most absurd and misdirected. Read, this play easily gives a wrong impression. It seems profane, sordid and salacious. This was my own first reaction—and I have some slight knowledge of the drama, for it is my business. When I saw the play, I was held steadily and moved deeply for four hours by the depth of its tragedy, the beauty of its lines, the study of characters, and the excellence of the acting. The performance of Tom Powers stood out particularly as almost beyond anything I have ever seen.

Does this play advocate the things for which it is condemned? Hardly. But if it does, how much better to lead the public into seeing the play than to drive an even larger public into buying the vastly inferior book!

It seems to me that O'Neill is trying to probe the meaning of certain conditions that exist today—marital infidelity, for instance. Let us be given a chance to find out the why of these things. Let us not be denied the opportunity of seeing a beautiful, deeply-moving play acted in splendid fashion.

T. CARLTON UPHAM.  
Fitchburg, Sept. 29.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

### WHO THE JUDGES?

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It was good—not to say wise—of the Quincy ministers to reserve judgment on the "Strange Interlude" until they had seen it. We appreciate their eagerness to uphold morality and listen with interest to anything they have to say concerning it. One wonders, however, just how they would justify this self-appointed right to decide for the general public, which they assume in "reserving judgment." There may be other ideas as to what will harm the morals of an audience, and those ideas have as much right to be held—and heard—as theirs. The council of ministers should not be allowed to arrogate to itself or receive an importance out of proportion to the number of citizens that it represents. Let the pastors direct their flocks if they will, but leave alone those who deny their leadership, for there are fully as many out of the churches as in them.

DWIGHT L. CHAPMAN  
Somerville, Sept. 27.

### PURE FREUDIANISM

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The American Civil Liberties Union has kindly offered to take a hand in the "Strange Interlude" fight, its object being to make it impossible to forbid any play being shown in Boston, no matter how degenerate. It is of interest that it is also occupied in defending a group of Communists in Chicago who were arrested for agitating for the overthrow of our Government.

One point about "Strange Interlude" which has not been brought out is that the Theater Guild itself in its own magazine, interprets the play as pure Freudianism.

R. J. A. Berry, in an article in Current History for September says: "It is only natural that those who themselves are not overly burdened with brains should accept the pseudo-science of psychoanalysis." He attacks the modern psychology which deals with Freudianism, as being a false science based on a lack of knowledge of the human brain about which it professes to know so much. He says, "This is just another instance of the nonsense which today passes for mind, and it is unreasonable for the blind to pose as leaders of the blind."

Perhaps our "Intelligentsia" who prides themselves on being so very clever because they appreciate this marvellous play, are not so intelligent after all.

SARAH DODGE  
Boston, Sept. 29.

### IN SARCASM

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Now that it is decided that Quincy is to have the opportunity of seeing "Strange Interlude" I want to urge that the audience be enlarged by the girls from the Quincy High School. If the play had been given in Boston the Vincent Club girls were to be present to distribute programs. It seems to me very undemocratic to give only to girls of wealth and fashion the broadening experience of seeing this charming representation of a heroine so modern and progressive that she practices abortion, adultery, and promiscuity with complacency. The daughters of the proletariat should be allowed to share such a great opportunity, especially as it seems likely that they may have difficulty in securing copies to read, since it is maintained that the text is too indecent to be sent through the mails. By all means admit the school girls.

BRELAH MORSE  
Boston, Sept. 28



# O'NEILL PLAY ON TRIAL BEFORE JURY TONIGHT

## FATE OF PRIZE DRAMA RESTS ON QUINCY VERDICT

**"Strange Interlude," Barred in Boston by Mayor Nichols, Will Make Bid for Acquittal in City of Presidents — Jury to Make Report to Mayor McGrath During Intermission and Then Return to See Play Through—Early Decision Expected**

With the largest jury ever assembled to pass on a criminal case, "Strange Interlude," Eugene O'Neill's prize-winning play, goes on trial for its life tonight in the Quincy Theatre.

The play, indicted, arraigned and condemned in Boston by His Honor Mayor Malcolm Nichols was sentenced by his honor to exile.

**COURT OPENS AT 5:30**  
Tonight at 5:30 court will be called. The trial will start with His Honor, Mayor Thomas McGrath of Quincy, presiding. The charge is "tending manifestly to corrupt the morals of youth." The trial tonight is an appeal from the Nichols decision.

Admission to the courtroom in the Quincy Theatre, will be by ticket only. His Honor, Mayor McGrath, has promised to announce his verdict as soon as the evidence has been completed.

The "best evidence rule" will prevail, for Judge McGrath has refused to accept opinion evidence concerning the production, and will allow the play to speak for itself.

Court will be called promptly at 5:30 o'clock. There will be no official "Hear ye, hear ye," but the curtain will go up and the trial will start when the first words of the much-mooted play are

spoken from the stage. From a strictly legal viewpoint, there will be a precedent set tonight, for his honor will hear opinions from the jurors during the intermission. The intermission to allow the jurors to eat will begin at 7:30 o'clock and continue until 9 o'clock, when the jurors will once more resume their study of the case. During that time the jurors will privately inform the judge as to their ruling, and he will then make his formal finding. It is believed that he will hold the play "not guilty."

**ACTORS DRILLED**  
The cast of characters received their words of advice yesterday from their counsel. He coached them carefully on the stage of the theatre, and instructed them as to what to do and what to say in order that the play might make the right impression on the jury tonight. It was a dress rehearsal for the trial. Discussion concerning the famous trial was rampant. Throngs will attempt to get into the courtroom tonight, but there are no seats available. No standing will be allowed in the courtroom. So much has been said about

the play that the jury is considered fortunate to be able to see it. Ministers have disagreed about it. Harvard professors, doctors, lawyers and laymen have all expressed their views, but so far there has been no clear-cut decision. The Boston decision was made without a hearing. More than 600 Harvard professors, instructors and students signed a petition approving unreservedly the decision of Mayor McGrath in according the play a fair trial. He received the petition today, and noted that 50 members of the Harvard faculty had signed it.

The stage setting of the trial is elaborate. Full trappings arrived yesterday. Today all entrances to the courtroom were carefully guarded. Special deputies and other court officers will be on duty long before the time scheduled for the trial to start.

No special precaution will be taken to protect the jury against outside influence, for the reverse effect is desired by Judge McGrath. He wants them to reflect public opinion.

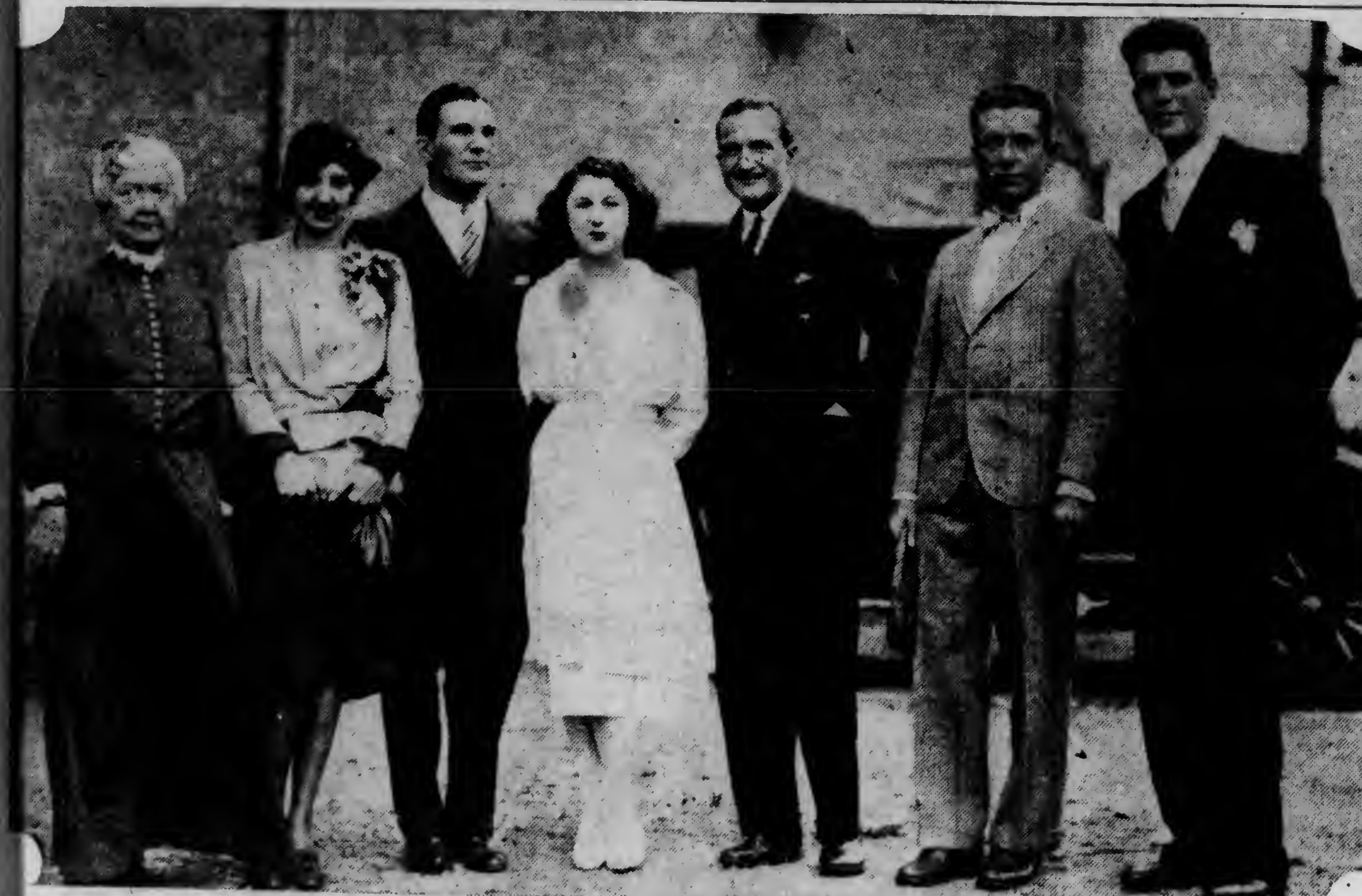
The cast of those who will strive to free "Strange Interlude" from the stigma attached to it by the Nichols decision includes players who performed in New York, before any criminal charge was brought against the play. Judith Anderson heads the cast, which includes but seven players. These seven will perform nine acts. The others in the cast are Eva Condon, Ethel Westley, Glenn Anders, Tom Powers, Richard Barbee and John J. Burns.

Mayor McGrath received 150 letters and telegrams today, commending him for his attitude and for his determination to give the play a fair trial. The letters express confidence that his verdict will necessarily be one of not guilty.

He received one anonymous communication saying that he had jeopardized his entire political future by allowing the play to be presented.

He has been given 31 seats for tonight's performance. Of these he has retained four for his personal use, given seven to the council and distributed the remainder among representative Quincy citizens, including six ministers who represent all creeds.

They Appear in "Strange Interlude" Tonight



Actors who will present Eugene O'Neill's nine-act drama at Quincy Theatre tonight. Left to right and the characters they play: Eva Condon (Mrs. Ames Evans); Ethel Westley (Madeline Arnold); Glenn Anders (Edmund Darrell); Judith Anderson (Nina Leeds, the heroine); Tom Powers (Charles Marston); Richard Barbee (Sam Evans), and John J. Burns (Gordon Evans).



Quincy theatre, which will be scene of opening of Eugene O'Neill's play.







# NOTABLES ARRIVING FOR "STRANGE INTERLUDE" OPENING



Group in front of Quincy Theatre. Left to right: L. C. Prior, proprietor of Brunswick and Lenox hotels; Mrs. M. E. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer, Charles H. Innes and Mrs. Innes, and Edmund Carson.



Mayor McGrath of Quincy about to assume role of play judge. Former Mayor and Mrs. Patch of Gloucester and Congressman A. Platt Andrews.

## CLEAN BILL CERTAIN FOR O'NEILL DRAMA; NOTABLES APPLAUD

### M'GRATH FINDS NO OBJECTIONS TO 'INTERLUDE'

'One of Finest Plays,' Is Mayor's Verdict on Leaving Theatre

MANY OF JURYMEN ALSO VOICE PRAISE

Fashionable Throng Invades Granite City for Opening Night

At the close of the presentation of "Strange Interlude," Boston banned play, in Quincy last night, while issuing no official verdict. Mayor Thomas J. McGrath, who sat through the entire performance, expressed his personal approval of the Pulitzer prize drama by Eugene O'Neill in no uncertain terms.

He further told of talking with many members of the play jury he had appointed after the performance, and then expressed the belief that there would be no interruption of the play's engagement in Quincy.

17 CURTAIN CALLS

Charles H. Innes, accredited as one of Mayor Nichols's closest advisers, was also sat through the performance, was

quoted as saying after the presentation that were he mayor of Boston he would permit its presentation here.

The entire audience, all of whom stayed to the very end, by applause and cheers expressed their approval. There were 17 curtain calls at the end of the last act, before they were satisfied to allow the performers to retire from the stage.

Before the expression of enthusiasm had ceased, members of the audience besieged Mayor McGrath, sitting in the second row. In turn they shook his hand, thanked him for allowing the presentation of the play in Quincy and expressed his or her approval of "Strange Interlude."

The mayor was surrounded by newspapermen, who enticed him away from the admiring throng and took him across the street to press headquarters. Mayor McGrath issued the following statement:

**MAYOR'S STATEMENT**  
The first time that I learned that "Strange Interlude" was proposed to be played in this city, I appointed a committee as a play jury. All of the members were present tonight. I met many of them and talked with them as they came out after the performance. I also had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Crane, chairman of the board of license commissioners.

I am going to wait for the reaction of all the committee. I think it is the consensus of our opinion here in Quincy tonight, after witnessing this play, that Quincy has provided the opportunity for the presentation of one of the finest plays ever produced on the American stage.

The ovation certainly told what the people thought of the play and I am quite certain that the whole country will respond as did Quincy tonight to a long, prolonged sermon.

We are glad of an opportunity to offer a haven to this play in Quincy. While no official verdict will be

made until later, I hardly believe that there will be any interruption of the engagement.

Only a fraction of the audience was made up of Quincy citizens, the main part being composed of Theatre Guild subscribers from Boston. These were liberal in their applause when Walter Prichard Eaton of the Pulitzer prize jury, in a speech before the start of the play, expressed the gratitude of the Theatre Guild for the opportunity to show the play.

Of the Quincy people present, 18 were chosen by the mayor to comprise a jury to pass on the morality of the play. This number included representatives of citizens, ministers and city councilmen. Among the ministers were the Rev. Eric Lindh of the Bethany Congregational Church, and the Rev. Edwin Noble of the First Universalist Church. Councilmen present included Edward A. Sandberg, W. P. Hughes, Ralph Prout, W. G. Young and Angelo Bizzozero.

The feelings of these members of the jury could not be learned during the progress of the play, but Mayor McGrath's attitude was foreshadowed when he stated during the intermission that he saw nothing objectionable in the play. Quite the opposite, he found it "very interesting."

"Do you see anything objectionable so far?" He was asked.

"Lord, no," he replied, "I think it is very interesting so far."

It was a big night for Quincy. In addition to the spectacle furnished the residents by the events preceding the opening, it was a large item in the proceeds of the food merchants. During the intermission, from 7:30 until 9 o'clock, every restaurant in the downtown section was crowded, and some had waiting lines. Parking spaces saw more elaborate machines than ever before.

**CROWD COMES BY MOTOR**

The crowd came by motor car, although there were extra trains and buses from Boston. An extra train

leaving the South Station with only seven passengers, but the automobile traffic was heavy for a half hour before the start of the play.

In an address to the audience prior to the presentation of the play, Walter Prichard Eaton first expressed the gratitude of the Theatre Guild to the city of Quincy, especially to the "minded mayor," then declared the Guild did not relish as advertising the show publicity which has descended upon O'Neill's play.

"The reason is simple," he continued. "The six men and women who compose the Theatre Guild have sacrificed for 10 years to make a true art theatre in America. The function was not only in New York but in other cities as well. They had only one end in view, to make the best and most significant play they could find, in the best possible manner. They have never considered their interests except as necessary to make the event. When they first proposed 'Strange Interlude' it was with the conviction that it could not run more than seven weeks. They produced it because they considered it an extremely important modern play, by one of the world's foremost dramatists."

**CURIOSITY APPARENT**  
Although Quincy took the play in stride, there was an undercurrent of curiosity clearly felt throughout the downtown section. Long before the first arrival reached the theatre, the groups and individuals near the street corners near the playhouse, looking at the dull street scene, were not just been committed.

A group of 15 policemen under Capt. Daniel H. Doran, spread along the street, and kept people moving away from the low-hung marquees and the street, radio horns blared and a warning sign indicating that the police was the scene of big things.

Advertising automobiles sped up the down Hancock street in front of the theatre, with signs calling attention to the excellence of their wares. The tempting food emporium saw a large throng to the crowd by means of a machine with a loud speaker strapped to its guard of the machine.

**SPECULATOR LOSER**

A few yards away, a speculator sidled up to a man offering choice seats at \$35 a seat. Before the play had started, it was a matter of fact that the speculator was a loser.

Most curious among the spectators were the police. They were asked that a cluster of men and women across from the theatre were appropriated for grandstand seats. While the police stood by, the first of the playgoers to arrive were Congressman A. Platt Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Lenox

They posed for photographers, and had scarcely entered when the police, in twos and threes approached newspapermen to ask the identity of "the celebrities."

Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatic critic and member of the Pulitzer prize jury which awarded a prize to "Strange Interlude" was an early arrival. So also were Theresa Helburn and Lee Simonson of the Theatre Guild. Although the Guild had made the brave gesture of selling tickets weeks in advance, the officials were nervous in anticipation of the verdict of Mayor McGrath. The last of the playgoers were even more nervous than on the night the play opened in New York, and the officials spent some time in calming the ruffled nerves of Judith Anderson, who plays the lead.

**MAYOR ARRIVES**

Passing automobiles slowed up as the crowd near the theatre grew, and many motorists manifested curiosity. One, a burly, toll-spotted ice truck driver, slowed up to inquire of a police officer, "What the hell's going on here?" As darkness approached, the booming of flashlights attracted a crowd of idlers, who gasped as important-looking playgoers stepped from their high-priced automobiles. When Mayor McGrath arrived on foot, accompanied by his sister, Miss Theresa McGrath, the crowd edged closer, although police ordered every one to keep moving.

The mayor said that there were 18 men on his jury, including six ministers. He declined to give out the names of those comprising the jury, but said that "if the play is offensive to me, it will probably be offensive to them."

Quincy was affluted today with the report that the mayor had received a cable from Eugene O'Neill congratulating him on his stand, but the mayor stated emphatically that this was not so. He did appear gratified, however, that the liberal attitude taken by his office was being favorably received in many sections of the state and the country.

**INNES ON HAND**

A late arrival, whose presence caused much speculation, was Charles Innes, well-known Bostonian, once characterized "as the night mayor of Boston."

Mr. Innes was accompanied by L. C. Prior, proprietor of the Hotel Lenox. Innes was accorded the tribute of a battery of flashlights and the clicking cameras, the frequent mention of his name in connection with the banning of the play in Boston having served to whet the interest of the playgoing public. Others whose presence brought out some interest were: Prof. Harry Dana of Cambridge, Mrs. Frederick Jacques Whiting of Sudbury, Prof. James Hardy Roper, Prof. Eldin James of the Harvard law school, George Dutton, Alden Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Choubeau Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer.

The Rev. Eric Lindh of the Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy, and the Rev. Edwin Noble of the First Universalist Church, both of whom were said to be members of the play jury, were recognized by the crowd, as was City Clerk Emory L. Crane of Quincy. The latter, who is also chairman of the Quincy licensing board, was the subject of much interest and speculation.



"Among those present," as seen by cartoonist at Quincy premiere of "Strange Interlude."



# INTERLUDE GIVEN O. K.

**Mayor McGrath at Conclusion of Performance  
Calls It Beautiful Play—Big Audience Reserves  
Hearty Applause Till Final Curtain**



NOTABLES AT "INTERLUDE" OPENING  
On left of photo are L. C. Prior and his mother, Mrs. M. E. Prior, and in center are Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Innes. The photo was snapped shortly after the opening of the doors at the Quincy Theatre last night.

**Performers Given Big  
Ovation—Official  
Verdict Today**

**PREMIERE ATTENDED  
BY NOTABLE THrong**

**No Disturbance Mars  
Rendition—All in  
Fine Humor**

"It is a beautiful play, worth a hundred sermons," said Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy last night, following the presentation at the Quincy Theatre of "Strange Interlude." "I have a handkerchief in my pocket now that is wet with tears. I see no reason why the play should not go on."

**BY GRACE DAVIDSON**  
"Strange Interlude" won the approval of the Mayor of Quincy and Emery L. Crane of the Licensing Board last night, after the first New England presentation of the Eugene O'Neill Pulitzer prize play banned by the Mayor of Boston.

For 10 long minutes the audience cheered, applauded, thumped on the floor and shouted bravos after sitting through nine acts of the play in what appeared as a quiet, nonchalant mood. The cast somewhat timidly responded with not less than 15 curtain calls, and when Judith Anderson, the ill-fated Nina of the much discussed play, took a lone curtain call the audience burst into a show of enthusiasm characterizing a Symphony Hall gathering at a high point of a great Symphony programme.

**OFFICIAL VERDICT TODAY**  
The final official decision will be made some time today when Mayor McGrath has received the verdicts from the various members of his advisory jury and the full consensus of opinion from those

**Interlude Is Approved  
by Mayor of Quincy**



QUINCY MAYOR AT "INTERLUDE" OPENING  
Mayor McGrath is shown at the entrance to the Quincy Theatre last night.

**Continued From First Page**

who might have the power to stop the play. But, with the O. K. from the Mayor and the chairman of the licensing board who stated that "they could see no reason why the play should not go on," no doubt rested in the minds of the Theatre Guild that the play would not enjoy a long run in Quincy. "I want more than one handkerchief, it was worth a hundred sermons," said the Mayor. "It was a wonderful play with a great message beautifully and sincerely acted."

The Mayor gave his statement to the press immediately after the performance. It was evident that he was moved by the tremendous ovation following the final curtain. Friends, supporters, and among them Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, stopped him on the way out to reassure him that "Bostonians were only too happy to

journey to liberal Quincy, where they could see the best in the art of the drama."

As he attempted to edge his way out of the theatre, chairman of the licensing board, Emery L. Crane, visibly excited, jostled his way to the side of the Mayor and said, "Well, it is all right for it to go on. I have never sat through such a remarkably moving play pointing to such a fine ideal."

Then, Mayor McGrath finally reached the press headquarters across the street from the theatre where he made his formal statement to the press in which he termed the play "an achievement in the advance of American drama."

Reporters queried him with questions if he saw a line or word that he would call "salacious."

**No Appeal to Young People**  
His answer was that every line belonged in the context of the play and he did say he did not think the sombre note of what he called a tragedy would appeal to young people.

The Mayor pointed out that the great ovation of the audience was enough evidence of the demand for the play by a representative audience. The audience came through the doors smiling and more talkative as they piled into the cars, busses and trains.

The news reached the east and theatre Guild officials that the play had met with the Mayor's approval and only the official announcement was to be waited.

**Eating House Ads**  
Quincy took on a metropolitan appearance last night with the arrival of a distinctly Boston audience, an array of automobiles clogging the main street.

a few social registerites were noted, but for the most part, it was a mature audience, grey hair and bald or partly bald heads predominating. The college element and younger set seemed to take possession of the balcony, leaving the orchestra for a gathering of quiet orderly adults, a few ministers, college professors, judicial-looking professional men and women and a goodly number of business men with their wives. This orchestra turn out was practically the regular Theatre Guild

**Congressman Andrew  
In Quincy Audience**

Noted among well-known persons in the audience at Quincy were Mrs. William A. Gaston of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Innes of Boston, Lermon C. Prior of Boston, Congressman A. Platt Andrew of Gloucester, Professor Harry Dana of Cambridge, Mrs. Frederick Jacques Whiting of Sudbury, Mrs. Daniel Haviland of Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston, Professor James Hardy Roper of Cambridge, Professor Eldin James of Cambridge, George Dutton of Boston, Alden Macintosh of Boston and Judge John W. McNerny of Quincy. With Mayor McGrath was his sister, Miss Theresa McGrath.

stir. The Mayor expressed decided surprise when he looked about and saw Hancock street, the main street of Quincy, choked with slow moving vehicles, the metropolitan nature of the audience and the gaping onlookers. He was paled with questions from the reporters which included not only Quincy and Boston scribes, but two or three New York representatives.

**Too Early for Evening Clothes**

He announced that his decision would be given at the end of the performance and said that he was pleased with the representative nature of the audience. Few of the people came in evening clothes, although it was an audience that would do the fish tails and décolletage at a performance beginning at the regular time of 8:30 where they wouldn't be breaking a breach of etiquette by appearing before six in dinner clothes.

**Five Ministers Present**

Yet, the sprinkling of two dozen or so which did arrive in evening clothes lent a splash of color and grandeur to what was otherwise a non-descriptly dressed crowd, bundled in warm coats as a challenge to the damp drizzly weather which characterized the opening. However, those who did come in evening clothes received a specially enthusiastic welcome from the photographers who urged upon in vain to stand and pose.

Five ministers were among those in the audience and they included the Rev. Eric Lindh of the Bethany Congregational Church and the Rev. Edwin L. Noble of the First Universalist Church, both members of the "play jury," though Mayor McGrath refused to di-

excitement audience of 1400 persons listened intently to the opening performance of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," here, tonight. No wild enthusiasm was noted in favor of the play, and not an egg-onion-cabbage or the tiniest particle of ancient fruit, or more recent cat-calls, was forthcoming against it.

**NO TROUBLE**

There was no disturbance inside or outside, before or during the show and the piece was played to an orderly conclusion. A mixed audience it was that witnessed the play. Surely it was not a "society" affair and just as surely it was not a big night for flappers. Also, men were not present in overpowering numbers.

**In All Sorts of Dress**

The audience came in a variety of dress, ranging from evening gowns and opera cloaks, to afternoon wear and even a sports costume or two. Elderly

**Innes Would Allow the  
Play If Mayor of Boston**

Charles H. Innes, personal friend of Mayor Nichols of Boston, after witnessing the "Strange Interlude" with Mrs. Innes and denying that he in any way represented the Mayor at the show, declared it his personal opinion that "if I were Mayor of Boston I'd allow this play to go on."

Indies of a dowagerish air and manner were on hand aplenty, and the younger women of the "intelligentsia" recognized at so-called radical turn-outs, from Sacco-Vanzetti meetings, textile strike exhortation gatherings, Sunday forums, and free public lectures, all but equalled them in numbers.

The rank and file of regular playgoers were well represented, but with the difference that the men were not so many tonight, for some reason or other.

The audience arrived by train, street car and automobile, taking almost a full hour to fill the house before the moment for the curtain for the first act at 8:30 p. m. There was a buzz of conversation all over the house by 20 minutes to play-time.

At 8:35, when nothing had happened, and the curtain was five minutes overdue, general applause broke out, sweeping from pit to balcony in a wave of enthusiasm of a gonted sort. The organ responded with a short overture and then Walter Pritchard Eaton stepped forth and the footlights went on, and the night's adventure was on with a short introduction, thanking the Mayor of Quincy and deploring the fact that the Theatre Guild had to feel itself banished from Boston for trying to bring out a "work of art," by Mr. O'Neill.

A second burst of applause came when Mr. Eaton finished, and then everybody settled down to take in the show that had been discussed so long and so furiously.

**A Matter of Fact Audience**

When the curtain rose, not a sound could be heard. And the quiet in the audience remained just like that throughout. It was an intently listening audience tonight. But it was a matter-of-fact one. Very few discussed the play itself before it began, and during the hour or more intermission the business of trying to get something to eat occupied so much time and energy in the overtaxed restaurants and luncheons that little or nothing was said of the play.

There were no crowds, except for a thousand or so youngsters and young folk, who collected in the street to watch the audience come out at intermission time. They lined Hancock street for blocks in two directions, standing and looking and saying not a word.

**All on Good Behavior**

There was no rowdiness and, even in the throng who stood around to watch the "intermissions," there was no refreshing excitement.

Many of those who came by automobile, crammed themselves into the restaurants and luncheons and "dog carts" all over town, striving in the heat of good humor to get something to eat. They stood five deep in the popular luncheons, reaching under and back of the counter to grab trays and generally assisting, when they could, the counter-man.

**Complain of Low Voices**

There didn't seem to be any time tonight to discuss the play. Once or twice somebody in the theatre would ask "Why don't they speak louder? I can hardly hear what they say."

Or someone would ask, "what do you think of it?" And then go about talking of something else without waiting for an answer.

The general conversation seemed to be about just those things which the regular run of folks talk of all the time—the last week-end house party, the domestic difficulties of the family, and this and that which had no bearing at all on the play.

**Many Curtain Calls**

At the conclusion of the play, the audience showed its first burst of enthusiasm, applauding and applauding until many curtain calls satisfied it. Even this demonstration of admiration, however, including the whole house, orchestra and balcony, continued while men and women kept standing and putting on the topcoats and, moved to and up the aisles and out.

**Call It Wonderful Play**

There was general expression of appreciation of the play, and not a voice was heard in argument against it. Nearly everybody declared it a wonderful play and a wonderful performance, and considerable surprise was expressed that there seemed so little to find offensive in the entire presentation, even if one were hunting for it.

All left the theatre in the same orderly, matter of fact manner in which they had entered it, and nothing appeared to have unduly excited or ruffled them.

**MAYOR ENTHUSES**

"Beautiful Play. Great Moral Sermon." Approving Verdict of Quincy Executive—Willing to Let Play Continue But Will Await Jury's Verdict

**BY ELLIOT NORTON**

Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy, accompanied by his sister, Miss Teresa McGrath, arrived at the theatre 10 minutes before the curtain was scheduled to rise, and from that time till he finally announced his approval of the

**Five of Six Clergymen  
Present to See Play**

Five of the six clergymen selected by Mayor McGrath to witness the "Strange Interlude" were quickly recognized as they entered the theatre. They were the Rev. Eric J. Lindh of the Bethany Congregational Church, the Rev. Howard Key Bartow of Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. Edwin L. Noble of the First Universalist Church, the Rev. Rosamond McDonald of the Atlantic Methodist Church and the Rev. Hugh Leggat of the People's Union Church, also president of the Quincy Ministers' Union.

play at the finish, was the centre of all eyes off-stage.

The Mayor, internally clad in black, and with a hooked pipe dangling from between his teeth, met the newspaper delegation at the door, consented to pose for pictures and to discuss his activities in bringing the play to Quincy. He stated that, although he was not then certain, he felt that his own opinion would coincide with the opinion of his jury of 26 prominent citizens for whom he had finally secured seats, and who sat through the show presumably without knowing one another's identity.

Asked who the members of the play jury were, Mayor McGrath refused to declare other than to state that "six of them are clergymen of this city." Five of these clergymen were identified in the audience.

The Mayor sat through the second row centre, with Miss McGrath. In adjacent seats were Charles H. Innes of Boston, Congressman A. Platt Andrew and members of the Quincy Council, some of whom were unofficially reported to be members of the play jury.

The Mayor watched the piece with great attention, and with little concealed emotion. He afterwards stated that he completely wetted his pocket handkerchief in applying it to his eyes.

**Mayor Applauds Vigorously**

At the intermission, the Mayor, with his sister, walked up Hancock street to a modest lunch room where newspapermen and women, and other guests of the Theatre Guild had their supper. This time he refused to discuss the play.

On his return to the theatre he sat quietly through the rest of the show, after announcing that he would give his final verdict at the conclusion of the



THE "INTERLUDE" OBSERVERS  
City Councillors of Quincy shown at opening of play last night. Left to right, W. P. Hayes, Ralph H. Proctor, Welcome C. Young, Edward J. Sandberg and Angelo Biziozero.

subscribers who attended the offerings of this organization last season when they played at the Hollis Street Theatre.

**A Nervous Audience**

However, it was a nervous audience. Despite their seeming unconcern, it was difficult to suppress up the old nonchalance. Flashlights of the news photographers and an array of policemen met them at the entrance of the theatre. A crowd of onlookers, sometimes 100 strong and again dwindling down to a couple of hundred edged the entrance of the theatre in the spirit of a wedding throng, watching for "here comes the bride."

Charles H. Innes and his wife caused the first big ripple of excitement when they stepped out of their limousine to the explosion of a huge flashlight. Mr. and Mrs. Innes appeared a little nonplussed and amused. Reporters rushed up to the friend of Mayor Nichols who banded the much discussed play from Boston and asked, "Mr. Innes, are you representing the Mayor of Boston at this auspicious occasion for the city of Quincy?"

**Quite Unofficial**

"No," said Mr. Innes, "my wife and I are Guild subscribers and we have just come to see the play for no other purpose. It is quite unofficial."

For a moment, he shied away from the flares of the flashlight and then graciously consented to pose with Mrs. Innes in the midst of the crowds entering the theatre.

Mayor McGrath and his sister, Miss Teresa McGrath created the biggest

vulgar their names. The Mayor made it very definite at the outset of the performance that he was using no hidden methods of play. Jurors, he would merely consult with these anonymous advisers of his some time during the intermission.

**Curtain Late in Rising**

Because of the general undercurrent of excitement the curtain did not rise exactly at 8:30, according to the well-organized plans of the Theatre Guild. Automobiles for the most part carried the audience to Quincy and as not all could boast of chauffeurs it took a little time to park the cars in the open spaces of the free parking lot behind the theatre. Many, however, came by train and not a few by busses.

The curtain rose at something like 8:41, revealing the lone figure of Walter Pritchard Eaton on the stage about to make a plea for the success of "Strange Interlude" in Quincy. He spent some minutes expressing the Guild's gratitude to the city of Quincy, to the Mayor, who he termed "fair minded," and to the Guild supporters.

**Talk of Other Things**

"Interlude" Audience Orderly and Inclined to Be Elderly—More Interested in Food Than Art—Actors' Voices Do Not Carry

**BY JACK HARDING**

A matter-of-fact and free-from-



### Little or No Action

As an evening's entertainment, it is prove pleasant or otherwise, according to the viewpoint of the spectator. It is composed entirely of dialogue, with little or no action and the introduction of what are technically known as "asides," intending to express

## POLICE DETAIL AT THEATRE AMPLE

The police detail for the opening of "Strange Interlude" was more than ample to meet requirements. Captain Daniel H. Doran was in charge on the spot, with Sergeants David Farrell and Henry F. Riley, three uniformed officers inside the theatre and 10 outside including 12 especially assigned to augment the Quincy traffic squad in directing the stream of automobiles going and coming.

## O'Neill Play Grates on Ear at Times, But Gets Idea Over

**BY EDWARD HAROLD CROSBY**  
 "Strange Interlude" is a play which probably has created more strenuous and widespread discussion than any other drama in recent years. Its daring theme and text, which is startlingly frank, together, with the fact that it has been awarded the highest praise from erudite people

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**"Strange Interlude" Seen.  
Heard and Approved in  
A Tranquil Evening**

To approach the playhouse was to be caught into the meshes of the New York numerisms. To right and to left of the entrance, groups of bystanders surveyed the arriving audience, as in New York for example, the socially non-descript vectors of the press of their better-to-ward a premiere. Mr. Noel Coward, Mr. Noel Coward. Across the street lounged more cloaksters; two in front of them were posted two police motor-cycles ready for emergency. Whether less or more readily than in New York, the doors had been made ready, no one could say. The array of reporters and photographers was nearly countless. They seemed to have no other occupation than an elegant idleness from which no eye could find a strand of distraction at the theater-entrance the hand-bills of a restaurant, could beguile them. At the intermission, the departure and the return of the audience assembled, the very theater, from mouth to ear quips upon the street and distraction. In some instances worthy of the sidewalks of New York. At the moment of departure, the enraptured photographers stirred themselves to flash their treasures of light and distraction from a tinkle and photographed from the roofs across the way, would have looked precisely the same.

## A black and white photograph of four people (three men and one woman) seated around a small table in a studio setting. The man on the left is in a dark suit, the woman in the center wears a patterned dress, the man on the right wears a suit and tie, and the man on the far right is in a light-colored sweater. They are all looking towards the camera.

**The Crowning Scene—Act VI—of O'Neill's Play, "Strange Interlude"**  
**Darrell (Mr. Anders); Nina (Miss Anderson); Marsden (Mr. Powers); Evans (Mr. Barber)**

Examine an such and such, and you will find a certain "strange Interlude," as stage-people call it. O'Neill's play searches out the dark corners of human minds, the secret passions of human hearts; but such exploration is not the custom and the prerogative of the masterful imaginative playwrights. O'Neill's personages are fated by air and circumstance to do as they please of themselves. He submits them to no orthodox code of morals, no prescribed assumptions, no established authorities. He would be it with, his right. In his own plain fashion, he speaks in the face of the words of this present day. It is Caesar's right to deny him and it an ingratitude

speech. Will out it must—and in the quick flashbacks of the theater. No, the so-called moral objection to "Strange Interlude" is an objection to the imagined courses of imaginary characters. It is urged by such as find those courses repellent or at odds with their own preconceptions, ideas, decisions, passions dictating them. All of which is to say that a censorship ordained reasonably enough as a protection of the innocent against pornography, obscenity, immorality, would not be sustained plied against books and plays by those who mistrust them. Or else degenerates into mere hysterical shrieking. Against such a censorship whoever regards freedom will insistently fight. No doubt the results will vary in intelligent community taste.

To hold these opinions is not to hall "Strange Interlude" as a masterpiece. Far from it. Rather, the play is an ambitious experiment with which Mr. O'Neill has variously succeeded, variously fallen short. On the technical side he has widened the scope and increased the readability of the present stage. Since he himself and the players of the Theater Guild have persuaded audiences to spend five hours and a half before a given play, less intervals for changes of setting and for a hasty change of the lives of his personages. Since those personages speak not only to others, but in revelation of their subconscious and

that husband's mother to that husband's wife—sounds with the tragic note. Nina's winning of Darrell to be the father of her child is the first step in her ecstasy over motherhood is lyric; her pride in it vibrates anew to the heroic key. Though the final acts decline, through them tragic ironies play fully; while the final scene gains the power of a tragedy of the pathetic beauty. Throughout the play, it is O'Neill the poet and O'Neill the stage-innovator, who are flexing naturalistic drama to new range, content and purpose.

Yet always with slips along the way and always with dependence upon the players. Even the stage-version does not everywhere curb Mr. O'Neill's habit of repetition; while the printed version is too ready to repeat the same thing three or four times, giving dry his psychological moments. The new-found mawkishness of "aside" and soliloquy is sometimes clumsy and lingering. In his zeal for the emotional effect of his characters, O'Neill tortures them and sets them to torturing each other—with relentless Freudian insistence. He must seem his Eighth Act with sudden death, his Ninth with a confession of his character's sin, lead the audience slack attention. He can dull words as well as wing them; be humorless and tasteless both; overdo, inflate; take shelter in a pseudoscience or a mysticism. Between scenes and stances and shudders his mind and hand do not always discriminate.

from self-content to self-content under the gilt and tinsel of successful commonness; Miss Anderson sensual, neurotic, hard-surfaced as Nina, seething beneath her willier hair pasted down by wax; ecstasies and raptures sitting, her gathering stress and released climax—were the audible, the visible proof. Hardly less in their episodic scenes Miss Condon as the mother divided between the torturing and the sympathetic, the motherly present, Mr. McKee as the Leeds to whom books and his academic world are more real than his self-scourged daughter, Mr. Burns as the son who brings happiness to the joyless father, Nina taking away all the honest harshness of youth. And once the play is established all these players may regain a most desirable clearness of speech. Surely it was lacking in this first performance. The second night they were significantly un-daring "Strange Interlude" with doubts and fears; lavishing the more upon it every pains and every wisdom of production; through eighteen months finding out what would work best, and up and down the West conveying the play, last making it ready for the few remaining "major cities." Then in Boston encountering, for the first time, the children of the city, the young men, the clergy, the nifties, in and out of print, of hysteria and sensation. The wonder is that The Guild did not quit the scene in a decent self-respect, impatient of such humiliations. They could have done so. Instead, it quietly persisted until it had won a hospitable suburban stage; then held its tongue, with a just aloofness awaited the issue. So far as the saving rescue of the play from the public life of Boston, may give decision, the fate of "Strange Interlude" was decided last evening. The Mayor of Quincy, however to the credit of an open, intelligent, honest, fair-minded citizenry, has declined to place the stool sits the Boston censorship, none more making the city the common laughing-stock. Until that censorship is restricted, there can be neither reason nor peace in the regulation of the theater; no fair game, no fair play, no fair prize it and those that submit to it. Yet, by all precedent, nine hundred and ninety-nine of us will go cheerfully on — to the



# On Boston Boards

## Reasons Enough

FOR better or for worse, the town has heard much of late about the motives of the Theater Guild in the production of "Strange Interlude" both in New York and in other cities—mainly from persons who could have no possible knowledge of them. They happen to be set forth in a letter to the Board of Managers of the Guild written by one of the members, Mr. Lawrence Langner, when circumstances compelled his absence from the meeting, in April, 1927, at which Mr. O'Neill's play was to be finally considered. Here it is in print for the first time:

We now have an opportunity of making a connection with Eugene O'Neill, who is considered throughout the world as the greatest dramatist America has ever produced. Let us lay aside all personal feelings and admit that a man whose plays are being given in London, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Moscow is unique among American dramatists, and that by doing his plays we not only honor him but we honor ourselves.

In "Strange Interlude" we have probably the bravest and most far-reaching dramatic experiment which has been seen in the theater since the days of Ibsen. O'Neill's genius was never more clearly shown than in this play. O'Neill has already stated that it needs cutting and is repetitive in parts. The fact remains that it is essentially dramatic, and if the drama is ever to progress as rapidly as the novel has progressed, it will be essential to adopt the new technique which O'Neill, with his astounding genius, has shown in the "Strange Interlude." To my mind, this play marks an epoch in the theater. There can be no possible doubt as to its tremendous importance. It is as important in relation to the drama of the future as "A Doll's House" was in relation to the theater before it. If I have shown some vision in the past regarding the direction of the theater, believe me when I say that this is the next step forward in playwriting; the poetry of the unconscious to offset the stark realism of the conscious; the science of the new psychology and the mysticism of God the Father. This play contains in it more deep knowledge of the dark corners of the human mind than anything that has ever been written before. It proclaims O'Neill the great dramatic genius of the age. As an important experiment it knocks "Back to Methuselah" into a cocked hat.

The Guild lost nothing in artistic prestige by its courage in producing "Back to Methuselah." It did lose the sum of \$25,000 because of the extremely expensive production. With the "Strange Interlude" the Guild should not lose anything like this, because owing to the small scenic expense and the use of a unit set, the production expense can probably be carried without financial loss by the Theater Guild membership. None of O'Neill's plays is as perfectly written as this play; if the Guild did it, none would be better produced. If we fail to do this great experiment, if we lack the courage and the vision, then we should forever hang our heads in shame, for we will have lost one of the greatest opportunities in our history. Indeed, the theater being what it is today, it almost devolves upon the Guild to produce this play, as the only surviving art theater in America, for the demise of the other art theaters such as the Neighborhood Playhouse, places upon us the solemn responsibility of being the first to recognize the work of genius and to dare to experiment, even if it be accompanied by financial loss, if that experiment be in the direction of greatness. One thing we can

never lose by such a course—our prestige and our self-respect. Such impulses exist, but he who has 'em will please try to control enthusiasm. People, if I've been so frank, I don't know what Hoboken calls the perit, which is just this: Remember, girls and boys, hilarity is different from mere noise.

## Acidulous

Who are the inhabitants of Boston? Where do they buy their books? Do they come to New York to see their plays? These queries arise as a result of the recent banning of Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" from performance in a Boston theater. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been said before about the play's quality, about the playwright's eminence, about the respectability of the producing company—the Theater Guild of New York—or about the fact that the play received the Pulitzer prize in 1925 as the most outstanding drama of the year. "Strange Interlude" thus suffers in Boston the fate of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry," and H. G. Wells's "The World of William Clissold." Boston now has the distinction of having put on its index expurgatorius four of the best known living writers in English. One might, of course, take the time to make up a list of twenty-five of the most distinguished writers of the entire world, living or dead, with the almost complete assurance that all of them would receive the disapproval of Boston's puritans. But it would not be worth the trouble. As long as books banned by the authorities can be bought surreptitiously in Boston—as they are bought—and as long as the people of Boston do not care enough about their reputation for good judgment and sanity to protest against the actions of their censors, whoever they may be, and demand that these same books be sold openly as they are sold in any civilized place, Boston, we offer, deserves just about what it gets in the way of literature. [The Nation (New York)]

The periodic outbursts of the censorship disease in Boston must appeal to the imaginations of people interested in the irrational aspects of human behavior. In the same fashion that a beautiful and extraordinary case of, say, erysipelas would fascinate a body of medical men, Mayor Nichols has now found that Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" "has no place on a Boston stage." The mayor read the printed version of the play. The Theater Guild points out that the passages which shocked him are not included in the acting version. But we suspect that had the Theater Guild announced that the play would be given in pantomime, it would have been suppressed just the same. Mayor Nichols was obviously gunning for it. We wonder why? Mr. Nichols is a graduate of Harvard University, a former newspaper man, a member of the Church of New Jerusalem, a Mason and an Elk. These facts do not seem to throw much light on the matter; but the fact that Mr. Nichols is, has been, and presumably intends to be a politician operating in Boston, is in itself illuminating. When a politician goes out of his way to take a firm moral stand, it is a safe bet that he does not intend to lose anything by it. And a Boston mayor who goes out of his way to condemn O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" is, obviously, boosting his stock with two important elements—that is to say, the Watch and Ward people and part of the church population. . . . Mayor Nichols, in declaring that one of the most important plays of the leading American dramatist has no place on a Boston stage, seems strangely to have judged Boston with considerable accuracy. The Theater Guild is putting up a fight. But the verdict as to whether His Honor is wrong or right rests nowhere but with the people of Boston. [The New Republic]

## THE WAY OUT

To the Editor of the Transcript:

A community which has unrestricted legislative power over a particular subject ought to be satisfied with the laws that it makes upon that subject. Under the first amendment to the Federal Constitution, the freedom of speech and press are left with the States, which may control either or both by such legislation as may seem fitting and proper; and the Massachusetts constitution declares: "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth."

Under such a broad field for legislation as this, someone ought to know whether or not "Strange Interlude" is proper for enactment on the stage. Rome had her Cato, "the Censor," on whose mind no outside literary influence ever prevailed; and if Boston has her Nichols, "the Censor," on whose mind no outside influence can prevail, then it is for the legislative department to find the remedy.

Censorship has been the most useful in supporting the doctrine of the divine right of kings to rule, and both have declined in about the same proportion that the right of the people to govern themselves has advanced.

Paul says: "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but God: the powers that be are ordained of God." Whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

And this doctrine of the distinguished evangelist became a sort of a political platform for the nations which believed in the divine right of kings to rule. But John Locke had different conceptions as to the source of government, showing, most clearly, that kings ruled by consent of the governed, and nothing more, a doctrine that found its way into the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, thus securing to Americans the right to govern themselves, through their own chosen rulers, with the right of impeachment when necessary.

But the struggle for constitutional liberty in England was more difficult. There were times when the publication of parliamentary debates was prohibited under penalties, a rule which was followed in the colonies to some extent. Paine could not return to his native land without being prosecuted for writing the "Age of Reason." Elliot's book in defense of immorality, popular fiction, and California's book criticizing Cotton Mather, were publicly burned in Cambridge, Mass., in colonial times.

Lord Erskine's greatest forensic effort was made to save the life of a shoemaker under indictment for conspiracy to put the king to death, because he was secretary of an organization to promote parliamentary reform. Lord Mansfield would allow nothing to the discretion of juries in prosecutions for libel upon the Government, once getting the famous verdict: "Guilty of printing and publishing only." And Judge Chase of the United States Supreme Court was impeached for following the ruling of Mansfield in a prosecution under the Sedition Law, the enactment of which caused the destruction of the political party of Washington and Hamilton, and others of former days.

Lord Bacon said: "The punishing of writs enhances their authority, and a forbidden writing is thought to be a certain spark of truth that flies up in the faces of them that seek to tread it out."

The same communities do not always see the same things, or similar things, in the same light. "Way Down East" was always popular in Boston, but not so in London; while "Strange Interlude" is said to be popular in London, but not so in Boston.

How would the character Nina, as described by Judge Grant, in "Strange Interlude," compare with the character Agnes in Oliver Twist, if this great work of Dickens should be dramatized?

E. W. PHILLBRICK  
Week's Mills, Me., Sept. 30.

## IN BRIEF

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Now that "Strange Interlude" says through brave Quincy—"Veni, vidi, vici," it shows how many "Honi soit qui mal y pense" cusses there are in Boss Town.

ALFRED DAVENPORT  
Boston, Oct. 2.

# OUR MAIL BAG

## FROM AN EMINENT NEUROLOGIST

To the Editor of The Herald:

I have seen "Strange Interlude" and here are some of the reflections which the play called forth:

First of all, the censor or censors fell into the prevalent error that sexual equals erotic. To people who are still fettered by childhood notions, sex is something to be whispered about, except perhaps to that repository of all the strange things of life, the doctor. But sexual may equal biological, as it does to the scientist; it may equal tragic, as it does to all the great dramatists; it may equal the comic, as it does to farceur and travelling salesman; it may be a source of illness, as it seems to the psychoanalyst. The erotic phases of it are insignificant compared to its biologic, tragic, comic, catastrophic phases. Apparently, sex must be drained of its endowments and toned and whittled down into sentimentality before it becomes acceptable to our rulers.

In "Strange Interlude," the sexual phase is mainly tragic, though it comes perilously near the comic at times. (As when Nina sits knitting or sewing with the three men who love her in a kind of inverted harem.) That any one can find lewdness in a play in which sexual irregularity brings tragic disorganization of character (the downfall of the lover, Darrell), in which illicit love causes a boy to hate his real father, and finally impels the son to strike him in the face with a blow that shocks an audience into frozen horror—that any one can find anything erotic in a play replete with such incidents shows that such a one is like the schoolmistress' clock which struck 13 "not to tell the time of day but because there's something wrong with its insides." It takes an obsessive puerility to pick out the erotic phases of "Strange Interlude," and if any one had forbidden desires before he witnessed the play, he could get no comfort or sanction for his passion from O'Neill's masterpiece.

The second set of impressions which the play left me with concern the famous observation of William James that we tend to pick out of the stream of life just those few things which interest us. The censor is mainly interested in the sexual, so he sees the play as erotic, obscene or what not. But one could easily say that as important a theme is the spirit of renunciation which runs through the drama, in the refusal of Darrell to claim his love and his child because that would hurt his friend, Sam; in the continuous self-sacrifice of good old Charlie; in the fettered Nina herself who will not go with the man she loves because she is mother both to her son and her deceived husband. And running through the play is the protective father spirit of the rather ridiculous Professor which becomes transmuted like a mantle to the rather ridiculous Charlie. How about the fierce mother spirit of the elder Mrs. Evans, who shields her son from the knowledge of the impending disaster of his insane heredity and imposes on her daughter-in-law a necessity to protect the husband she despises and to deceive him, a deception which restores him to self-confidence and by its imputed virility brings him power and wealth?

This play says clearly that a scientist like Darrell cannot have two mistresses, science and another man's wife, and its most poignant and tragic scenes concern themselves with the breakdown of his personality through his divided life, while his regeneration comes when passion disappears and the great mistress Science calls to her lover. Perhaps "Strange Interlude" is best interpreted as a struggle between the starkly male lover, Darrell, and the non-sexual father lover, Charlie. Passion finally meets defeat, and the Nina who has yielded her all to its heat turns at last to the place of an understanding and protective love. The pattern of the sexual in this fascinating play is thus interwoven with the rich and varied patterns of life itself.

Since I am not a professional critic of the drama, I can not say with any authority whether or not "Strange Interlude" is a great play. I fall back, shamelessly, on the good old cry of the amateur, "I know what I like." There are places which offend my own egoism, as when the main dramatic personae are depicted as having rheumatism of the back and an ungainly gait in the late 40s and the early 50s. I think the psychoanalytic touches of the first few scenes, as for example, the father complex of the Professor and Nina, and the mother complex of Charlie are a bit naive. Now and then the extraordinarily effective asides become unreal, and the frozen actors look perilously like wax figures. The ending, with the caricatured Charlie and the chastened Nina, settling down, made me squirm a bit and mither "a sappy ending." But all in all, I revelled in the play; the nine acts (or nine innings as a graceless nephew expressed it) never once lost their grip on me, and the insight of the playwright into our hidden but conscious selves made me realize that our deepest understanding of our fellow-men may come from the stage.

I paraphrase a tragic sentence of one of the characters when I say that I hope that the banning of this brilliant play from the Boston stage as well as the tyrannical banning of fine books from the shops of our city will some day be a Strange Interlude between the historic and renowned Boston of the past and a gracious, tolerant and civilized future. ABRAHAM MYERSON.

Boston, Oct. 7.

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Boston, Oct. 7.

## A MEETING TO PROTEST CENSORSHIP

Speakers:  
PROF. TECHAMIAH CHAFFEE, Jr., of the Harvard Law School.  
DR. ABRAHAM MYERSON of the Tufts Medical School.  
JOSEPH LEE, president of the Massachusetts Guild League.  
MAYOR THOMAS J. MCGRATH of Quincy.  
E. A. WEEKS, Jr., of the Atlantic Monthly Club.  
JOHN S. CROGAN of the Civil Liberties Committee of Mass., Chairman.

**FORD HALL**  
ASHBURTON PLACE  
TOMORROW NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9  
at 8 P. M.  
ADMISSION FREE  
Anglers of the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts

# MINISTERS RAP BAN ON O'NEILL'S PLAY

## Universalist Body Oppose the Present Censorship

The Boston Universalist Ministers' Association at a meeting in the Church of the Redemption, this city, yesterday went on record as opposed to the kind of book and play censorship imposed in Boston and pledging its efforts to help in an effort to change the state laws dealing with censorship and to "place there a law which shall deal with the content of a book and not with isolated passages."

After discussing the attitude of certain ministers towards the producing of Eugene O'Neill's play, "Strange Interlude," in this city, the ministers adopted a resolution recording themselves as against "books, motion pictures, plays and magazines indecent in purpose, against the type of censorship imposed upon this community both with and without warrant of law, and especially against the banning of 'Strange Interlude' without examination of the text."

Continuing, the resolution set forth that they pledged themselves to support publishers, playwrights and producers who try to elevate the standards of faith and morals.

The Rev. Dr. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College and minister of the Community Church of Boston, spoke on "The Evil of Censorship."

"When a censor," he said, "prohibits the sale of a book or the production of a play which has been brought to his attention as containing passages that are obscene, he is not doing his duty, because the law says that such books or plays, as the case may be, must not be circulated. The real responsibility for the state of affairs lies with us for allowing that law to exist."

"To banish a great piece of art, such as 'Strange Interlude' undoubtedly is, and then allow some of the things that go on unprotected in some of our vaudeville and movie houses is a perversion of the law. It is also illegal, and you can protest against it such. We should insist that this censorship committee be made large enough to be representative. It is time for men to dare to be free of this unwise and illegal censorship of books, plays and free speech."

# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1929

## WATCH, WARD PASSES "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

### Not Actionable Under Law, Says Official

Sales of the "Strange Interlude" book will not be interfered with by the New England Watch and Ward Society, it was learned last night. The reading committee of the society, composed of the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president of the society; Dr. David D. Scannell, formerly chairman of the Boston school committee, and Francis Choteau Brown, architect, have reported that the book is "not actionable under the law."

The Rev. Calkins told The Herald last night that the action of the society was in no way a reflection on the judgment of Mayor Nichols. "We only act when we feel that, in our opinion, a book is actionable under the law, and we found that 'Strange Interlude' is not," he said.



# Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1929

## OUR CHANGED CITY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

About twenty-five years ago, late at night, I was coming into the very small town of Ozark, Alabama. A street fair had jammed the town with people. But when I registered, the hotel man gave a glance at my name and residence, and said: "From Boston, the Hub of the Universe; you'll sleep in my house tonight." I accepted his hospitality and occupied one of the best beds on that trip through the South.

Boston was not the "Hub of the Universe" to that man because of its geographical location, or its wealth. It had thus intruded itself in his mind as well as in the collective mind of the country because it had a progressive history as well as a record of achievement on the side of human and intellectual freedom and progress.

I need not tell you that there is a different opinion now even in Ozark, Alabama. Though we still have more universities, more libraries and more evening college classes than any other city of equal size, yet we are painted in such false colors by men who represent an entirely different attitude, that we are now the laughing stock of the country.

We have censorship of books and plays. We are told what to see and what to read. Our Art Museum has hardly a modern picture in it, in spite of the fact, as shown by the September Arts Magazine, that more people are buying modern pictures in this country than ever before.

And were it not for the fearless and able leadership of our Symphony Orchestra by a man as independent as Mr. Koussevitzky, our Brahmins would not permit a new piece of music to be played unless it was an imitation of one of the old compositions.

All this comes about through a lack of leadership and co-operation amongst our intelligent people. Those who are ultra-conservative are united in church organizations and in political organizations. They continually agitate for what they want and against what they do not want. Even if they are a minority they make noise enough to appear to be a majority.

When it comes to sex they believe in "putting the lid on." Like ostriches, they think they can dodge the issue by hiding their heads in the sand. Those who believe that this kind of an attitude to sex is perilous and that the best way to handle the matter is by a frank discussion, are not less moral than their conservative opponents. It is but a difference in viewpoint. The young people of today know more about sex, but are no more promiscuous than were their parents.

Those who believe in the modern idea of the way to handle the sex question do not ask the conservatives to see plays that are in opposition to their viewpoint. They only ask that they themselves be not prevented from seeing them. They do not quarrel with the old-fashioned ideas, all they ask is that the city be not made ridiculous by numberless and foolish "Thou shalt nots." Because Boston in the past has a record of intellectual progress, freedom of press and platform, we progressives insist that it remain so. In that at least we are conservative.

The Guild membership can be the nucleus of an organization for the purpose of protecting the fair name of our city, and to further its ideals.

S. H. WALDSTEIN

Boston, Oct. 4.

# BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1929

## Assails Censorship at Ad Club Luncheon

"Censorship at its best is the worst thing we can have and we should not let politics enter into art," said Paul Meyer, publisher of the Theater Magazine, who was the guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston today.

Speaking of present day conditions in the theater, Mr. Meyer said that they are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Although there has been for the past four years an epidemic of obscene plays, he said, he does not believe that the public wants this sort of entertainment. So far as the actors themselves are concerned, he said, they do not like to appear in roles that picture the sordid side of life.

The "talkies" he declared to be the most important factor in the revival of the American theater, which he said is "coming back with a vengeance." The speaker referred to the stage as the greatest display window in the world, and explained that nowhere else could there be obtained so many ideas as to dress, furniture, decorations, and so forth.

He said that more control should be exercised by American parents in regard to the plays that their children attend. Touching on the Boston situation regarding "Strange Interlude" he said that New York was genuinely shocked when it learned that O'Neill's play had been banned here.

"It was the work of a genius," he said, "and it won the Pulitzer prize. I don't think the judges were such fools, so somebody must be wrong."

The speaker paid a tribute to the Theater Guild and reverting again to the mistakes made by managers said: "Business is business, art is art, and never the twain shall meet. The American theater awaits a ones to lead it out of the wilderness. I would like to make a strong plea for someone to endow a conservatory of the drama, so that we might be assured of sufficient good plays and sufficient artists to present them. Give the public what it wants. Be fair and square. Treat the theatergoers as they should be treated and then the stage, the movies and the talkies will help one another for the benefit of mankind."

There were present at the head table a number of theatrical people including Judith Anderson, Tom Powers, Richard Barbee and Glenn Anders of the "Strange Interlude" company; Grant Tinker, Janet Beecher, Sophie Tucker, Mrs. Tom Powers, Vernon Gray and Clarence Griffin. President Louis D. Gibbs was in charge of the meeting and Travers D. Carman introduced Mr. Meyer, who in turn presented the theatrical folk to the audience.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1929

## TWO BANNINGS

Won't some metaphysician with a fine legal mind, or some lawyer with a metaphysical background please try to explain the recent course of banning in Boston?

Scribner's Magazine of May contained the first instalment of Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms." Nobody seems to have objected. When the June number appeared, the police suppressed it on complaint of somebody whose identity has not been made known. The Watch and Ward Society suppressed the July, August, September and October numbers of the magazine. The story appeared in book form on Sept. 27. The Herald reviewed it last Saturday. Neither the police nor the Watch and Ward Society has moved to suppress the volume. That is commendable inaction, but why, if the book itself is unobjectionable to our two censorship agencies, did they suppress five out of the six instalments?

The Watch and Ward Society announced yesterday in The Herald that the unexpurgated book version of "Strange Interlude" is unobjectionable. The expurgated stage version was banned in Boston by the Mayor. Just where are we at?

## CENSORSHIP

To the Editor of The Herald:

In the reply, published in your issue of Oct. 6 current, of Director Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union to my communication printed in your issue of Sept. 30, Mr. Baldwin says that the remedies for the present censorship in Boston rest with the Legislature; that as regards books, under the present law only one passage of a book has to be held to be obscene to condemn it wholly.

The opponents of what they call "book censorship" do not understand, I fear, what the real gist of the decisions of our courts is. The statute says nothing about passages, and I suggest that Mr. Baldwin and his lawyer friends, who he says support him, read the statute carefully. It is section 28 of chapter 272 of the general laws. What the statute prohibits is the sale of a book "containing obscene, indecent or impure language or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." Can Mr. Baldwin or his friends point out a case in Massachusetts of a conviction on a single passage of a book, unless the passage has been determined to contain such obscene, indecent or impure language as to render the book unmarketable? And, by the way, if the insertion in a book by its author of only one passage may make the book unmarketable under the present law, why would it not be a simple thing to delete the one obscene passage, just as we take a rotten apple out of a barrel so as not to render the whole barrel unmarketable?

Now let us see what the judge said to the jury in Commonwealth v. Buckley, 200 Mass. at 350: "You are to determine from the language used, and from such other parts as are necessary to explain that language, whether it is obscene and impure, and whether it manifestly tends to the corruption of youth."

It is my belief that under the statute no complaint or indictment would leave out those words, "manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." Yet that is what the Library Club, Inc., wants to have done in the case of books. And it is my belief that no Legislature in the immediate future will do any such thing. The committee on legal affairs of the current Legislature refused to take out those important words. They refused also to weaken the statute by letting the bookseller go scot free if he didn't know that the book contained obscene language. How many retailers of milk or vinegar or eggs could be convicted if they were entitled to acquittal upon convincing the court that they sold these articles in good faith, believing them to be up to the legal standard and upon a warranty from the wholesaler that they were legal?

SAMUEL W. MENDUM.

Oct. 8, 1929.

# THE BOSTON HERALD, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1929

## BOSTON CENSOR PLAN DENOUNCED

Civil Liberties Union in Bitter Attack—Call It a "Menace"

## PSYCHIATRIST TELLS OF CENSORSHIP MIND

A scathing denunciation of censors and censorship in all forms was made last night at Ford Hall where a battery of speakers under the leadership of the state committee of civil liberties union outlined their plans for arousing public opinion against the "menace" and to devise a way of overcoming the restrictions imposed by the system of censoring plays and books.

Leading the attack were Prof. Zechariah Chaffee, Jr., of the Harvard law school, and Dr. Abraham Myerson, noted psychiatrist of Tufts medical school. John S. Codman, chairman of the committee, presided. Other speakers were Joseph Lee, president of the Massachusetts Civic League; Dr. Clarence Skinner of Tufts College, and Edward A. Weeks, Jr., of the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Myerson analyzed from a psychiatrist's point of view, the mind of the public censor and dealt frankly with the place sex has in modern life and manners and its influence on the censor. He said:

## DESCRIBES PLAY

"Sex has all the color and pattern of human life. In the banned-in-Boston play 'Strange Interlude' we have representation, degradation, comedy, eugenic and biologic phases of sex. I see hereditarily insensitively every day in my work and it is tragedy."

"The censor, who is often a specialist in smut, sees only the sensual side of what he observes. If he were to carry his theory into practice without partially, every burlesque show would be banned because of the sensuality which is its stock in trade. Almost three-fourths of the plays that come to Boston in a season are sensual. If there is objection to things which arouse obscene and erotic thoughts then 'Strange Interlude' would never have been interfered with."

"There is a new attitude toward sex and those who are in power are objecting to it. Morals change as life changes and stagnation sets in where morals do not change. Our present censorship is uncivilized, childish and shows a reaction to a taboo which dates back to the childhood of the century. 'Savages' taboo sex and enter into sexual relations only with many restrictions. There is more censorship where the type of mind is low such as the savage and less censorship where the higher mind exists."

## ONE OF LONG SERIES

Prof. Chaffee outlined the lesson taught by the suppression of "Strange Interlude." He said that the ban was one of a long series of suppressions which began with the Red raids of 1920 and continued until Cantor was jailed for a year for "an intemperate expression of opinion about an ex-Governor which injured nobody." He said: "I am glad that the latest intolerance of Mayor Nichols has aroused every newspaper and multitudes of respectable citizens."

"Do not be satisfied with a protest against this one attack on one drama. Consider the whole opposition of government to many other types of discussion of important public questions in Boston, which have rendered this city a by-word among liberal thinkers throughout the country. Once the centre of liberty and literature, it has become the home-port of the censorship."

He outlined schemes for judging plays and books advocating the jury system as the best under the circumstances. Mr. Codman read a resolution adopted by the Boston Association of Ministers, composed of Unitarians at a meeting yesterday as follows:

"While supporting a high standard of dramatic art, we deprecate the unwarranted interference with liberty lately evident in the city of Boston."

## UNITARIAN MINISTERS CRITICIZE CENSORSHIP

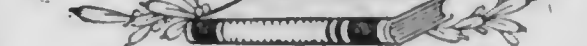
Criticism of censorship in this city, including the banning of the play, "Strange Interlude," was made in a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Boston Association of Ministers and made public last night. It read as follows:

"While supporting high standards of dramatic art, we deprecate the unwarrantable interference with liberty lately evidenced in the city of Boston. The association is composed of Unitarian ministers and is the oldest ministerial organization in Boston."

# BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN



We Bostonians may hold our heads as high as ever, for our public library has for years made use of the best and most modern methods of publicity. Street-car advertising has been used; book-quizzes have circulated about; the branches have had the most engaging window displays; talks have been given over the radio. In fact every agency has been used with the possible exceptions of sky-writing and a paid publicity representative. Are there any such? The Librarian would be glad to hear from a practising library promotion manager.

## SEEING THE PLAY

To the Editor of The Herald:

I have noticed that many of the critics of "Strange Interlude" confess from the start that they haven't read the play and do not intend to see it acted. This, by the way, seemed to be the attitude of that ministers' meeting, where 20 met to protest, according to reports, but finally decided to "suspend judgment." I have felt this attitude must be a wrong one, but I did not realize how wrong until I saw the play for myself. May I say that if I had gone to laugh, I would have returned to pray. It was the most serious sermon I think I have ever listened to. I have been steeped in Shakespeare and Shaw for 30 years, and the Bible all my life; but I feel sure that I have never been moved more deeply by any story or play dealing with the very well-springs of human thought and action than I was by this one.

How any one could come away from such a play without a profounder sense of life's responsibilities, and a more chaste respect for motherhood and the aspiring struggling heart of mankind, I do not see. It has been called the greatest American play. It is more than that. Its appeal is universal. Its theme could well be Motherhood—but no less Fatherhood—spelled with capitals. But more specifically it is the old, old story of the gospel: "Purification through suffering."

Every boy and girl should see this play. This was the comment of my wife (bless her heart) on leaving the theatre, to which I responded, "Yes, and every minister of the gospel—and Mayor Nichols—again."

Dr. WILLIAM W. HARVEY.

Boston, Oct. 8.

## REWARDS AND PENALTIES

To the Editor of The Herald:

I want to express my hearty agreement with the views of Dr. Diefenbach on the subject of "Strange Interlude."

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1929

## "STRANGE INTERLUDE"

To the Editor of The Herald: You printed recently some excellent observations by Dr. Abraham Myerson on "Strange Interlude," written after he had made the pilgrimage to Quincy which so many people of Massachusetts are daily enjoying. May another pilgrim have a word?

A question has probably lurked in the minds of many who have read outlines of the play, but have not seen a performance. Some persons in this category may, like Judge Grant, have decided that any play dealing with such material must necessarily be abhorrent, and that there is simply no need to be said. Others may be willing to believe that a dramatist sufficiently gifted could strain the possibilities of human relationship to the utmost, leave an impression of tragedy rather than abhorrence. But can either party avoid asking, in all simplicity and honesty, why make use of such material? Why expect the general, sensible mind to participate in such situations? Why employ the imagination in devising a career for a woman which involves her in promiscuity, confronts her with a mother-in-law who, in the most harrowing circumstances, tells her that she must not bear the child she knows herself to be carrying?

The question is perfectly relevant when one considers only an outline of the play. The answer is to be discerned by attending a performance. Then it is plain that only by plunging his inhuman coils of relationship and deceit as O'Neill has invented can the possibilities of the dramatist's imagination, brooding on human life and destiny, be displayed to the full in works of art.

Suppose we were to consider parts of "King Lear" in outline only. The bas-

tard son of the Duke of Gloucester betrays his father, who has befriended the demented Lear, into the hands of those who hate the old King, maddened by the cruelty of his daughters, Regan and Goneril, together with the Duke of Cornwall, tear Gloucester's eyes out as a punishment for his kindness. (The scene is, I believe, usually omitted, but was included in a performance at Stratford not many years ago.) The blinded old man, intending to throw himself over a cliff, is met by his faithful and legitimate son, who has been driven into hiding by the plots of his bastard brother and is disguised as a madman.

Surely, the reader of such an outline might say, imagination can go no further. It has reached the limit of the preposterous in this debauch of cruelty and this fantastic entanglement of deceit. But Shakespeare found it necessary to devise these scenes in order to display to the full what his imagination could accomplish when he brooded on human life and character. No less preposterous is the outline of "Strange Interlude," but in it O'Neill has given new and impressive examples of what the shaping imagination can do when it reflects to the full on human affairs. Those who go to see "Strange Interlude" will understand why the material he has chosen was necessary to him, and why, like "King Lear" in vastly greater degree, it leaves a memory which is a possession of value with those who attend the play. They will perceive how it is that just as Shakespeare could exhibit on the stage all that is cruel and malign in men and women, with only benefit to his audience, so O'Neill can exhibit qualities which, taken in outline only, suggest the foul and debauched, while in the minds of his audience he is arousing a deepened and freshly illumined contemplation of the possibilities of life. THEODORE MORRISON.

Boston, Oct. 9.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1929

While it is evident why the play should be condemned by the morally imbecile, that one versed in ethical philosophy, as any minister of the gospel must be, should join the ranks of the denouncers seems to me extraordinary. Yet among those denouncers are certain eminent Boston clergymen.

Every one knows that from the Bible down to the present day, writers of fiction have dealt with the moral issues and conflicts that make up the drama of human life, just as the physician deals with the problems of the human body. To say that because the playwright portrays immorality he is encouraging immorality is, as Dr. Diefenbach pointed out, like saying that the cancer specialist causes cancer.

"Strange Interlude" should commend itself especially to the clergy because it is not only an honest and penetrating analysis of a vital and baffling problem, but because it shows the sorry plight of those who, even from high motives, have transgressed the moral law. It also shows the increasing importance in modern life of the ethical experimenter and pioneer through whom progress along these lines must come.

The only persons in the play who achieve anything approaching happiness are the worthy and respectable Sam, the upright Gordon, and the long-suffering and celibate Marsden; while the two transgressors, Nina and Darrell, suffer from the conviction that all is as dust and ashes. The conventionally righteous are rewarded, and the conventionally wicked are punished. What could better point a moral or adorn a tale?

MARGARET LEE WOODBURY.

Hingham Centre, Oct. 5.

## EXCURSUS TEXTS

To the Editor of The Herald:

Mr. Mendum says it is unfair to say that the law allows a book to be declared obscene on the strength of a single passage, because the law does

not mention passages but simply speaks of a book "containing" obscene language, so that no book can be condemned on a single passage unless that passage contains obscene language. The distinction reminds me of the letter of the day before, in which a lady explained that the D. A. R. did not have any blacklist, it merely protected its members against hearing undesirable speakers.

However that may be, it is a matter of common report that a single text of the Bible, taken out of its context and written in the original Hebrew on a postal card without note or comment, was once held to be obscene by a United States court in Kansas. So it would suit Mr. Mendum that the circulation of the Bible should hereafter be confined to the expurgated edition. Furthermore, in all that I have read in English, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, Arabic and other languages, I have met nothing more disgustingly obscene than some matter in Shakespeare; so we must omit the unexpurgated Shakespeare, too. Again, there is nobody more constantly and ribaldly obscene than Aristophanes, and he has the dangerous gift (at least in the original Greek) of making obscenity really amusing, while most writers in all languages merely drop into stupidity when they drop into smut; therefore, of course, Aristophanes must go, since the courts hold that obscenity does not have to be in English in order to be prohibited; but you cannot make a really thorough study of the New Testament without having at hand a full set of the Greek classics, including a complete Aristophanes, so that by comparison of their use of words you may determine the meaning of the Greek words more precisely, fully, and authentically than can be done by merely consulting a dictionary. Therefore, if the law is enforced to suit Mr. Mendum, anybody who wants to understand the New Testament as accurately as possible will have to go out of Massachusetts. STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballard Vale, Oct. 10.



# FIRST SECTION LIBRARY

Residents Protest Limited Quarters and Urge Immediate Enlargement of Single Room

## NEED MORE ROOM

First Section Residents Criticize Lack of Accommodation in Branch Library

Letters of protest, which almost daily find their way into the Argus-Advocate office, calling attention to the inadequate quarters of the Jeffries point branch library and reading room, caused a representative of this paper to visit the premises on Webster St. one day this week for the purpose of judging for himself the situation. Upon arriving, he was surprised to find that the letters were not exaggerated, but rather described conditions in fairly conservative manner. It takes little time, and absolutely no figuring to satisfy one's self that the quarters in question are entirely too small for even the simpler demands. On the afternoon of the reporter's visit to the library, five children dropped in at practically the same time, after school, and actually crowded the reading room. This is one of the reasons why an enlargement is urgently requested by the people who patronize the library. At the present time, the rooms are totally inadequate for the demand placed upon them, and the situation is really serious enough to warrant immediate attention. Recently an official survey has been made, but no results are forthcoming. Meanwhile, the demand for immediate enlargement increases every day. The library has been in existence now eight years, and is serving an admirable purpose. In view of the fact that an appropriation has been made by the city council, and that there is contiguous property available, it seems as if the work of enlargement might be promptly inaugurated. The residents of Jeffries point and the First Section are entitled to a library that will properly accommodate and meet their needs. If not, Councilman Donovan should give the matter his immediate attention, to the end that the enlargement be made as soon as possible.

The need for an enlargement of the present First Section branch library and reading room on Webster St. opposite Belmont Sq. should long since have been cared for. The inadequacy of the single room now occupied is apparent at a glance, and it is no reflection on the faithful attendants of the First Section branch, to say that it is not accomplishing its best work. With larger quarters this could be done, and to the satisfaction of the people, and especially the children it caters to. During its eight years of existence the First Section branch has served a good purpose, and with the passage of time this range of human benefit has widened to a remarkable extent which can be materially increased by suitable accommodation. This deficiency, fortunately, can easily be provided for by simply adding to the present size of the branch.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

## CENSORED

To the Editor of The Herald:  
Oct. 11th I went into our branch library of the Boston Public Library, secured the October Scribner's, and settled myself down for enjoyment of a literary nature. Yet what pleasure undisturbed and undisturbed is there, in this world? For as I turned the pages of this dignified and honorable magazine, I found some vandals had cut out from page 370 to 389. Asking one of the librarians if this had been done by some outlaw, I was told that the reason for the mutilation came from headquarters orders of the Boston Public Library.  
So this is Boston: the land of the bean and the cod.  
Where the books are cut up by the censors.  
And the censors only stopped by the clod.  
May they not rest in peace.  
CARLYLE SUMMERBELL.  
Roslindale, Oct. 11.

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

## SMASHING OLD VALUES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

After all the widespread discussion of the "Strange Interlude" incident in Boston, someone has at last hit the bull's-eye! Dr. William Stidger states that in his opinion the movement of which such plays are a part "has back of it the objective of establishing a new moral code of American life." There is no lack of confirmation of this in the writings of our Communists themselves. Michael Gold, Communist editor of the Communist magazine The New Masses of which O'Neill is contributing editor, says in that periodical: "We are volunteers helping to create a new table of values—smashers of the old values." There you have it. Many of those who are enemies of our Government and our civilization, confirm this, believing rightly enough, that to make us a nation of degenerates would be for them a long step toward victory, as they could then mold the proletariat according to their desires. They believe, too, that the theater is the greatest propaganda agency in existence. Who can question that through degrading plays, movies and books, the standards of the American people have been lowered in recent years to a degree almost unbelievable?

The "smashers of old values" have tremendous cause to congratulate themselves on their huge success, even in supposedly conservative Boston. When our best newspapers devote many columns to contempt and ridicule of the mayor and all who share his standards of decency, when long lists of people who undoubtedly consider themselves respectable appear in the papers "demanding" that the play be given, when the Vincent girls are announced as assisting at the play, in which the heroine's interest consists in her practice of promiscuity and abortion, certainly American standards are pretty well smashed! Booth Tarkington says: "A pretended work of art which stimulates the animal part of a spectator is dirt." Boston, Sept. 28. LOIS CARSON

## A DRAMATIC TEST

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In an unenlightened town of Eastern Europe a play was prohibited on account of its being said to be "immoral." It is unfortunate that this method of procedure cannot be accepted in the rest of the world. It would contribute to the mental welfare of both the public and the censors. NICOLAS SLONIMSKY  
Jamaica Plain, Sept. 28.

# THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

## DANCES, DRAMA, SEX

To the Editor of The Herald:

The college dailies and weeklies are reporting during October "The First dance of the season." The dance is a stimulant to the social life of the college student. If the fraternity is giving a dance, one must plan to attend and look around for a partner. It may be out of the question to invite the "girl friend" or the "boy friend" from home, in which case it means the beginning of new friendships.

How casually and sometimes how light-heartedly these new friendships begin! A sailor has his girl in every port, and a college student has a girl in every college within reach.

In "The Cock-Eyed World," all that one has to recall the names and addresses of girl friends is a book of names and addresses. The telephone is handy; call some one up for the dance. It never was quite so easy to begin a new "affair."

"The Cock-Eyed World," with a girl in the bath tub answering a telephone call for a "date" and saying that she has nothing on, is uncensored by politicians, priests or ministers. It is just a harmless amusing picture of typical youth having "dates" and forgetting all about them, I suppose.

A drama is written which begins in a college town. A romantic girl, the daughter of a professor, meets a college athlete. The professor looks upon it as just one of those "college affairs" easily begun and easily ended. There are other affairs easily begun in the life of this girl. It might have been an amusing comedy if the author believed not the end, it is the beginning for mind and memory, moulding future years. EGBERT W. A. JENKINSON.  
Methuen, Oct. 18.

animal. The human being has within the mind pages upon which are written indelibly these casual beginnings. They do not cease with the dance. They end only when the dance of life is ended.

There is no comedy for Eugene O'Neill in sex life. There is none of the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" in "Strange Interlude." It is an honest story of sex life, thundering home the truth that from the highest experience of romantic love to the lowest experience of prostitution the experience of the moment is the beginning not the end.

It is not the province of the mayor of Boston to be particularly concerned for the college students in and around Boston. But it is the concern of the churches and the ministers. We believe in teaching the ancient commandments as binding in the world of today. Some ministers try to get at the problem by railing again dancing, movies, theatres and unchaperoned parties. Some have condemned "Strange Interlude" as obscene. What real help is being given to the thousands of college students who during this month of October are beginning at the social functions of the colleges new friendships between those of the opposite sex? What can be said that will help?

It can be said "What you do during these months and years will remain with you all your life. The consequences of casual contacts are incalculable." That may mean something, or it may mean nothing.

Are parents content with these platitudes? Instead of condemning "Strange Interlude" would it not be a more wholesome attitude toward sex life if ministers should recommend to the parents of college students to take the time to read and to discuss with their young people this terrific drama? Which is the right attitude toward sex experience, the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" or the tragic consequences of "A Strange Interlude"?

Who will deny that what is true for each character of the drama is inescapably true for every human being: the sex experience of the moment is not the end, it is the beginning for mind and memory, moulding future years. EGBERT W. A. JENKINSON.  
Methuen, Oct. 18.

# Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, DEC 19, 1929

## AUTHOR PROPOSES CIVIL SERVICE FOR CENSORS

A bill providing that "any person acting as censor of either books, plays, pictures, music or dancing for the Commonwealth, or any county, city or town, shall first pass a Civil Service examination," was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by Senator Henry Parkman for Elliot H. Paul, an author. Proposed legislation affecting censorship of books and plays designed "to protect public morals without jeopardizing education or amusement," is contained in Mr. Paul's petition, which "the standard Binet Intelligence test for mentality of 18 years, general information and language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library."

# THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1929

## FROM PROF. HALL

To the Editor of The Herald:

Can anything new, on either side, be said concerning such a book or play as "Strange Interlude"? Possibly not, but I do not remember that any of the numerous correspondents who have discussed this topic in your columns have uttered exactly the sentiment which has prevented me from caring to read the book or see the play. Many people whose taste and morals it would be presumptuous in me to criticize have read or seen this drama, and have felt themselves justified—some have professed to be edified by the experience. It has been pointed out, over and over again, that the Bible and Shakespeare's plays contain frank stories of sexual misconduct. "Sentimentality" concerning sexual affairs has been denounced, and G. B. Shaw has been praised for his very successful efforts to abolish this state of feeling from the consciousness of the present generation of theatre-goers.

All of this argument for "liberality," for "freedom," leaves me unpersuaded, so far as I am personally concerned, not because I am especially puritanical in my reading. I have read many things far more erotic than "Strange Interlude" appears to be, but because I believe the general effect of such work as this is depressing in its tendency to foster a low and hopeless view of human life and possibilities.

I have read Flaubert's famous story, Madame Bovary, which may well have given O'Neill the motif for "Strange Interlude." One book of that sort is enough for a lifetime. In Madame Bovary, Flaubert takes a set of utterly commonplace people, the central ones being a pretty, selfish, empty-headed wife, her insignificant husband, and her artist paramour, and tells, with much literary grace and delicacy, the wretched story of their relations. In one sense this story is a tragedy, but it is a tragedy without any ennobling moral stimulus. The Bovary family is ruined, to be sure, but such people, the reader feels, were hardly worth saving anyway. The artist goes on unscathed to whatever new adventures may be in store for him. The vice of such a book, the curse of it, lies in its utter lack of any idealism except that of literary expression. The reader despises every character in it.

Let those who, in their efforts to justify such a drama as "Strange Interlude" venture to couple the name of O'Neill with that of Shakespeare, quote from any play of this modern writer a single noble line or name a single noble

character. It seems to me that the astounding prevalence of the sex motive, in its grosser forms, in the novels and plays of today is not evidence of intellectual vigor and moral courage on the part of present-day writers, but rather an indication of weakened faith and lowered aspiration for the future of mankind. Is there not a certain insidious danger in the habit of dwelling unnecessarily, even in what we choose to think a purely philosophical frame of mind, on the manifestations of this elemental and ineradicable passion?

EDWIN H. HALL,  
Cambridge, Oct. 28.

## CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY

To the Editor of The Herald:

I note that you play up on the front page the statement of Mrs. Ernest Ludlow, who sailed for England after a five weeks' visit in New England and Canada, that "prohibition is simply a farce in America."

Is not the truth more apt to be presented in statements from Mrs. Margot Asquith and Lady Astor?

On Mrs. Asquith's last visit to America she criticised similarly conditions under prohibition, but later wrote to Dr. C. W. Saleeby as follows:

It perhaps is unwise for me to write at all upon prohibition, as during my stay I only saw "particular kinds of people in the great cosmopolitan cities of the United States who did not represent more than a small stratum of that great community." This is quite true. I understand since I wrote that I have been wrong and that though there has been a great deal of drink concealed and consumed in the United States, it is infinitely less than before prohibition.

Lady Astor said she had heard "it said that the rich in America could get drinks, while the poor could not, but declared that she had not, during her visit to America, seen such a condition herself. She said social workers had told her that the Salvation Army, social societies and churches now had a greatly reduced task as a result of the dry laws."

"When I balance the result, offset the uplifting of the poor and struggling and the salvation which prohibition has brought to many wives and children against the alleged degradation of some of the rich—well, I have no doubt the net result for the country has been good," she continued. "The general sentiment seems to be that it is the rich and not the poor who really get the worst of it. Prohibition in the United States has been a big contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world." DELCEVARE KING.  
Quincy, Oct. 22.





EUGENE O'NEILL

O'Neill is the only American playwright to win the Pulitzer award three times. "Strange Interlude," "Beyond the Horizon" and "Anna Christie" were the winning plays.

# STRANGE INTERLUDE

An EXTRAORDINARY PLAY  
By EUGENE O'NEILL

"A venture magnificent, and a milestone to cleave the skyline of the future." —GILBERT GABRIEL, N. Y. Sun  
"The most important event in the present era of the American Theatre." —DUDLEY NICHOLS, N. Y. World

"In his nine-act masterpiece Eugene O'Neill has thrown all stage traditions to the four winds and cast the hard and fast conventions upon the theatric scrapheap. He has achieved a fourth dimensional drama and in it he strips his characters naked. He shows the mechanism of the human soul under a microscope of verbal power and beauty. There never was a play precisely like this one; never a play so devastating to the emotions nor one so filled to overflowing with such forthright integrity of thoughts, honesty of action and searing irony. It has left the factitious Broadway mind in a state of floundering bewilderment; the sophisticates can find no wise cracks that can quite make the play ridiculous. . . . 'Strange Interlude' is a magnificent adventure into the guarded, secret recesses of the mind; it is a dramatic structure that scrapes life with its towering reality." —Theatre Magazine

"Acutely interesting throughout, powerfully spellbinding and a tense and breathless tragedy." —WALTER WINCHELL, N. Y. Graphic

"To give the drama 'a greater flexibility' has been the effort of Eugene O'Neill ever since he wrote 'Beyond the Horizon'."

serious enough to warrant immediate attention. Recently an official survey has been made, but no results are forthcoming. Meanwhile, the demand for immediate enlargement increases every day. The library has been in existence now eight years, and is serving an admirable purpose. In view of the fact that an appropriation has been made by the city council, and that there is contiguous property available, it seems as if the work of enlargement might be promptly inaugurated. The residents of Jeffries point and the First Section are entitled to a library that will properly accommodate and meet their needs. If not, Councilman Donovan should give the matter his immediate attention, to the end that the enlargement be made as soon as possible.

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## THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

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So this is Boston: the land of the bean and the cod.  
Where the books are cut up by the censors.  
And the censors only stopped by the clock.  
May they not rest in peace.  
CARLYLE SUMMERBELL.  
Roslindale, Oct. 11.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

### SMASHING OLD VALUES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

After all the widespread discussion of the "Strange Interlude" incident in Boston, someone has at last hit the bull's-eye. Dr. William Stidger states that in his opinion the movement of which such plays are a part "has back of it the objective of establishing a new moral code of American life." There is no lack of confirmation of this in the writings of our Communists themselves. Michael Gold, Communist editor of the Communist magazine, "The New Masses," which O'Neill is contributing to, says in that periodical: "We are volunteers helping to create a new table of values—smashers of the old values." There you have it. Many of those who are enemies of our Government and our civilization, confirm this, believing rightly enough, that to make us a nation of degenerates would be for them a long step toward victory, as they could then mold the proletariat according to their desires. They believe, too, that the theatre is the greatest propaganda agency in existence. Who can question that through degrading plays, movies and books, the standards of the American people have been lowered in recent years to a degree almost unbelievable?

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Boston, Sept. 28. LOIS CARSON

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In an unenlightened town of Eastern Europe a play was prohibited on account of its being silly.  
It is unfortunate that this method of procedure cannot be accepted in the rest of the world. It would contribute to the mental welfare of both the public and the censors.  
NICHOLAS SZONIMSKY  
Jamaica Plain, Sept. 28.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

### DANCES, DRAMA, SEX

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A drama is written which begins in a college town. A romantic girl, the daughter of a professor, meets a college athlete. The professor looks upon it as just one of those "college affairs" easily begun and easily ended. There are other affairs easily begun in the life of this girl. It might have been an amusing comedy if the author believed this was a "Cock-Eyed World." But the author knew that what is so easy to begin is not so easy to discard and forget. The human being is not a mere

animal. The human being has within the mind pages upon which are written indelibly these casual beginnings. They do not cease with the dance. They end only when the dance of life is ended.

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Are parents content with these platitudes? Instead of condemning "Strange Interlude" would it not be a more wholesome attitude toward sex life if ministers should recommend to the parents of college students to take the time to read and to discuss with their young people this terrific drama? Which is the right attitude toward sex experience, the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" or the tragic consequences of "A Strange Interlude?"

Who will deny that what is true for each character of the drama is irrefragably true for every human being: the sex experience of the moment is not the end; it is the beginning for mind and memory, moulding future years. EGBERT W. A. JENKINSON.  
Methuen, Oct. 18.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, DEC 19, 1929

### AUTHOR PROPOSES CIVIL SERVICE FOR CENSORS

A bill providing that "any person acting as censor of either books, plays, pictures, music or dancing for the Commonwealth, or any county, city or town, shall first pass a Civil Service examination," was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by Senator Henry Parkman for Elliot H. Paul, an author. Proposed legislation affecting censorship of books and plays designed "to protect public morals without jeopardizing education or amusement," is contained in Mr. Paul's petition, which includes "the standard Binet intelligence test for mentally of 13 years, general information and language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library."

## THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1929

### FROM PROF. HALL

To the Editor of The Herald:

Can anything new, on either side, be said concerning such a book or play as "Strange Interlude"? Possibly not, but I do not remember that any of the numerous correspondents who have discussed this topic in your columns have uttered exactly the sentiment which has prevented me from caring to read the book or see the play. Many people whose taste and moral it would be presumptuous in one to criticize have read or seen this drama, and have felt themselves justified—some have professed to be edified by the experience. It has been pointed out, over and over again, that the Bible and Shakespeare's plays contain frank stories of sexual misconduct. "Sentimentality" concerning sexual affairs has been denounced, and G. B. Shaw has been praised for his very successful efforts to abolish this state of feeling from the consciousness of the present generation of theatre-goers.

All of this argument for "liberality," for "freedom," leaves me unpersuaded, so far as I am personally concerned, not because I am especially puritanical in my reading. I have read many things far more erotic than "Strange Interlude" appears to be, but because I believe the general effect of such a work as this is depressing in its tendency to foster a low and hopeless view of human life and possibilities.

I have read Flaubert's famous story, Madame Bovary, which may well have given O'Neill the motif for "Strange Interlude." One book of that sort is enough for a lifetime. In Madame Bovary, Flaubert takes a set of utterly commonplace people, the central ones being a pretty, selfish, empty-headed wife, her insignificant husband, and her artist paramour, and tells, with much literary grace and delicacy, the wretched story of their relations. In one sense this story is a tragedy, but it is a tragedy without any ennobling moral stimulus. The Bovary family is ruined, to be sure, but such people, the reader feels, were hardly worth saving anyway. The artist goes on unscathed to whatever new adventures may be in store for him. The vice of such a book, the curse of it, lies in its utter lack of any idealism except that of literary expression. The reader despises every character in it.

Let those who, in their efforts to justify such a drama as "Strange Interlude" venture to couple the name of O'Neill with that of Shakespeare, quote from any play of this modern writer a single noble line or name a single noble character. It seems to me that the astounding prevalence of the sex motive, in its grosser forms, in the novels and plays of today is not evidence of intellectual vigor and moral courage on the part of present-day writers, but rather an indication of weakened faith and lowered aspiration for the future of mankind. Is there not a certain insidious danger in the habit of dwelling unnecessarily, even in what we choose to think a purely philosophic frame of mind, on the manifestations of this elemental and invincible passion?

EDWIN H. HALL.  
Cambridge, Oct. 28.

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To the Editor of The Herald:

I note that you play up on the front page the statement of Mrs. Ernest Ludlow, who sailed for England after a five weeks' visit in New England and Canada, that "prohibition is simply a farce in America."

Is not the truth more apt to be presented in statements from Mrs. Margot Asquith and Lady Astor?

On Mrs. Asquith's last visit to America she criticised similarly conditions under prohibition, but later wrote to Dr. C. W. Saleeby as follows:  
"It perhaps is unwise for me to write at all upon prohibition, as during my stay I only saw 'particular kinds of people in the great cosmopolitan cities of the United States who did not represent more than a small stratum of that great community.' This is quite true. I understand since I wrote that I have been wrong and that though there has been a great deal of drink concealed and consumed in the United States, it is infinitely less than before prohibition."

Lady Astor said she had heard it said that the rich in America could get drinks, while the poor could not, but declared that she had not, during her visit to America, seen such a condition herself. She said social workers had told her that the Salvation Army, social societies and churches now had a greatly reduced task as a result of the dry laws.

"When I balance the result, offset the uplifting of the poor and struggling and the salvation which prohibition has brought to many wives and children against the alleged degradation of some of the rich—well, I have no doubt the net result for the country has been good," she continued. "The general sentiment seems to be that it is the rich and not the poor who really get the worst of it. Prohibition in the United States has been a big contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world."

DELCEVARE KING.  
Quincy, Oct. 22.



Horizon.' This has been accomplished in his latest offering, 'Strange Interlude,' which the Theatre Guild has made the most-discussed play in New York. Some see it only as a reactionary use of the old-fashioned 'aside' or 'soliloquy'; but others see deeper into his purpose of giving the Freudian psychology an exposition on the stage. What seems certain is that the realistic drama has received a body-blow. What his characters speak are not only the words that mark the progress of the play's action, but only the thoughts that lie on the surface of the speaker's consciousness, though remaining unexpressed, but many of the unexpressed impulses and feelings that the playwright himself divines. This may seem like an effort to apply the technique of the novel to the use of the stage, but this description is inadequate, for it is declared by some observers that the full effect of the play could not be derived from reading. This is a case where more is asked of the audience than almost ever happens. They must take part in the creative act. They must watch the drama of spoken thoughts as well as the drama of action expressed in words.

—Literary Digest

"The most provocative and interesting event of the season and probably the most significant contribution to the American drama"

—JOHN ANDERSON, N. Y. Journal



"In the play which he calls 'Strange Interlude' Eugene O'Neill has written the finest, the profoundest drama of his entire career, a drama, I believe, that has not been surpassed by any that Europe has given us in recent years and certainly by none that has been produced in America. Into this work he has poured his accumulation of dramatic skill, his mounting ability in the flow and

... them, and the situation is really serious enough to warrant immediate attention. Recently an official survey has been made, but no results are forthcoming. Meanwhile, the demand for immediate enlargement increases every day. The library has been in existence now eight years, and is serving an admirable purpose. In view of the fact that an appropriation has been made by the city council, and that there is contiguous property available, it seems as if the work of enlargement might be promptly inaugurated. The residents of Joffries point and the First Section are entitled to a library that will properly accommodate and meet their needs. If not, Councilor Donovan should give the matter his immediate attention, to the end that the enlargement be made as soon as possible.

... The need for an enlargement of the present First Section branch library and reading room on Webster St., opposite Belmont Sq., should long since have been cared for. The inadequacy of the single room now occupied is apparent at a glance, and it is no reflection on the faithful attendants of the First Section branch, to say that it is not accomplishing its best work. With larger quarters this could be done, and to the satisfaction of the people, and especially the children it caters to. During its eight years of existence the First Section branch has served a good purpose, and with the passage of time this range of human benefit has widened to a remarkable extent which can be materially increased by suitable accommodation. This deficiency, fortunately, can easily be provided for by simply adding to the present size of the branch.

fire of dramatic English, his increasing invention and all the wisdom of life, with all its admixture of hopeful cynicism and hopeless exaltation, that he has garnered since first he set himself to convert the American theatre into something worthy of the attention of intelligent men and women. Here is a play beside which his antecedent work—beside which his 'The Emperor Jones,' 'The Great God Brown' and other more important drama—seems trivial; a play beside which even the more latterly and brilliant 'Marco Millions' pales and beside which the directly previous 'Lazarus Laughed' seems a completely negligible product."

—GEORGE JEAN NATHAN, American Mercury

"One of the most astounding adventures a stage ever held."

—LEONARD HALL, N. Y. Telegram

"... 'Strange Interlude' succeeds in proportion to all that it chances; and, I can only repeat, it chances vastly more than any other play of this generation. It is aware of its danger of being physically overpowering, awkward, morose, anti-climactic—and this awareness makes it all the sturdier, bolder, to trespass and to triumph. ... Innumerable men can set language on fire. It is only the distinguished one among them who can burn it in an altar lamp as high as O'Neill's. 'Marco Millions' and 'Strange Interlude' have made this theatrical season memorable."

—Vanity Fair

"The finest play yet written by an American, and perhaps the most remarkable play of our generation, which should endure, even as any classic is ageless."

—THOMAS VAN DYCKE, N. Y. Telegraph

"With 'Marco Millions' and 'Strange Interlude' the Theatre Guild has again achieved a notable mark and it has rendered a fine service to the theatre-going public in New York in

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

### CENSORED

To the Editor of The Herald:

Oct. 11th I went into our branch library of the Boston Public Library, secured the October Scribner's, and settled myself down for enjoyment of a literary nature. Yet what pleasure undisturbed and undisturbed is there, in this woe of the world? For as I turned the pages of this dignified and honorable magazine, I found some vulgar had cut out from page 370 to 389. Asking one of the librarians if this had been done by some outlaw, I was told that the reason for the mutilation came from headquarters orders of the Boston Public Library.

So this is Boston: the land of the bean and the cod. Where the books are cut up by the censors. And the censors only stopped by the cod.

May they not rest in peace.

CARLYLE SUMMERBELL.

Roslindale, Oct. 11.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

### SMASHING OLD VALUES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

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"The 'smashers of old values' have tremendous cause to congratulate themselves on their huge success, even in supposedly conservative Boston. When our best newspapers devote many columns to contempt and ridicule of the mayor and all who share his standards of decency, when long lists of people who undoubtedly consider themselves respectable appear in the papers 'demanding' that the play be given, when the Vincent girls are announced as assisting at the play, in which the heroine's interest consists in her practice of promiscuity and abortion, certainly American standards are pretty well smashed."

Booth Tarkington says: "A pretended work of art which stimulates the animal part of a spectator is dirt."

Boston, Sept. 28. LOIS CARSON

### A DRAMATIC TEST

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In an unenlightened town of Eastern Europe a play was prohibited on account of its being silly.

It is unfortunate that this method of procedure cannot be accepted in the rest of the world. It would contribute to the mental welfare of both the public and the censors.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

Jamaica Plain, Sept. 28.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

### DANCES, DRAMA, SEX

To the Editor of The Herald:

The college dailies and weeklies are reporting during October "The first dance of the season." The dance is a stimulant to the social life of the college student. If the fraternity is giving a dance, one must plan to attend and look around for a partner. It may be out of the question to invite the "girl friend" or the "boy friend" from home, in which case it means the beginning of new friendships.

How casually and sometimes how light-heartedly these new friendships begin! A sailor has his girl in every port, and a college student has a girl in every college within reach.

In "The Cock-Eyed World," all that one has to recall the names and addresses of girl friends is a book of names and addresses. The telephone is handy; call some one up for the dance. It never was quite so easy to begin a new "affair."

"The Cock-Eyed World," with a girl in the bath tub answering a telephone call for a "date" and saying that she has nothing on, is uncensored by politicians, priests or ministers. It is just a harmless amusing picture of typical youth having "dates" and forgetting all about them, I suppose.

A drama is written which begins in a college town. A romantic girl, the daughter of a professor, meets a college athlete. The professor looks upon it as just one of those "college affairs" easily begun and easily ended. There are other affairs easily begun in the life of this girl. It might have been an amusing comedy if the author believed this was a "Cock-Eyed World." But the author knew that what is so easy to begin is not so easy to discard and forget. The human being is not a mere

animal. The human being has within the mind pages upon which are written indelibly these casual beginnings. They do not cease with the dance. They end only when the dance of life is ended.

There is no comedy for Eugene O'Neill in sex life. There is none of the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" in "Strange Interlude." It is an honest story of sex life, thundering home the truth that from the highest experience of romantic love to the lowest experience of prostitution the experience of the moment is the beginning not the end.

It is not the province of the mayor of Boston to be particularly concerned for the college students in and around Boston. But it is the concern of the churches and the ministers. We believe in teaching the ancient commandments as binding in the world of today. Some ministers try to get at the problem by railing against dancing, movies, theatres and unchaperoned parties. Some have condemned "Strange Interlude" as obscene. What real help is being given to the thousands of college students who during this month of October are beginning at the social functions of the colleges new friendships between those of the opposite sex? What can be said that will help?

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DELCEVARE KING.

Quincy, Oct. 22.





producing these remarkable plays of America's foremost dramatist."  
—The Spur

"The greatest of American plays . . . 'Strange Interlude' has the space and depth, the pauses and vast convolutions of a novel, and also the surprise, the mystery, the physical shock and reality of a play. . . . A rich and wise and beautiful and original and profound and immensely moving play. . . . After covering itself with such glory as 'Strange Interlude,' the American Theatre can say 'Stop, look and listen' to the whole wide world." —ROBERT LITTELL, N. Y. Evening Post

"You can find no play in town more rich in suggestion, more stimulating for discussion, than this strange, beautiful, terrible play." —Drama Calendar

"Most significant drama. A masterly gathering of character studies . . . the reader has something entirely new coming to him when he becomes a spectator." —E. W. OSBORN, N. Y. Evening World

"I would if I could get your private ear and thought you would be interested, strongly, and probably a little wildly, urge attendance of 'Strange Interlude.' . . . The play marks the most significant milestone in the progress of our drama that it has recorded in this generation's day, or is likely to record in the next generation's day." —BURNS MANTLE, N. Y. Daily News

"Put us all in debt to the Theatre Guild." —J. BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

"It gives something—some depth, some solidity—which no play has ever had, and its strange method does make possible a kind of virtue new to dramatic art. . . . Without the many innovations of O'Neill's method this particular story could not be told, these particular effects could not be obtained

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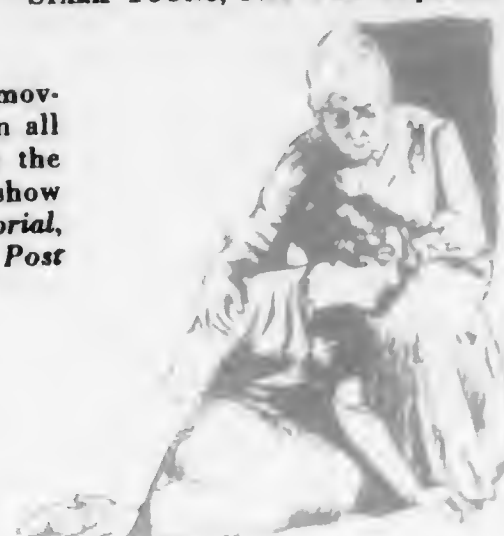
upon the stage, and he has, therefore, conquered a new province for the theatre. 'Strange Interlude' is Mr. O'Neill's best play and it has received by far the best—the 'rightest'—production which his plays have ever received." —JOSEPH WOOD KAUTCH, The Nation

"A complete and agitating drama, brilliantly acted and produced." —PERCY HAMMOND, N. Y. Herald-Tribune

"An overwhelming milestone in the American theatre. It stretches the range of modern English drama to a wide, rich, new limit, the range in subtlety of motivation and themes, in complexity of feeling, in modernity of subject-matter, in intellectual candor, and in the degree attained of that combination, necessary in good dramatic writing, of typicality and underscoring with particularization and individual creation—I mean the sense of a type that is an individual and an individual in whom the type is implicit and contagious. Such frankness and closeness in feeling, such venturing in poetic inclination and statement, such technical courage and obstinacy, and such a will to force into drama stronger substance of ideas, a more immediate and necessary thought, has a tremendous significance." —STARK YOUNG, The New Republic

"An extraordinarily moving experience and all in all quite the greatest thing the American theatre can show the world." —Editorial, N. Y. Evening Post

"The outstanding American drama of last season and this." —Judge



## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

### CENSORED

To the Editor of The Herald:

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A drama is written which begins in a college town. A romantic girl, the daughter of a professor, meets a college athlete. The professor looks upon it as just one of those "college affairs" easily begun and easily ended. There are other affairs easily begun in the life of this girl. It might have been an amusing comedy if the author believed this was a "Cock-Eyed World." But the author knew that what is so easy to begin is not so easy to discard and forget. The human being is not a mere

animal. The human being has within the mind pages upon which are written indelibly these casual beginnings. They do not cease with the dance. They end only when the dance of life is ended.

There is no comedy for Eugene O'Neill in sex life. There is none of the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" in "Strange Interlude." It is an honest story of sex life, thundering home the truth that from the highest experience of romantic love to the lowest experience of prostitution the experience of the moment is the beginning not the end.

It is not the province of the mayor of Boston to be particularly concerned for the college students in and around Boston. But it is the concern of the churches and the ministers. We believe in teaching the ancient commandments as binding in the world of today. Some ministers try to get at the problem by railing again dancing, movies, theatres and unchaperoned parties. Some have condemned "Strange Interlude" as obscene. What real help is being given to the thousands of college students who during this month of October are beginning at the social functions of the colleges new friendships between those of the opposite sex? What can be said that will help?

It can be said "What you do during these months and years will remain with you all your life. The consequences of casual contacts are incalculable." That may mean something, or it may mean nothing.

Are parents content with these platitudes? Instead of condemning "Strange Interlude" would it not be a more wholesome attitude toward sex life if ministers should recommend to the parents of college students to take the time to read and to discuss with their young people this terrific drama? Which is the right attitude toward sex experience, the comedy of "The Cock-Eyed World" or the tragic consequences of "A Strange Interlude"?

Who will deny that what is true for each character of the drama is irrefragably true for every human being: the sex experience of the moment is not the end; it is the beginning for mind and memory, moulding future years. —EGBERT W. A. JENKINSON.  
Methuen, Oct. 18.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, DEC 19, 1929

### AUTHOR PROPOSES CIVIL SERVICE FOR CENSORS

A bill providing that "any person acting as censor of either books, plays, pictures, music or dancing for the Commonwealth, or any county, city or town, shall first pass a Civil Service examination," was filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by Senator Henry Parkman for Elliot H. Paul, an author.

Proposed legislation affecting censorship of books and plays designed "to protect public morals without jeopardizing education or amusement," is contained in Mr. Paul's petition.

Under "the standard Binet intelligence test for mentally 15 years, general information and language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library."

## THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1929

### FROM PROF. HALL

To the Editor of The Herald:

Can anything new, on either side, be said concerning such a book or play as "Strange Interlude"? Possibly not, but I do not remember that any of the numerous correspondents who have discussed this topic in your columns have uttered exactly the sentiment which has prevented me from caring to read the book or see the play. Many people whose taste and morals it would be presumptuous in one to criticize have read or seen this drama, and have felt themselves justified—some have professed to be edited by the experience.

It has been pointed out, over and over again, that the Bible and Shakespeare's plays contain frank stories of sexual misconduct. "Sentimentality" concerning sexual affairs has been denounced, and G. B. Shaw has been praised for his very successful efforts to abolish this state of feeling from the consciousness of the present generation of theatre-goers.

All of this argument for "liberality," for "freedom," leaves me unpersuaded, so far as I am personally concerned, not because I am especially puritanical in my reading. I have read many things far more erotic than "Strange Interlude" appears to be, but because I believe the general effect of such work as this is depressing in its tendency to foster a low and hopeless view of human life and possibilities.

I have read Flaubert's famous story, Madame Bovary, which may well have given O'Neill the motif for "Strange Interlude." One book of that sort is enough for a lifetime. In Madame Bovary, Flaubert takes a set of utterly commonplace people, the central ones being a pretty, selfish, empty-headed wife, her insignificant husband, and her artist paramour, and tells, with much literary grace and delicacy, the wretched story of their relations. In one sense this story is a tragedy, but it is a tragedy without any ennobling moral stimulus. The Bovary family is ruined, to be sure, but such people, the reader feels, were hardly worth saving anyway. The artist goes on unscathed to whatever new adventures may be in store for him. The vice of such a book, the curse of it, lies in its utter lack of any idealism except that of literary expression. The reader despises every character in it.

Let those who, in their efforts to justify such a drama as "Strange Interlude" venture to couple the name of O'Neill with that of Shakespeare, quote from any play of this modern writer a single noble line or name a single noble

character. It seems to me that the astounding prevalence of the sex motive, in its grosser forms, in the novels and plays of today is not evidence of intellectual vigor and moral courage on the part of present-day writers, but rather an indication of weakened faith and lowered aspiration for the future of mankind. Is there not a certain insidious danger in the habit of dwelling unnecessarily, even in what we choose to think a purely philosophic frame of mind, on the manifestations of this elemental and ineradicable passion?

EDWIN H. HALL.  
Cambridge, Oct. 28.

### CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY

To the Editor of The Herald:

I note that you play up on the front page the statement of Mrs. Ernest Ludlow, who sailed for England after a five weeks' visit in New England and Canada, that "prohibition is simply a farce in America."

Is not the truth more apt to be presented in statements from Mrs. Margot Asquith and Lady Astor?

On Mrs. Asquith's last visit to America she criticized similarly conditions under prohibition, but later wrote to Dr. C. W. Sateby as follows:

"It perhaps is unwise for me to write at all upon prohibition, as during my stay I only saw 'particular kinds of people in the great cosmopolitan cities of the United States who did not represent more than a small stratum of that great community.' This is quite true. I understand since I wrote that I have been wrong and that though there has been a great deal of drink concealed and consumed in the United States, it is infinitely less than before prohibition."

Lady Astor said she had heard it said that the rich in America could get drinks, while the poor could not, but declared that she had not, during her visit to America, seen such a condition herself. She said social workers had told her that the Salvation Army, social societies and churches now had a greatly reduced task as a result of the dry laws.

"When I balance the result, offset the uplifting of the poor and struggling and the salvation which prohibition has brought to many wives and children against the alleged degradation of some of the rich—well, I have no doubt, the net result for the country has been good," she continued. "The general sentiment seems to be that it is the rich and not the poor who really get the worst of it. Prohibition in the United States has been a big contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world."

DELCEVARE KING.  
Quincy, Oct. 22.



## Quincy Theatre

Quincy, Mass.

EVENINGS ONLY  
at 5:30 Sharp

Dinner intermission from 7:40 to 9:00  
Final Curtain at 11.

Late arrivals are seated only  
during intermissions.

To insure prompt restaurant  
service in the limited time  
allotted for the dinner inter-  
mission it is suggested that  
patrons should make their  
dinner reservations in ad-  
vance.

### Now Playing

Mail Orders Now

Prices:

\$4.40, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.65, \$1.00



serious enough to warrant immediate attention. Recently an official survey has been made, but no results are forthcoming. Meanwhile, the demand for immediate enlargement increases every day. The library has been in existence now eight years, and is serving an admirable purpose. In view of the fact that an appropriation has been made by the city council, and that there is contiguous property available, it seems as if the work of enlargement might be promptly inaugurated. The residents of Jeffries point and the First Section are entitled to a library that will properly accommodate and meet their needs. If not, Councilor Donovan should give the matter his immediate attention, to the end that the enlargement be made as soon as possible.

The need for an enlargement of the present First Section branch library and reading room on Webster St. opposite Belmont Sq., should long since have been cared for. The inadequacy of the single room now occupied is apparent at a glance, and it is no reflection on the faithful attendants of the First Section branch, to say that it is not accomplishing its best work. With larger quarters this could be done, and to the satisfaction of the people, and especially the children it caters to. During its eight years of existence the First Section branch has served a good purpose, and with the passage of time this range of human benefit has widened to a remarkable extent which can be materially increased by suitable accommodation. This deficiency, fortunately, can easily be provided for by simply adding to the present size of the branch.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1929

### CENSORED

To the Editor of The Herald:

Oct. 11th I went into our branch library of the Boston Public Library, secured the October Scribner's, and settled myself down for enjoyment of a literary nature. Yet what pleasure unadulterated and undefiled is there, in this woe-filled world? For as I turned the pages of this dignified and honorable magazine, I found some vandals had cut out from page 370 to 389. Asking one of the librarians if this had been done by some outlaw, I was told that the reason for the mutilation came from headquarters orders of the Boston Public Library.

So this is Boston: the land of the bean and the cod. Where the books are cut up by the censors. And the censors only stopped by the cod.

May they not rest in peace.

CARLYLE SUMMERBELL.  
Roslindale, Oct. 11.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

### SMASHING OLD VALUES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

After all the widespread discussion of the "Strange Interlude" incident in Boston, someone has at last hit the bull's-eye! Dr. William Stidger states that in his opinion the movement of which such plays are a part "has back of it the objective of establishing a new moral code of American life." There is no luck of confirmation of this in the writings of our Communists themselves. Michael Gold, Communist editor of the Communist magazine The New Masses of which O'Neill is contributing editor, says in that periodical: "We are volunteers helping to create a new table of values—smashers of the old values." There you have it. Many of those who are enemies of our Government and our civilization, confirm this, believing rightly enough that to make us a nation of degenerates would be for them a long step toward victory, as they could then mold the proletariat according to their desires. They believe, too, that the theater is the greatest propaganda agency in existence. Who can question that through degrading plays, movies and books, the standards of the American people have been lowered in recent years to a degree almost unbelievable?

The "smashers of old values" have tremendous cause to congratulate themselves on their huge success, even in supposedly conservative Boston. When our best newspapers devote many columns to contempt and ridicule of the mayor and all who share his standards of decency, when long lists of people who undoubtedly consider themselves respectable appear in the papers "demanding" that the play be given, when the Vincent girls are announced as assisting at the play, in which the heroine's interest consists in her practice of promiscuity and abortion, certainly American standards are pretty well smashed!

Booth Tarkington says: "A pretended work of art which stimulates the animal part of a spectator is dirt."

Boston, Sept. 28. LOIS CARSON

### A DRAMATIC TEST

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In an unenlightened town of Eastern Europe a play was prohibited on account of its being silly.

It is unfortunate that this method of procedure cannot be accepted in the rest of the world. It would contribute to the mental welfare of both the public and the censors.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY  
Jamaica Plain, Sept. 28.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

### DANCES, DRAMA, SEX

To the Editor of The Herald:

The college dailies and weeklies are reporting during October "The first dance of the season." The dance is a stimulant to the social life of the college student. If the fraternity is giving a dance, one must plan to attend and look around for a partner. It may be out of the question to invite the "girl friend" or the "boy friend" from home, in which case it means the beginning of new friendships.

How casually and sometimes how light-heartedly these new friendships begin! A sailor has his girl in every port, and a college student has a girl in every college within reach.

In "The Cock-Eyed World," all that one has to recall the names and addresses of girl friends is a book of names and addresses. The telephone is handy; call some one up for the dance. It never was quite so easy to begin a new "affair."

"The Cock-Eyed World," with a girl in the bath tub answering a telephone call for a "date" and saying that she has nothing on, is uncensored by politicians, priests or ministers. It is just a harmless amusing picture of typical youth having "dates" and forgetting all about them, I suppose.

A drama is written which begins in a college town. A romantic girl, the daughter of a professor, meets a college athlete. The professor looks upon it as just one of those "college affairs" easily begun and easily ended. There are other affairs easily begun in the life of this girl. It might have been an amusing comedy if the author believed this was a "Cock-Eyed World." But the author knew that what is so easy to begin is not so easy to discard and forget. The human being is not a mere

animal. The human being has within the mind pages upon which are written indelible these casual beginnings. They do not cease with the dance. They end only when the dance of life is ended.

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On Mrs. Asquith's last visit to America she criticised similarly conditions under prohibition, but later wrote to Dr. C. W. Slesby as follows:

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DELCEVARE KING.  
Quincy, Oct. 22.



# THE MORAL CYCLE

By T. N. CARVER

Now that the tempest in a teapot which raged for a time over the question of censorship has subsided, it is time to consider the deeper significance of that episode. It is a general fact, universally recognized, that moral attitudes change from time to time. It is also a fact, not so generally recognized, that these changes are not always in the same direction. Attitudes change, and then change back again, so that one change reverses the other and, in a sense, cancels it. They who like the change which is taking place at the moment call it progress or some other high sounding name. They who dislike it call it decadence or some other disagreeable name. When the change reverses itself they who called the previous movement progressive call the present one decadent, etc.

Just now the movement is distinctly in the direction of greater freedom (or laxity) in matters of sex. Erotic novels and plays are only surface indications of that deeper current. Sex taboos are giving way to greater frankness (or shamelessness), both verbal and actual, both theoretical and practical, in such matters. The superiority of fire is now on the side of those who favor the change. They who oppose it have to duck into their trenches if they would escape the barrage of ridicule which is aimed at them.

The emotional horror once felt (or expressed) toward freedom (or looseness) in sex is now giving way to a more rational attitude. Instead of thinking of adultery as wrong in itself, the more sophisticated are coming to look at it as something to be considered on its merits. Excessive or indiscreet indulgence, like excessive or indiscreet indulgence in tobacco, liquor or narcotics, is of course condemned. Such excess or indiscretion is, of course, bad form and not to be committed by really nice people. But, as for being wrong in itself, that is a survival of Victorianism!

There have been numerous periods of this kind, preceded and followed by waves of what it is now popular to call puritanism. It is highly probable that there will be another revival (or recrudescence) of puritanism after the present movement has spent itself. It will be a period in which the superiority of fire will be on the other side, when the advocates of sex freedom will have to duck into their trenches to escape the barrage of ridicule aimed at them, when they themselves will scarcely be able to avoid a sheepish grin when they attempt to identify art with eroticism.

The last wave of this kind reached its height in the middle of what is called the Victorian period. Dean Inge has reminded the deriders of that period that it was a great era. Except in the field of physical science and the mechanic arts, the present period has done nothing so well as it was done in that period. One may go further and add that the brains and the virtue of the Old World were largely shot away by the World War, as those of our South were shot away by the Civil War. This has left the balance of intellectual and moral power in the hands of the shallow and the characterless. But races seem to have ways of renewing themselves. The balance of power is therefore likely to return to the deeper thinking and better disciplined elements of Europe and America as it has already returned to those elements in our Southern States since the decadence following the Civil War.

Dean Inge, of course, does not imply that the achievements of the Victorian period were the results of puritanism. It is not to be inferred that the present dominance of the cheap and lawless in art, literature, and social philosophy is the result of libertinism. It is worth suggesting, however, that we of the present period should not be too cocksure of our own intellectual and moral preeminence.

The last preceding wave of laxity seems to have reached its height in England and America just before the Wesleyan revivals. The last one before that came in with the Restoration. They all, together with their Puritan reactions, suggest that a study of moral cycles may yield as good results as recent studies of business cycles—which isn't saying much.

# HIGH COURT TO RULE ON BOOKS

Publisher of "American Tragedy" Appeals \$300 Fine by Judge Hayes

## WANTS FULL TEXT SUBMITTED TO JURY

The Massachusetts supreme court will determine the controversial issue of book censorship, under existing statute laws, as a result of the exceptions to rulings of Judge Hayes in the superior court, taken by Donald S. Fricke, New York publisher of Theodore Dreiser's "An American Tragedy."

Fricke, originally found guilty in municipal court of making a sale of an obscene book to L. Daniel J. Hines of the police department, and fined \$100, appealed and was convicted by a jury in Suffolk superior court, April 18. He was fined \$300 when the case came up for disposition yesterday afternoon by Judge Hayes, who granted a stay of sentence that the issue may be submitted to the supreme court.

### FILES HERE FOR SENTENCE

The particularly relevant issue is whether a book is to be judged by its complete text or by alleged objectionable or obscene sentences or paragraphs. Judge Hayes ruled during the trial in April that the reading to the jury of alleged obscene passages complied with state laws and he refused the demand of counsel for Fricke to force the submission of the entire text to the jury. It has been the contention of Fricke that the book in question should not be judged by excerpts.

Yesterday Fricke flew from New York to appear before Judge Hayes late in the afternoon. Asst. Dist. Atty. Frederick Doyle, in moving for sentence, asked that the publisher be sent to jail, and argued that his sole motive in challenging the validity of the censorship system in effect in Boston was to increase the sales of Dreiser's book. He asserted that Fricke had used Boston as a broadcasting medium to stimulate sales and that neither probation nor a fine would be adequate punishment.

Mr. Doyle admitted that the district attorney and unquestionably judges of lower courts are interested in the determination of the censorship controversy and he recalled the refusal of Dist. Atty. Foley to act as book censor or to allow any attacks of his office to exercise such authority.

Atty. Thomas D. Lavalley ridiculed the contentions of the assistant district attorney and told Judge Hayes that while the court was considering the case, a public meeting, presided over by ex-Mayor Peters and attended by very many prominent citizens, was providing opportunity for a discussion of the need of changes in the censorship laws.

DECEMBER 5, 1929

# Speakers Attack Law Banning Books By Reason of Isolated Paragraphs

The Massachusetts law which makes it possible for a book to be banned because of indecent or obscene passages was bitterly attacked yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in Perkins hall, Boylston street, under auspices of the Massachusetts committee for the revision of the book law.

Edward A. Weeks, Jr., chairman of the committee, presided, and the speakers were former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, of Boston; Dr. Abraham Myerson, psychiatrist and professor of neurology at Tufts medical school, and the Rev. Spence Burton of the Cowley Fathers of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Bowdoin street.

Mr. Weeks in his introductory remarks said there is something unsound and unjust about a law which enables a book to be judged by "isolated" passages or words.

Former Mayor Peters said, "We have a step to take beyond the correction of

the statute, and that is to educate the public as to what forms of literature or types of books are acceptable to good taste, and what forms tend to injure the morals or minds of youth and should properly be suppressed."

Fr. Burton said there are undoubtedly "dirty books" but there are also "dirty sneaks" who set themselves up as censors under an appearance of "spiritual snobbery." "We do not need any amateur auxiliary to the police force of Boston, for which I have the greatest respect," he said.

Dr. Myerson said that inquiry among criminals had revealed to him that these men do not read forbidden books or "liberal" magazines, but read only the sentimental stories depicting "the kind of life which has no blood in it and does not treat of sex or the facts of life."

## CENSORSHIP

The effort to obtain the needed revision of our book censorship law is to be renewed at the coming session of the General Court. The new bill is sponsored by Representative Henry L. Shattuck and backed by more than 150 of the responsible and outstanding citizens of the State—such churchmen as Bishop Slattery and Dr. Stafford, such educators as Bliss Perry and President Mary E. Woolley, such librarians as C. F. D. Belden, such lawyers as Robert Dodge and Andrew J. Peters, and others equally eminent in the professions and the service of the public. This is not the wild proposal of half-informed individuals who have slight interest in the general welfare. The bill represents the efforts, covering many months, of a Massachusetts Citizens Committee, whose members have studied their problem from every angle.

The sole purpose, of course, is to prevent the banning of a book or a pamphlet because of a single word or sentence or paragraph or page, and to require that the context shall be considered in making a judgment. The immediate problem is to provide a formula of words which shall accomplish that purpose and shall merit the support of all the parties properly interested. The present law brings under the ban any book "containing language which is obscene, indecent or impure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth." Nobody has proposed the elimination of the phrase about the corruption of youthful morals.

Two substitutes for the phrase "containing language which is obscene" have been examined. The Committee proposes that this shall be changed so as to make an explicit requirement that the entire context shall be considered in the judging of a book. This would read: " . . . a book which, considered as a whole, is obscene."

The other alternative was to reduce the phrase to this very simple form: " . . . a book which is obscene. . . ." The Committee rejected the latter reading on the ground that it is ambiguous and would require a court decision for its application in any instance. There are Federal Court decisions which interpret "is obscene" as meaning "containing obscenity," and as a book with a single obscene word or phrase contains obscenity this wording in practical effect would leave the situation just where it is now.

The absurdities of the present situation many times have been emphasized. We have a censorship of intimidation and threat. A bad law is interpreted literally by private parties and the courts are not called upon for actual decisions. Judges and juries do not pass upon the books we ban. They are removed from the shelves by the booksellers upon notice by some agent or officer that various passages are deemed objectionable. The rest of the world looks on in amazement and jeers and we endure a small amount of the sort of advertising that does the city harm. Let us now examine this new proposal from every point of view and see if it ought not to command the support of the people and of their representatives in our law-making body.

# JUDGMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

An Immoral Phrase! Ban the Whole Book!



BY CARL ROSE

# SAYS TEACHING ADULTS IN U. S. LAGS

Expert Declares Europe Leads in Educating Grown-ups

Declaring that "Americans are particularly liable to consider themselves completely educated if they have finished high school or even grammar school," Miss Hilda Smith, director of the committee on affiliated summer schools for women workers in industry, at a luncheon yesterday given in her honor at the Women's City Club, also said the United States is far behind Europe in the development of adult education.

"All over the world the adult education movement has had a mushroom growth since the war. Adult education must be related to life, it must come down to brass tacks. It must go on throughout life, and simplicity must be the keynote of adult education, especially for workers," she added.

"In this country public night schools fulfill many of the functions of the workers' schools abroad, but there is still much room for development of schools which more nearly fit the workers' needs," she pointed out.

Other speakers included Arthur Morgan, president of Antioch College; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the public library; James A. Moyer, university extension service; Mrs. Rose Norwood, Trade Union College.

Miss Frances G. Curtis, president of the club, presided at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the subcommittee on education, of which Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker is chairman.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1929

### AN OLD, WELL-KNOWN STORY

[From the Syracuse Herald]

A Boston bookstore has been fined \$300 for the sale of "An American Tragedy," Theodore Dreiser's famous novel. The result will, of course, be widespread ridicule of the literary censorship under which the Boston court censorship under penalty. In central New York, the news can be read with special interest and astonishment, owing to the origin of Dreiser's romance—a work much overrated in the literary sense.

Mr. Dreiser was one of the newspaper reporters at the memorable trial in Herkimer (former Justice Devendorf) presiding of Chester K. Gillette for the drowning of Grace Brown in Big Moose Lake. The tragedy and its distressing circumstances supplied him with the chief material for his once "best seller." In the development of his ready-made plot he displayed more business sense than literary skill. In other words, his exploit was principally notable as a practical application in a celebrated case of

the time-honored Byronic maxim that "truth is always stranger than fiction." The book transcript therefore sold itself, without much regard to its literary workmanship. This, however, is not said with any view to disparaging the better exhibitions of Dreiser's talents.

The point of present interest hereabouts is that after four or five years' widespread circulation throughout the United States, the book version of the tragic story of a young man from Cortland and his pitiful double victim is now branded with the stamp of outlawry by a magistrate in what was once America's most brilliant literary center. This startling news will produce two effects in central New York. Some of our older fellow citizens will be consolence-stricken by the reflection that they read every word of the published proceedings of the Gillette trial about twenty-four years ago. Others will be only amazed or amused by the revelation of Boston's compulsory sensitiveness or delicacy. But we should say that the latter class will outnumber the former by about a thousand to one.



# Propose New Law on Book Censorship

Citizens Committee's Bill to Be Introduced by Representative Shattuck

Wide in Scope

Would Allow Court to Consider Whole of Objectionable Volume

By Karl Schriftgiesser

A revised censorship law, designed to meet the approval of the public, the bookseller and the guardians of Massachusetts morals, and endorsed by a distinguished committee of citizens, will be filed with the Legislature next week by Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston. Under this revision, it is pointed out by the committee, no book of "manifest pornography" will escape the eye of the law, but every book, when adjudged in court, will be judged as a whole and not, as under the present law, by isolated passages.

Known as the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for the Revision of the Book Law, this group of prominent men and women from all over the State have been studying the censorship situation in Boston for the past year. They have at last evolved a proposed statute that they hope will solve what they call "the distressing situation which has brought the ridicule of the entire civilized world upon the city of Boston." Recognizing the need of legal control of printed matter for the protection of youth, they nevertheless also recognize that with the changing times the book law needs revision. Acting insofar as possible upon the assumption that no law should be introduced favoring an interested group by itself but that whatever change is made should favor the greatest number of people. The proposed law reads as follows:

**The New Law**  
Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which, considered as a whole, is obscene, indecent or impure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives, or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000.

A statement issued today by Edward A. Weeks, chairman of the committee, reads:

"For a quarter of a century censorship of books in Boston has been a subject of study by many thoughtful people. For some time the present law, which had worked effectively in ridding the State of manifest pornography, was believed adequate. But within the past few years a wave of censorship, which seemed prompted more by hysteria than by common sense, swept from the shelves of Boston bookstores sixty-five volumes. Among them were many of the best efforts of the leading writers of the world. In one instance at least a bookseller was called into court and because of this it became apparent that the law so works that a single isolated passage in a book, if allegedly obscene apart from the text, is sufficient to bar the entire book.

**Result of Wide Study**  
"When this interpretation of the statute became common knowledge hundreds of people began to realize the futility of

the statute. They realized that a law designed to protect youth from indecent literature was working to prevent mature minds from reading books recognized all over the world as sincere pieces of literature. They then saw that the only way a revision of the book law was not a demand for a piece of special legislation to protect the bookseller alone, but that it was a demand to inject commonsense into an outworn statute that was not alone making Boston ridiculous outside but that was making it ridiculous even to the most conservative element inside.

"With this in mind the committee was formed to study the situation. Many proposed changes were considered, thrashed out, rejected. Inasmuch as it was clear that any book should be judged as a whole and not in part, and that a bad book judged as a whole was just as objectionable as a book judged upon objectionable passages, it was eventually decided that the revision of the statute should make it clear that the whole book must be considered.

"At first it was thought that the change should read, 'Whoever imports, etc., a book which is obscene, indecent and improper should be in violation of the statute. But research revealed precedents in Federal law and other State legislation held that even if the law did so read it was not essential to study the whole book. It was then that the present proposed revision was framed, specifically setting forth the necessity to judge a book as a whole and not by single passages. Such a law would not let loose a flood of manifest pornography, nor would it bar a serious study, or novel, or play in which there might be frank scenes essential to the whole book. Thus it was felt that the distressing situation which has brought the ridicule of the entire civilized world upon Boston would be removed without weakening a law essentially necessary.

**Watch and Ward Out**  
"Mr. Caulkins of the Watch and Ward Society stated in a press interview that in all cases of judging a book, it must, as it now does, study the entire book. Despite this tacit admission the Watch and Ward Society will not endorse this bill, although several ministers, including Bishop Slattery, do.

"It was felt by the committee that a revision such as the one using the 'which is' phrase was obscure in its meaning. After consulting several legal authorities it was decided that the clear, well-defined law, entirely lacking in need for judicial interpretation was the one and only revision which should go before the General Court this winter. Therefore the law quoted above will be filed with the Legislature by Representative Henry L. Shattuck during the coming week."

A partial list of the ministers, editors, educators, and men and women in public life are the following:

**The Committee**  
Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Bishop of Massachusetts; Rabbi Harry Levi, Dean Philomen Sturges of St. Paul's Cathedral; Father Spencer Burton; Dr. George H. Spencer, secretary Massachusetts Bible Society; Rev. E. Talmadge Root; Rev. George Lyman Payne; Rev. Samuel A. Elliot; Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register; former Mayor Andrew J. Peters; Charles F. Belden; Grafton Cushing; George R. Nutter; Alfred R. Shrigley, assistant attorney general; Harry Russell, Central Labor Union; Lawrence Dodge; John L. Hall; Frederick M. Jones; Third National Bank, Springfield; Ashton L. Carr, State Street Trust Co.; Carl Dreyfus; Hugh Bancroft; Isaac R. Webber; Allen Pittman; Reginald Washburn, Worcester; Dr. John B. Hawes; Dr. Tracy Putnam; Dr. Abraham Myerson; Dr. George R. Minot; Dr. Lincoln Davis; M. A. DeWolfe Howe; Philip Hale; H. Addington Bruce; Allen French; Walter Pritchard Eaton; Professor Bliss Perry; Professor John Livingston Lowes; Langdon Warner; Professor F. W. Taussig; Professor Charles Hall Grandgent; Professor Samuel Elliot Morison; Professor Zachariah Chafee, Jr.; President William E. Neilson of Smith College; President Mary E. Woolley; Dr. Alfred E. Stearns; President Ellen Fitz Pendleton; Professor Vida Scudder; Dr. Arthur D. Little; President John A. Cousens; Professor A. Kingsley Porter; President Arthur Stanley Pease; Edgar Sedgwick; Alfred R. McIntyre; Herbert F. Jenkins; Ferris Grenslie; Edwin Francis Edgett; Robert L. O'Brien; Kent Knowlton; Lowell Couric-Citizen; Dr. William Healey; Mrs. Eva Whiting; White; Henry L. Bowles; Springfield Republican; Cooper Gay, New Bedford Standard; Mrs. John F. Moors; Mrs. Courtney Baylor; Miss Marion L. Spencer; Stockton Raymond, Children's Welfare Society; Mrs. Roland M. Baker; Mrs. Ronald Lynde; Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Mrs. William Z. Ripley; Mrs. Henry D. Tudor; Mrs. George Hoague; Mrs. Arthur Rotch; Mrs. Carl L. Watson; and Orra L. Stone.

## Whole Book—or a Part?

Regarding the effort of a distinguished committee of citizens to secure a change of the Massachusetts book censorship statute, the Boston Post of this morning makes a significant statement. "The change in the law proposed by the committee," says our friendly contemporary, "is really directed against the interpretation of the present law by the courts." Although this editorial statement itself requires careful interpretive analysis before it can be properly understood by the average reader, still we must say that the Post's contention seems to us substantially correct. There are, it is true, no words in the existing statute which unambiguously give definite, exact and unambiguous instructions that a book shall be considered obscene if it contains any single passage which seems to a jury obscene. The makers of the statute left this question open.

That being the case, it becomes necessary regarding this law, as sooner or later it becomes necessary regarding every other law that ever was written, to look to the records of our courts in order to see how the courts have decided any questions which, under the statute itself, are left open. In this instance, the decision as given by the Supreme Judicial Court some twenty years ago seems to determine the matter in a most definite and positive fashion. We refer to the case of Commonwealth vs. Buckley (200 Mass. 346), which is commonly accepted as the ruling case, and which involved the notorious but second-rate novel "Three Weeks." Here the defendant had asked the trial judge to rule, among other points raised, that "The jury have a right to consider the whole of the contents of the book in determining whether the parts referred to come within the description of the indictment."

The trial judge refused such a ruling, and instructed the jury in his charge: "It makes no difference what the object in writing this book was, or what its whole tone is, if these pages that are complained of, the language that is set out in the bill of particulars, is in your mind obscene, impure, indecent, and manifestly tending to the corruption of youth, then you must find a verdict of guilty." And the Supreme Court, having heard the case on appeal, said, "We see no error in the manner in which the court dealt with any of the [defendant's] requests."

Now, in this case, the courts merely did their level best to discover and define what the true intent and effect of the existing Massachusetts censorship law was regarding the issue whether a book shall or shall not be condemned if it contains any single passage or passages which, taken alone, a jury considers obscene. And the courts determined that this was the intent and effect of the existing statute. That being so, the statute has this force and effect quite as certainly and just as precisely as though it contained definite language of its own determining the issue. And the statute will have this force and effect, unless it is either changed by the Legislature or reinterpreted, in a different sense, by the Supreme Court. In the light of this inescapable truth, it is, we think, folly to try to show that the distinguished committee of citizens who are now engaged in endeavoring to secure a change of the existing statute are, as the Post seeks to suggest, merely tilting at a windmill. The committee is seeking a change of the statute because it now has a legal force and effect of precisely the kind which the committee declares it does—namely, that under the Massachusetts law both the Bible and any set of the works of William Shakespeare might at any time be banned because each unquestionably contains passages which, taken alone, are objectionable.

## CENSORSHIP AGAIN

To the fact (1) that Professor Julian Coolidge has resigned from the Watch and Ward Directorate, add these prior facts: (2) Enrollment for the Harvard House which he is to supervise proceeds sluggishly, while the applications for the other House in charge of Professor Greenough are numerous; (3) a Watch and Ward agent cajoled the Dunster Book Shop in Cambridge into obtaining for him by special order a nasty book which has formed the basis for a successful prosecution; (4) a member of Professor Coolidge's family is actively aiding the Dirs. We do not know what the implication of these four factors is, and we are thrown back on the familiar query of the immortal Holmes: "What do you make of this, Watson?" Professor Coolidge's explanation is direct and specific. He is too busy to continue to serve. However, the statement is so brief that one hesitates whether to describe him as Emersonian in his restraint or to wonder whether the Cambridge and academic branch of the family is emulating the Northampton and political branch.

It is charged, in the case to which we have referred, that a Watch and Ward agent persuaded the book dealer to obtain a volume which was not on sale there, was not even in stock, and was to be had only by special order mailed to the publisher. The Watch and Ward Society is understood to defend this practice of beguiling a dealer into obtaining a questionable volume. We doubt that the public, however, will approve of such a measure. Perhaps it stops short of that kind of "entrapment" which the courts condemn, but it seems highly reprehensible on the part of a society which aims to improve the general morals of the community. We hope that the procedure in the case of the Dunster Book Shop is not typical.

In justice to Professor Coolidge it should be said that the explanation offered by Godfrey L. Cabot of the Watch and Ward Society has to do only with the character of the book, not the character of the methods employed to force a sale. We cannot imagine Professor Coolidge approving tactics of this kind. To condemn a nasty book is one thing. To induce dirty methods of obtaining evidence is another.

Somebody, perhaps, must be a Paul Pry of literature, but the son of man faces so many temptations that the "planting" of new ones is repugnant to the ordinary person's sense of decency. The harmful effects of one objectionable book on the community—especially a sophisticated college community—are far less than the damage done to the publisher, the reading public, free speech, and the good name of Boston by underhand methods of obtaining evidence.

## DAILY RECORD, Thursday

December 19, 1929

## FUES BILL FOR CENSORING SPICY BOOKS

A bill to "raise the standard of censorship and of culture" in Massachusetts was yesterday filed in the Senate on petition of Elliot H. Paul, Boston author, by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr.

The proposed act first calls for civil service examinations for censors of books, plays, pictures, music and dancing, the examination to include the standard Binet intelligence tests for mentality of 18 years, and general information and language tests, similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library.

In addition, each censorship candidate would be required to "submit to the State Department of Health satisfactory evidence of experience."

Section 2 of the bill provides that "in cases where the author or publisher of a book alleged to be unlawful or improper, reside in the commonwealth, either or both of them shall be prosecuted and in such case no bookseller, proprietor or employee of a book store shall be prosecuted."

Another section would require the attorney general to take steps to secure prosecution for improper use of the mails, when a book shall be held by a court to be unlawful or indecent.

The petitioner gave his address as 64 Pemberton sq., Boston.

# Author's Bill Demands Brain Test for Censors

Elliot H. Paul's Plan, Backed by Parkman, Requires Book Banners to Have at Least 18-Year-Old Minds

Ability to pass intelligence tests will be necessary requisites of censors in this state if the Legislature acts favorably on a bill filed at the State House today.

## PREPARED BY AUTHOR

Elliot H. Paul, author, who gives his address as 64 Pemberton square, is the author of the latest censorship act which would throw out practically all parts of the statute now having to do with "protection" of the morals of youth and force censors to qualify for their jobs.

The bill was filed with the clerk of the Senate today by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr. If it follows the normal course it will go before the committee on legal affairs for public hearing, after which a report either favorable or against it will be submitted to the Legislature.

Paul is now at his cabin in Maine, where he is at work, but is expected to return to Boston to appear at the hearing and there argue for his proposed legislation.

## TO IMPROVE CULTURE

The bill follows: "An act to raise the standard of censorship and of culture in the commonwealth.

"Section 1.—Any person acting as censor, or other bookseller, plays, pictures, music or dancing, for the commonwealth, or any county, city or town

thereof, shall first pass a civil service examination including the standard Binet intelligence test for mentality of 18 years, general information and language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library, and shall submit to the state department of health satisfactory evidence of normal sex experience.

"Section 2.—In cases where the author or publisher of a book which is alleged to be unlawful or indecent, resides in the commonwealth, either or both of them shall be prosecuted and in such case no bookseller, proprietor or employee of a bookstore shall be prosecuted.

## DUTY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

"Section 3.—Whenever any book shall be held by a court to be unlawful or indecent, it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to take steps to have its publisher prosecuted for improper use of United States mail. If, subsequently, a federal court decides the book may be sent through the mails it shall be allowed to be sold within the commonwealth.

"Section 4.—If any word or group of words is held by a court to be indecent in any one book, all other books containing such word or group of words shall be suppressed without further process of law.

"Section 5.—Any act or parts of acts inconsistent with the above provisions are hereby repealed."

## FROM THE WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:

For some months past for reasons best known to the management, but less clear to the community, The Herald has repeatedly and persistently gone out of its way to reflect unfairly and unjustly upon the New England Watch and Ward Society.

Undue and misleading prominence was given it in connection with the arrest and trial of a degenerate, who many years previous had been employed briefly by the society as an investigator, and who had since been refused employment by our organization.

Repeatedly in the progress of this case through the court, bold type headlines, as well as text of articles, conveyed the impression that his connection had been either immediate or recent. Certainly, notwithstanding protest and information from the society, nothing to correct that impression was printed; on the contrary, the original description was several times prominently repeated.

In a more recent case, a party arrested for some crime or misdemeanor was said to be the secretary of the Lynn representative of the New England Watch and Ward Society, although the alleged representative had not been connected with the society for nine years, his alleged secretary had never been heard of and we had no agency in Lynn.

In today's issue you comment editorially on alleged methods of the society in procuring evidence. The fact that the case in question is now pending trial on appeal precludes discussion by us at the present time as it should have precluded your editorial discussion.

These are specimen instances of the policy pursued. Fairness to your readers and also to the society, which has had nothing to do with the various occurrences for which it has been held responsible, suggest a change in both your news and editorial policies.

The society is conducting a disagreeable, a thankless task in a broad-minded spirit which, while considering changes in thought and in expression incident to the "Newer Freedom" can not overlook that which unquestionably violates the common decencies and reasonable conventions built up through centuries of human experience. We request that you give this communication the same prominence that you gave the editorial in question.

RAYMOND CAULKINS  
GODFREY L. CABOT  
MARK W. RICHARDSON  
SUMNER CLEMENT  
GROSVENOR CAULKINS  
BERNARD J. ROTHWELL

For the Board of Directors  
The New England Watch and Ward Society.  
Boston, Dec. 16.

Each of the men referred to had been connected with the Watch and Ward Society prior to the time when the newspapers published news articles about them. The society objected to the newspapers' characterization of the men as formerly connected with the organization. One of them, Joseph Farrell, a degenerate of the worst type, is now serving a 30-year sentence. The other, Harold A. Rounsaville, is being held in jail of \$10,000 on a hold-up charge. The crime proved against Farrell and the charge made against Rounsaville were of a sensational kind, and the newspapers "displayed" the stories in the customary manner. The prominence of the display was not related in any way to the former connections of these men with the society. The society's objection to a recent editorial refers to one on the methods which the society agent pursued to obtain evidence against a Cambridge bookseller. Mr. Atty.-Gen. Parker is to appear in his behalf tomorrow. The news "policy" of The Herald is to print the news with that degree of prominence which seems proper. The editorial policy is to comment what seems commendable and to condemn what seems to deserve condemnation.—Ed.]



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1929

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thereof, shall first pass a civil service examination including the standard Binet intelligence test for mentality of 18 years, general information and language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library, and shall submit to the state department of health satisfactory evidence of normal sex experience.

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**DUTY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL**  
"Section 3—Whenever any book shall be held by a court to be unlawful or indecent, it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to take steps to have its publisher prosecuted for improper use of United States mail. If subsequently a federal court decides the book may be sent through the mails it shall be allowed to be sold within the commonwealth.

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"Section 5: Any act or parts of acts inconsistent with the above provisions are hereby repealed."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929

## Bill for Intelligence Test for Censors Filed on Author's Petition

A bill "to raise the standards of censorship and of culture in the commonwealth," was filed by Senator Henry Parkman, Jr., on petition of Elliot H. Paul, Boston author.

The bill called for an examination including the standard Binet intelligence test for mentality of 18 years, general information and language tests similar to those required of employees of the public library. The applicant must successfully pass the test in order to be a censor of books, plays, music or dancing.

Senator Parkman, with Senator Michael J. Ward also filed a petition for the city council legislative committee, providing that fees for licenses or permits in the city be established by the city council with the approval of the mayor.

A petition to allow the Massachusetts

Agricultural College to convey 10,000 square feet of land fronting on East Pleasant street in Amherst, to the Amherst Water Company, subject to terms approved by the Governor, was filed by Senator Elder of Amherst.

Senator Frank Hurley of Holyoke filed a bill with the Senate providing for the publication of the annual reports of the state department of public utilities in sufficient numbers to be available for public distribution at cost.

A section of the bill which aroused some interest at the State House, is as follows: "If any word or group of words is held by a court to be indecent in any one book, all other books containing such word or group of words shall be suppressed without further process of law."

Among those in the court room were

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929

## Many Harvard Men Attend Book Trial

Manager and Clerk of Cambridge Bookshop Charged with Selling Obscene Volume

With a large audience of Harvard undergraduates and faculty members and others interested in the book censorship issue in attendance, James A. DeLacey, manager of the Dunster House bookshop, Cambridge, and Joseph Sullivan, his clerk, went on trial before Judge Fosdick in a jury-waived session of the Middlesex Superior Court this morning on the charge of selling an obscene book. The defendants appealed from the decision in the District Court by which DeLacey was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction and fined \$800 and Sullivan was given a sentence of two weeks and a fine of \$200.

The charge is based on the purchase by agents of the New England Watch and Ward Society of a certain book. By agreement of counsel today the name of the book will not be mentioned in the testimony at the trial. Judge Fosdick also warned the spectators that there may be offensive language used in the course of the testimony and said he wanted no demonstration of any kind. The volume in dispute will be formally referred to as "The Book." District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell is prosecuting and the defense is represented by former Attorney General Herbert Parker and Richard C. Everts.

Judge Fosdick, at the opening, referred to the censorship controversy now raging in Boston and elsewhere and said he would leave on the counsel the burden of how far the public should know the evidence. Attorney Bushnell remarked that he had "a definite idea about these self-appointed guardians of the public morals."

Charles S. Bodwell of 31 Lincoln avenue, Sharon, secretary of the N. E. Watch and Ward Society, was the first witness called. When Mr. Parker objected to the line of questioning taken up with Mr. Bodwell, he was excused, and John Slaymaker of Dedham, an investigator for the Watch and Ward Society, was called.

Slaymaker said he went to the bookshop Aug. 15 with another investigator named Fox and saw Sullivan. He told the clerk, he said, that he was interested in literature and asked for a certain book, "the book" of this case. Sullivan replied that it was not in stock and that he thought it inadvisable to keep it in stock because of its nature. He said he would order one if desired and that the price would be \$15.

The witness said he returned the next day and gave the order to DeLacey. Later he returned with Bodwell, saw both the defendants and obtained the book, paying the price demanded. At this point "the book" was placed in evidence by District Attorney Bushnell.

In cross examination by Mr. Parker the witness admitted that he gave a false name when he purchased the book, as he did not wish it to be known that he was connected with the Watch and Ward Society.

"Are you ashamed of the Watch and Ward Society?" asked Mr. Parker.

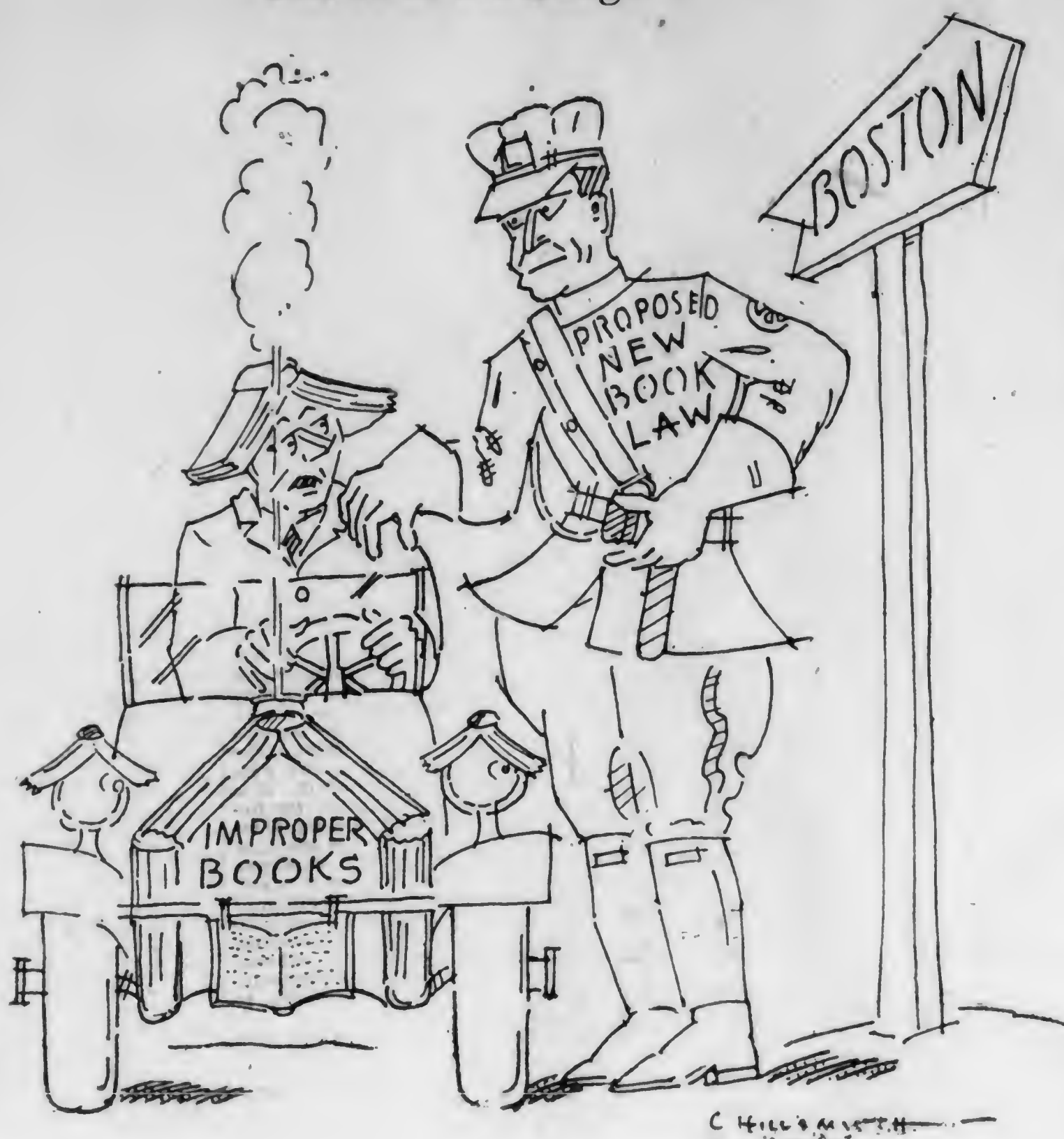
"Not yet," replied the witness.

The witness denied that he had attempted to induce Sullivan to commit a crime. He said that before he purchased the volume he had not read it, but he had heard complaints about it and believed it to be "spicy." He was still on the stand at the luncheon recess.

Among those in the court room were Robert S. Hillier, instructor in English at Harvard, Lincoln Kirstein, president of the Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection, Harvard, Whitney Wells, Harvard instructor, Professor Zechariah Chafee and Stewart Mitchell, historian and editor of the New England Quarterly.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1929

## "Tell It to the Judge"



BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1929

## Book Men Convicted; Watch, Ward Flayed

Following a bitter arraignment of the Watch and Ward Society by Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell in Middlesex Superior Court today, James A. DeLacey, manager and Joseph Sullivan, clerk, of Dunster House Bookshop, were found guilty of selling an improper book.

They had previously been found guilty in lower court and appealed house of correction sentences.

In finding both men guilty Judge F. W. Fosdick said:

"Judging the book as a whole, rather than by specific passages, it is significant that as an entity the book is obscene, indecent and impure and manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth."

**WARNS WATCH & WARD**  
In summing up the government's case before the judge's finding, Dist. Atty. Bushnell said:

"I want to serve a warning to the agents of the Watch and Ward Society that if they ever again come into Middlesex County while I am district attorney here and go to a bookstore and induce or procure a bookseller to commit a crime, I will proceed against them for the crime of conspiracy."

"If these men hadn't been induced to commit the crime only five persons to whom they had previously sold copies of the book would have read it. Now, as a result of the publicity given the book by this trial, the book has had a much wider sale."

"I do not want anybody to think that because of my participation in this case I endorse the tactics or policy of this society as evidenced by this trial."

"I'd much prefer to prosecute the author of this book than these defendants. Every printed page of this book is the lowest product or culmination of a diseased brain."

"I am opposed to any public official, appointed or elected or self-appointed, who sets himself up as a censor of books or plays."

Mr. Bushnell said the book in question, D. W. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover," could not be called literature by the farthest stretch of imagination.

Herbert Parker, counsel for

the defendants, called the Watch and Ward Society agents "falsifiers, deceivers and procurers" during his summing up. He referred to Agent Slaymaker of the society as a "leering satyr."

In addition, Attorney Parker called the book "a genius of prostituted talent; part of the literature of the day," and said, "It must be circulated under supervision but no moral wrong was committed in placing it in the hands of a man 60 years of age and that was the age of the man who bought it."

Pointing to Agent's Bodwell and Slaymaker he called them "miserable false pretenders, posing as guardians of public morals, lingering in the ancient vineyard of forbidden prohibitory laws. God forbid that the hands of this commonwealth be stained by such imps."

In the lower court DeLacey was sentenced to four months in the house of correction and fined \$800. Sullivan was sentenced to two weeks in the same institution and fined \$200.

DECEMBER 19, 1929

## WOMEN HEAR BOOK APPEAL

Throng Courtroom When Harvard Square Case Comes up

Many women were in the crowded Middlesex county superior criminal court room today, when hearing of the appeal of James A. DeLacey and Joseph Sullivan of the Dunster Bookstore at Harvard square, opened before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick at East Cambridge.

The defendants were charged in the lower court with selling an alleged obscene book. DeLacey was fined \$800 and sentenced to eight months in the house of correction. Sullivan was fined \$200 and sentenced to two weeks in the house of correction. Both waived jury trial on the appeal.

Many of the women who wanted to hear the proceedings today were ordered to stop smoking in the corridors, where signs prohibiting smoking were posted.

Judge Fosdick warned women in the court that excerpts from the book that might seem objectionable might be read in open court. Counsel for both sides declared excerpts from the book would not be read in open court. Counsel made no objection to Judge Fosdick hearing the appeal when he observed that, not knowing the defendants were going to waive a trial by jury, he had read parts of the book.

Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell is conducting the case for the prosecution. Former Atty.-Gen. Herbert W. Parker appeared as one of the members of counsel for defendants today.

### SAYS HE OFFERED TO GET BOOK

John T. Slaymaker, agent for the Watch and Ward Society, who testified at the trial in the lower court, was the first witness today. His testimony in the main was a reiteration of that given by him at the previous trial.

Cross-examined by Atty. Parker Slaymaker said he gave his middle name when he went to purchase the book, declaring that his full name is John Tate Slaymaker. Asked if that was the attitude he assumed in working for the Watch and Ward Society, the witness answered he did not. Witness denied that he tried to induce Sullivan to sell an unlawful book, and said that his only intention was a find out if a certain book was on sale at the store.

Witness admitted that Sullivan told him the book was not kept in stock, but added that Sullivan offered to get the book in question, and admitted telling him that it was a spicy and racy book, and that he told Sullivan he was interested in this particular book.



## SOLD HARVARD PROFESSORS BANNED WORK

Bookseller Says Leading  
Men Bought Lawrence  
Book

### FOSDICK TRIES THE CASE WITHOUT JURY

Watch and Ward Men  
Under Keen Cross-Ex-  
amination by Parker

Three Harvard professors, a lawyer and a book collector, all unnamed, purchased copies of D. H. Lawrence's work, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," in addition to the copy sold a few weeks ago to John T. Slaymaker, an agent of the Watch and Ward Society, according to evidence introduced yesterday afternoon in the trial of James A. DeLacey and Joseph Sullivan on a charge of selling an obscene book.

The cases of DeLacey and Sullivan, appealed from the East Cambridge district court, came before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick yesterday in the Middlesex superior criminal court at East Cambridge, and they elected to proceed without a jury. Judge Fosdick, therefore will render the verdict individually when the time comes.

Trial of these cases developed a scene much different from that usually found in court at East Cambridge. Fashionably gowned society women, a few members of the Harvard faculty, some of the students and groups of the so-called intelligentsia filed into the courtroom and throughout the day filled every seat in the big room. It was discovered that some of the women were smoking cigarettes in the corridor in violation of rules and they were dispersed by Court Officer Charles Robinson.

#### MANAGER AND CLERK

DeLacey is manager, and Sullivan a clerk in the Dunster House bookshop at 20 South Street, Cambridge, and many of its customers are connected with Harvard. When their cases came before Judge Arthur P. Stone in the East Cambridge district court, DeLacey was ordered fined \$800 and sentenced to four months in jail, and Sullivan was fined \$200 and given two weeks in jail.

When the case was called in the superior court yesterday, Dist. Atty. Bushnell appeared as prosecutor, and former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker and Atty. Richard C. Evaris represented the defendants. Much of the testimony in the district court was repeated yesterday, but a number of new angles were developed.

The specific charge under which the defendants are being tried is selling a book containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth. Before opening the trial Judge Fosdick said he wished to inform counsel that some days ago, before he knew that a jury-waived trial would be asked, he had read sections of the book. Counsel had no objection to proceeding.

### Tries Book Case



JUDGE FREDERICK W. FOSDICK

John T. Slaymaker of 38 Riverside street, Dedham, was the first witness for the government. He visited the bookshop in question on Oct. 15 with another Watch and Ward agent and inquired of Sullivan for a copy of the book in question. Sullivan replied it was inadvisable to carry a book of that type in stock. He went back the next morning and Sullivan told him he would order the book. DeLacey told Sullivan, according to the witness, to take Slaymaker's name and address. On Oct. 30 Slaymaker paid \$15 and got a copy of the book.

#### GAVE NAME AS TAIT

Under cross examination by Atty. Parker, Slaymaker admitted he gave his name as John Tait, these being his first and middle names.

"Is the giving of false names the attitude you assume in connection with your Watch and Ward work?" asked Mr. Parker.

"No," said the witness. "I did it to conceal my connection with the Watch and Ward."

Asked whether he solicited the commission of a crime, or was trying to induce Sullivan to sell an unlawful book, Slaymaker denied he was trying to do these things. He said he merely asked Sullivan for the book. He said he did not ask Sullivan to get it, but rather Sullivan offered to get it. Witness said his purpose in going to the shop was to find out if the book was sold there. He admitted that in talking with Sullivan he referred to the book as "spicy" and racy.

Slaymaker admitted that if he had dropped the matter after his first visit, there would be no sale and no prosecution, and that his renewal of the matter brought the sale about.

"You kept after them until you got the book, didn't you?" asked Atty. Parker.

"Well, I got it," replied witness.

#### C. F. BODWELL TESTIFIES

Charles F. Bodwell, secretary and executive officer of the Watch and Ward Society, was the next witness. He said he went to the book shop with Slaymaker on Oct. 30 and gave the latter \$15 to buy the book. Under cross-examination by Mr. Parker, he was asked:

"Did you induce Slaymaker to give

a false name?"

"I understood he gave the name of John Tait," said witness.

"Did you understand that falsehood was to be used?" pursued Mr. Parker.

"I didn't consider it ordinary falsehood," said Bodwell.

"What distinction do you make between ordinary and extraordinary falsehood?" asked Mr. Bushnell.

Judge Fosdick said to him a falsehood was a falsehood, and Mr. Bushnell then said he felt the same way about it.

Recalled, Slaymaker said that all DeLacey did was tell his clerk to get the name and address, and that he also said to the clerk they would try to get the book. He also had conversations with DeLacey on the phone.

Shown the book and asked by Judge Fosdick what condition it was in when he got it as compared to its present condition, Slaymaker said it looked considerably worn. Witness said Mr. Bodwell had possession of it before it was impounded by the court.

The defence called 10 witnesses. Sullivan, the clerk, said that when Slaymaker first came in on Oct. 15 he said he was an A. L. A. man. He desired a copy of the book involved. Sullivan showed him other books, he said, but Slaymaker wasn't interested. Sullivan told his visitor he would have to see DeLacey. Witness then related other incidents that led up to the actual sale of the book.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Bushnell, he said he didn't know about five copies of the book in question being received at the store last August.

DeLacey testified he was formerly assistant in the reference library at Yale. He told of telephone conversations he had with Slaymaker. Witness said that after the request had been received from Slaymaker, a young man came into the shop with a copy of the book which he bought for \$15, later selling it to Slaymaker for the same price. Witness said he had not seen the young man since. He doesn't know him. It has been testified in the case that the shop buys second hand as well as new books. He said that when Slaymaker, known as Tait, came after the book, he took it from a shelf in his office, and handed it to him.

#### PROFIT OF \$10 ON EACH

Under cross-examination DeLacey said that he had some D. H. Lawrence collectors among his customers and that last August he got five copies of the book now involved from New York. He paid \$5 each for them, he said, or \$25 for the five copies, and sold them for \$15 each, making a profit of \$10 on each one. The buyers, he said, were all men older than he, and there were no young men or Harvard undergraduates among them.

"Who were the five purchasers?" asked Dist. Atty. Bushnell.

Counsel for the defendants objected.

"I see no reason," said the court, "why the names of people who buy such literature should not be made public."

Mr. Bushnell did not press the question.

DeLacey said one buyer was a lawyer, another a book collector, and the other three were members of the Harvard faculty. A book collector in New York, witness said, paid \$250 for a first edition copy of the book, but not because it was a "rotten" book.

Several witnesses testified to their knowledge of DeLacey's reputation and gave him a clean bill of health. George P. Winslip, librarian at Harvard, said he had never heard anything against him.

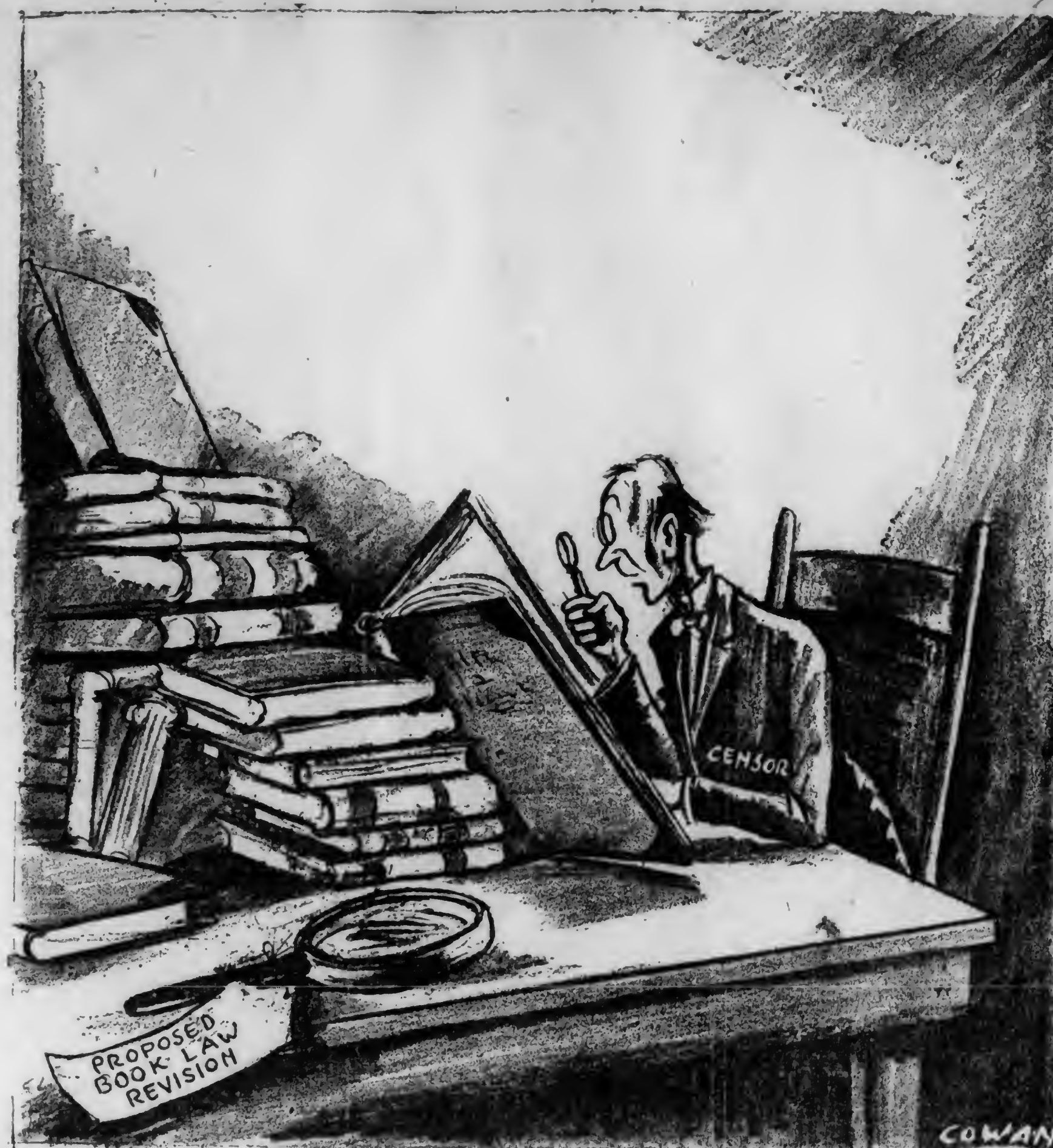
Prof. Robert T. Hillyer, assistant professor of English at Harvard, said DeLacey's reputation as a book seller was of the highest. Lawrence, he said, was regarded as one of the most interesting of modern authors, and a course in English couldn't be given and be ignored.

"Do you mean to say," asked Mr. Bushnell, "that this book is used anywhere in a course for young people?"

"I wouldn't even mention it in my class," answered Prof. Hillyer.

A conference on rulings of law followed at the bench and the trial will proceed at 10 o'clock this morning.

## A Larger Vision Needed



## 2 GUILTY IN BOOK CASE; WATCH AND WARD FLAYED

Bushnell Will Prosecute If Society Again Procures  
Commission of Crime in Middlesex

In the Middlesex Criminal Superior Court in East Cambridge this morning Judge Frederick W. Fosdick found James A. DeLacey and Joseph Sullivan, manager and clerk respectively of the Dunster book shop, Cambridge, guilty of selling obscene literature, and continued the case until 3:45 this afternoon for sentence.

In handing down his decision, Judge Fosdick stated from the bench that he found that the book involved as a whole is obscene, indecent and impure, and manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth. He stated that some portions are particularly obscene and would be so dangerous to youthful morals that he refrained from further characterization of the book or quotations from it.

Judge Fosdick said that a poison, however exposed, is still poison. He said that he felt that there was no willful intent on the part of the defendants to corrupt the morals of youth but rather an indifference on their part.

The trial of the accused reopened this morning when the Watch and Ward Society and its activities were flayed by both prosecuting and defense attorneys in their arguments concerning one of the Watch and Ward agents obtaining the book involved in the case.

#### Trial Resumed

Witnesses in the case were heard yesterday and arguments of the attorneys ended with Dist Atty Robert T. Bushnell serving public notice on the Watch and Ward Society.

Charles S. Bodwell, secretary and executive officers of the Watch and Ward Society, sat within a few feet of Mr Bushnell in the courtroom.

Dist Atty Bushnell turned directly to Bodwell and said: "I want the public to understand that the district attorney does not endorse the policy of the Watch and Ward Society. I serve warning now that as long as I am district attorney of this district, and their agents go to a bookstore of good reputation and induce and procure the commission of a crime I will proceed

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, DEC 20, 1929

against them for conspiracy."

When proceedings reopened this morning, Herbert Parker, counsel for the defense, making his final argument to the court, contended that the publicity of such work as the book in question is what is calculated to affect the morals of the public. He criticized the book in question for being abominable "by the very genius of a prostituted talent."

He said its exposure is "the turpitude, the criminal offense." He said in this particular case the question is what was the conduct of the defendants, and, as defense counsel, he said there was evidence upon which the court could find his clients guilty of violation of the law technically, but he said morally no sale was ever made to the Watch and Ward agent.

He criticized the Watch and Ward people connected with this case as "miserable false pretenders, procuring posing as guardians of public morals."

There was no sale, he contended, because there was no real vendee, he contending that the agent of the Watch and Ward procured the sale of the book, that it was at the agent's instigation the book was sold.

The procurers of the alleged sale he said were falsifiers and deceivers, who themselves sought to corrupt a younger man (meaning Joseph Sullivan, clerk in the bookstore).

The testimony of the defense, he said, showed that the book was sold to a 60-year-old man, a Watch and Ward agent, whom the defendants believed to be a lover of books.

Dist Atty Bushnell arguing for the

Government concluded by saying he is opposed to public officials or self-appointed persons setting themselves up as censors of plays and books, assuming to guard the morals of people in general.

The law under which the complaint is brought is the only censor he recognizes, he said.

"It is a sound law," he said, but he added that he would much prefer to prosecute the author of the book than the book sellers.

Then he continued that he would like to have it clearly understood that by proceeding with this case people should not get an idea that he is endorsing the tactics of the Watch and Ward Society as practiced in this case. At this point he served the public notice to the society.

The book he said, must be outlawed. The defense had admitted the sale, he said, and had admitted the obscenity of the book, therefore a sale had been made legally despite the circumstances under which it was made. The defendants are clearly guilty, he felt as a matter of law.

"But," concluded Dist Atty Bushnell, he would have something to say on the disposition of the cases in the event that the defendants were found guilty.

He argued that there is no justification for printing the book and he denied that it is a part of the literature of the day. The whole case comes down, he said to whether or not there was legally a sale of the book, and he said the evidence clearly established a sale in law.

Then he continued that he would like to have it clearly understood that by proceeding with this case people should not get an idea that he is endorsing the tactics of the Watch and Ward Society as practiced in this case. At this point he served the public notice to the society.

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"But," concluded Dist Atty Bushnell, he would have something to say on the disposition of the cases in the event that the defendants were found guilty.



# Watch and Ward Given Warning by Bushnell

**Will Be Prosecuted If It Induces Anyone to Commit Crime—Judge Has "No Cordiality" Toward Censor Group—Defendants Guilty**

The New England Watch and Ward Society was served notice today that criminal prosecution will follow inducement or procurement of any person to commit a crime in Middlesex county. The declaration by Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell was made in East Cambridge superior court after the organization had been mercilessly flayed by ex-Atty. Gen. Herbert Parker, counsel for James A. DeLacey and Joseph Sullivan, on trial for selling an alleged obscene book.

## BOTH GUILTY, HOWEVER

It was followed by an utterance by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick from the bench that he "entertains no cordiality toward the Watch and Ward Society." Both DeLacey, manager, and Sullivan, clerk of the Dunster House book shop, South street, Cambridge, were found guilty by Judge Fosdick, however, and passing of sentence was set for later in the day.

Hearing of evidence in the case was concluded early in today's session and arguments of counsel begun. It was a jury-waived trial, before a single justice—Judge Fosdick—and one of the first criminal cases to be so tried since the enactment of the law granting that privilege.

## PARKER HITS CENSORS

Atty. Parker was the first to speak. Without restraint, he castigated the censor organization backing up the witnesses who purchased the book from his clients. Several members of the Harvard faculty testified they had bought and read the book. The courtroom was crowded with fashionably attired women.

John T. Slaymaker of Riverside street, Dedham, Watch and Ward agent, had testified that he visited the bookshop with another agent and, under another name, asked Sullivan to order the book for him when he was told it was inadvisable to carry such a book in stock.

Charles F. Bodwell, secretary and executive officer of the Watch and Ward, admitted giving Slaymaker \$15 with which to buy the book and admitted he was aware the name "John Tait" had been used by Slaymaker.

Atty. Parker, in his blast, said, "Who are those people? This despicable kind

of witness whose only remuneration is from getting cases of this kind." He referred to the Watch and Ward Society as "miserable false pretenses." He declared, vehemently, "They are procurers, falsifiers and deceivers."

## NOT "ROMAN HOLIDAY"

He continued his bitter denunciation of the organization. Judge Fosdick interrupted him, when he was particularly bitter, with the advice, "This is not a Roman holiday." Parker agreed and shortly after drew his argument to its conclusion, but not before he had described as unfair the means by which the evidence had been procured.

Dist. Atty. Bushnell immediately rose and facing half about toward the spectators said, "I do not want the public to think I endorse the tactics of the Watch and Ward Society." After pointing out the legal aspect of the case and reviewing the evidence he again turned to the Watch and Ward.

"I want to serve warning on them," he averred, "that if ever again, as long as I am district attorney of this district, they go into a bookstore in this district and induce or procure a person to commit a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

The words of both Park and Bushnell hung well with the crowd, apparently. Heads were nodded in approval and Slaymaker and Bodwell held the interest of the spectators, suddenly transferred from the defendants to the prosecution's star witnesses.

Judge Fosdick then spoke without hesitation. He said: "The book, as a whole, is obscene, indecent and impure and manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth beyond a doubt."

He praised both defense counsel and the district attorney for refraining from insisting that objectionable passages be read and declared these passages were so dangerous that they would refrain from further reference to them. He said, "Poison, either by accident or intent, is a poison."

"There was no wilful intent by the defendants to corrupt but they were indifferent."

He found Sullivan and DeLacey guilty and postponed sentencing them to a later hour. Then Judge Fosdick said, "The court entertains no cordiality for the Watch and Ward Society."

# Lash Watch and Ward at Book Trial

**Methods of Society's Agents Scored by Prosecution and Defense**

**Tactics "Despicable"**

**Cambridge Bookseller and Clerk Found Guilty of Selling Obscene Volume**

Judge Fosdick in Middlesex Superior Court this afternoon sentenced James A. DeLacey, manager of the Dunster House Bookshop, Cambridge, to one month in the House of Correction and fined him \$500 on the charge of selling an obscene book. Sentence was stayed pending an appeal and bail was reduced from \$5000 to \$1000. The case of James Sullivan, DeLacey's clerk, convicted of the same offense, was placed on file. The defendants had appealed from lower court sentences of four months in the House of Correction and a \$800 fine in the case of DeLacey and two weeks and a \$200 fine in the case of Sullivan. DeLacey was given two months in which to file exceptions to the Supreme Court.

By Karl Schriftgiesser

Following one of the most vicious attacks upon the New England Watch and Ward Society ever uttered, in which prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defense vied with each other in their choice of denunciatory words and phrases, James A. DeLacey and James Sullivan, proprietor and clerk of the Dunster House bookshop, Cambridge, were found guilty this morning in Middlesex Superior Court of selling an obscene, indecent, and impure book to John T. Slaymaker, agent of the Watch and Ward.

"Depraved and perverted procurers," "deceivers" and "falsifiers" were some of the terms hurled at the society by Herbert Parker who appeared for the defense. Following his denunciatory attack District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell served notice on the Watch and Ward Society, in no uncertain terms, that if ever again its agents entered Middlesex County with the same methods of procuring evidence used in the present case he would seek indictments against them for criminal conspiracy.

Disposition of sentence of the two defendants, who were found guilty of selling a copy of D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover," was postponed until quarter of four o'clock this afternoon. Veteran officers of the Middlesex court-house said that never in their years of experience had so bitter an attack been made upon the Watch and Ward Society as that made today by both Attorney Parker and District Attorney Bushnell. The latter roared at the court the following ultimatum: "I want the public to understand that the district attorney does not endorse the Watch and Ward Society's policy or tactics. I serve warning here and now that as long as I am district attorney of this district and agents of this society go into a bookstore of good repute and induce and procure the commission of a crime I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

Judge Fosdick, who heard the testimony and arguments in a jury-waived session, did not join in the denunciation of the Watch and Ward Society while making his rulings other than to state that "the court entertains no cordiality" for its methods of getting evidence.

Both attorneys for the prosecution and the defense agreed that "Lady Chatterley's Lover"—although under the gentleman's agreement of yesterday it was still referred to in the court room as "that book"—was a book of manifest pornographic intent, and both admitted that the sale to Agent Slaymaker had

taken place as alleged in the indictment. Attorney Parker's summary was the sensation of the day, delivered as it was with all the forcefulness of a hardened warrior of the courtroom.

## Asks Exposition of Law

Mr. Parker opened his argument by saying that what the defense wished was "an exposition of the law from the bench which will reassure this distracted country as to the execution of the laws protecting the morals of the Commonwealth." Referring to the complacence as "self-appointed guardians of the public morals who are seeking by fanaticism to place an obscene construction on these laws," he said they had "purchased the book to be wrought into a miserable fiction of fabrication and deception."

"Who are these people?" he asked. "They are the detested type of witnesses who linger within the somewhat withered vineyards of our moral prohibitory laws."

As for the book complained of, Mr. Parker said he made no excuse for it, "but it is part of the literature of our day and as such must circulate under restrictions." The book itself is not obscene, he said, "but when it falls into the hands of the public, is widely circulated, it would be termed abominable from every standpoint." The character of this publication, if given wide circulation, is calculated to appeal to emotion and is by transmutation, obscene. Turning to Bodwell, who was sitting within the enclosure, he said:

"These miserable, false pretenses who pose brazenly as protectors of public morals! They are nothing but procurers, falsifiers and deceivers. God forbid that the standards of this Commonwealth should be stained by the false and poisonous hands of such persons."

Later, turning again to the secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, he said: "This leering, idle satyr who sought to pervert the morals of a young man! It was in the days of Athens they would press the hemlock cup to his lips. Let their type be forever exiled from the confines of this State."

Mr. Parker, dealing with DeLacey's share in the transaction, said the book was purchased from the defendant through cunning and deceit, sold to a man sixty years old who was supposed to be interested in literature, with a warning that it had no place in the hands of the public.

"This book in the sanctuary of a literary laboratory would be perfectly proper," he said, "but in the hands of the public it would be abominable."

Judge Fosdick, in announcing the verdict, ordered the courtroom locked and all noises within or in its immediate vicinity stopped by the sheriff. Then, in a calm and unemotional tone, he read his decision. Declaring that while there might be reason for a change in the law as it stands, such a change was entirely legislative and not a judicial function. He then went on to say that under the law he must find both defendants guilty of selling an "obscene, indecent and impure book, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth."

Judge Fosdick said that the book, viewed as a whole and not merely in regard to its significance as an artistic or literary work, was a "book of indecency" beyond any reasonable doubt "obscene, indecent and impure, and manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." The book contained, he said, several passages which, when read aloud and out of their context, were equally in violation of the law. "And when so read," he added, "they have been attributes in greater degree."

The court declared that the book was so dangerous to youthful morals that the court refrained from further characterization or quotation than that already made in the course of the trial. "To do so," he said, "would be to defeat the purpose of the law." The fact that the book might be of contemporary or even historical significance did not change its indecent character.

Relying upon the now-famous Supreme Court decision, in Commonwealth versus Buckley, or the "Three Weeks" case, the court found that upon the evidence presented it could not do otherwise than find the defendants guilty. For even the defense openly admitted that the book contained passages in violation of the statute.

Judge Fosdick said that the defendant may have shown more indifference than wilful intent to corrupt the morals of youth when they sold the book, but the fact remains that they did sell the book. They did not know who the purchaser was, nor did they know whether the book might not fall from his hand into those of some "academic adolescent" that attend the many institutions of learning in and around Cambridge. Judge Fosdick said also that even if I. H. Lawrence, author of "that book," did have a "certain mediocre reputation as a writer," it made no difference as to the contents of the book.

Throughout the entire hearing the courtroom was packed. Several women were again present, as well as a number of men noted in professional and literary circles.

# BOYCOTT DENIED BY COOLIDGE

**Wife's Dry Activities Said to Have Hurt Harvard Unit**

**HE SAYS "LOWELL HOUSE" NOW FULL**

**Declares There Will Be No "Snooping" as to Alcohol**

While Professor Edwin H. Hall, professor emeritus at Harvard, declared last night that he understood from more than one reliable source that the new unit of the Harvard House plan, to be in charge of Professor Julian L. Coolidge, was being boycotted because of Mrs. Coolidge's ardent advocacy of the dry cause, this situation was denied by Professor Coolidge himself and Professor Chester N. Greenough, the master of a second Harvard house.

Professor Hall, who once before called public attention to the new house system by criticizing the faculty for not allowing it sufficient discussion, stated last night that he had learned that Professor Greenough's house was being favored over Professor Coolidge's.

He also said that he understood that tutors who have been invited to become a part of the "Coolidge household" are unwilling to accept the invitation if they cannot be free to continue their present views regarding the use of alcohol. Last night at his home on Garden street, Cambridge, he said that while he did not want to be quoted that Professor Greenough had allowed his tutors the use of intoxicants, he commented on the possibility of such a situation arising.

"If you allow the tutors to use liquor you give a sort of official sanction to the student to trade with bootleggers," he said. "The experiment of the House plan sets up new contacts between the students and their instructors which involves social conduct. It is the sort of thing that is bound to come up under the new system."

"Now if it is a fact that tutors habitually use liquor, I don't care to comment on it, but it is a matter for the public to reflect upon."

**Coolidge and Greenough Deny**

Professor Hall declared that he had no information as to whether or not Professor Coolidge himself was a "dry" but he knew that the professor's wife is an ardent prohibitionist and had "written letters on the subject." Professor Hall stated that he himself was a dry and was opposed to the repeal of the Massachusetts enforcement act.

Both Professors Coolidge and Greenough were prompt in their denial that no boycott of the "Coolidge household" existed. They refused to become alarmed over the information that had come to the ears of Professor Hall and were inclined to make light of it.

## Coolidge's Statement

Sitting in his living room at 27 Fayerweather street, Cambridge, Professor Coolidge did no beating about the bush in replying to questions which suggested that his recent Watch and Ward affiliations, or Mrs. Coolidge's well known prohibition activities as one of the foremost women "drys" in this part of the country, had acted as a damper on enrollments for the Lowell House.

"Well," he said, smiling broadly, "I have received some 140 applications for the first 85 places. There's no symptom of boycott in that, is there? And all the tutors I have chosen for Lowell House have accepted, except one, who is an older man and is going to Europe next year."

"There are about 285 places in all in Lowell House. The places for the first class, 85 of them, have been thrown open for applications. That is for the present juniors. We shall open the next third to applications from the present sophomore class, sometime in January. The final third will be thrown open to applicants of the present freshman class, early in February."

He was told that it had been said that a virtual boycott existed against Lowell House, because the word had gone around that, by reason of Mrs. Coolidge's Watch and Ward connections, and Mrs. Coolidge's "dry" affiliations, those accustomed to having their liquor could not do so there.

## Denies Restrictions

"Oh, Lord!" he said, "There will be no special or extra restrictions in Lowell House, other than the regulations which govern all Harvard dormitories."

"Will Mrs. Coolidge live there with you?"

"Certainly."

"How do you suppose such a boycott report got around?"

"Well," he smiled, "I suppose that is a natural inference."

"You mean, that Mrs. Coolidge being known as a leading 'dry' would account for such a report, without any other reason?"

"Yes, it is a natural inference, I suppose."

"Well, did you resign from the directorate of the Watch and Ward Society, because your connection with it was hurting enrollment for the Lowell House?"

He laughed again. "Oh, Lord!" he said, "Let's not bring all that up again."

Lowell House, he said, was going to be just like any other Harvard House, a decent place, without any special rules, censorship, or spying upon its inhabitants.

"As for the report that students and tutors are unwilling to accept the invitation to join Lowell House because they cannot be free to continue their present habits," he said, "and that Professor Greenough's house is being favored while my house faces a boycott, I can only give you my figures: 140 or so applicants for 85 places. I don't know what Professor Greenough's figures are."

Mrs. Coolidge had nothing to say of the subject, it being held by the Professor as well as Mrs. Coolidge that she had nothing to do with the situation, and was entirely without jurisdiction even if she wanted to have anything to do with it, which she does not.

## Houses to Open in Fall

The two houses in question will be opened to the senior class at Harvard when college opens next fall. Professor Greenough's unit, the Dunster House, is named after the first president of Harvard and Professor Coolidge's is the Lowell House, named after President A. Lawrence Lowell. Each will have 15 tutors, six of the instructors to reside in the dormitory and nine to live outside.

When the matter was called to the attention of Professor Greenough last night he stated that applications for both houses had not only been oversubscribed but that there had been received twice as many applications as there were accommodations available. He maintained that in face of these conditions it was obvious that no boycott existed. As to Professor Coolidge's tutors he said:

"The tutors that Professor Coolidge has secured are among the best in the university and as far as I know, gladly joined his house just as the other men joined mine. His staff has been completed."

"The whole matter of good order in the Harvard buildings in which students live," he added, "is covered by a set of rules. These rules will govern the two houses, mine and Professor Coolidge's. And these rules, which we try to enforce, are against the use of intoxicants."

# Professors Buyers of 'Raw' Book

Three members of the Harvard faculty bought copies of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," a book adjudged obscene in the lower courts, according to testimony in East Cambridge Superior Criminal court by James A. DeLacey, one of two defendants on trial for selling the book.

His testimony and that of the co-defendant, Joseph Sullivan, his clerk, was given in a literary and social atmosphere, many Boston society women, authors and writers making up the audience which filled Judge Fosdick's court.

Dist. Atty. Bushnell was pressing hard for the names of those who bought copies of the book, aided by Judge Fosdick, while DeLacey was displaying a hazy memory on the subject.

## HARVARD BUYERS

"I see no reason why the names of men who buy such literature ought not to be made public," the judge said when Bushnell appealed to him to make the witness give the information.

And Bushnell added: "The man who writes literature of that type evidently has the mind of a filthy degenerate."

It was then DeLacey revealed the type of man who purchased the book:

"Three purchasers were members of the Harvard faculty," he said. "One was a book collector and the other was a lawyer."

Bushnell went no further in his demand for names. Though warned that they might be shocked by the proceedings, none of the society women or literary folk left the court room after the admonition of Judge Fosdick.

DeLacey was fined \$800 in the lower court and given a four months' sentence for the sale of the book, and Sullivan, his assistant, was given two weeks and fined \$200. The case is now being heard on their appeal.

## NOT "ORDINARY" LIE

Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, testified he had sent Agent Slaymaker into the Cambridge bookshop run by DeLacey to purchase the book, which cost \$15. It was not in stock and had to be obtained, he admitted.

"Don't you think you were procuring by falsehood the commission of a crime?" Bushnell asked him.

"No, not ordinary falsehood" the witness replied.

Prior to the opening of the trial and during the recess society women and authors hobnobbed in the corridors puffing cigarettes until stopped by orders from court officers who told them that no smoking was permitted in the upper hallways of the building.

Harvard college professors were interested spectators, too, at the trial and it was recalled that Julian L. Coolidge, professor of mathematics at Harvard and master of Lowell house, had resigned from the Watch and Ward Society after the lower court conviction.

Among the character witnesses for DeLacey was George P. Winship, Harvard librarian, and Prof. Robert T. Hillier, poet and assistant professor of English at Harvard.







## BOOK SELLER GIVEN JAIL TERM

Harvard Folk Raising Fund  
to Aid Him; Society Will  
Not Change Tactics

Despite the warning of Dist. Atty. Bushnell that he will prosecute Watch and Ward agents for conspiracy if they again employ the methods used in securing evidence in the Cambridge "bad book" sale case in Middlesex County, officers of that organization announced today there would be no change in the society's tactics.

At the same time, James A. Delacey, manager of a Cambridge book store, is facing a stay of execution of a sentence of one month in the House of Correction and a fine of \$500 which Judge Frederick W. Fosdick imposed after adjudging him guilty of the sale of an objectionable book.

Delacey was convicted and sentenced after the methods employed by Watch and Ward agents who testified against him had been scored by the court, district attorney and defense. All denounced the manner in which the agents had arranged for the sale of the book.

### APPEALS TO HIGH COURT

The stay of execution was granted to allow counsel for Delacey to appeal to the Supreme Court on several points of law. So today a drive was being conducted among the faculty and students at Harvard to raise funds to assist Delacey in his appeal.

In connection with the drive for funds at Harvard to aid Delacey, unconfirmed reports were circulated today that \$500 had been subscribed. Sponsors of the movement were said to be Bernard Barnes, president of the Harvard Crimson, Lincoln Kirstein, and Felix Warburg, son of the New York philanthropist.

Joseph Sullivan, a clerk employed by Delacey at the Dunster House Book Shop on South street, Cambridge, was also adjudged guilty of selling a copy of D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover," but his case was filed.

"I don't care to see anybody sent to jail to satisfy the Watch and

Ward Society," said Dist. Atty. Bushnell, in moving for disposition of the case. He suggested that no sentence be imposed. In his address to the court he referred to "private snooping societies" and "spies."

"I am opposed to censorship by appointed or elected officials, or by those who set themselves up as censors of plays and books," Bushnell said.

"The law under which this complaint was brought is the only censor I recognize. It is sound law. Personally, I'd much prefer to prosecute the author of this book than the booksellers. The author is a filthy degenerate with a sewer brain."

"And I want to say now," he declared as he thumped the table, his voice rising to a shout, "that if agents of this or any other society ever come into this district and procure the commission of a crime, which otherwise would not be committed, while I am district attorney, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

Judge Fosdick, in making his finding of guilty in the case, declared the Lawrence book as a whole, indecent and impure and manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, adding that the court found this to be a fact beyond any reasonable doubt.

He found that the defendants did not actively seek a buyer for the volume in question but that the sale was made "wholly upon the impetuosity of the buyer, whose sole motive was to induce the defendants to make a sale the buyers being convinced that the sale, if made, would institute a crime."

"The court," continued the finding, "detects no cordiality for such things but nevertheless rules that such facts are not a defense."

The Rev. Charles S. Rodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward organization, declared that the comment of Atty.-Gen. Bushnell was "all nonsense."

The secretary stated that most of the work of the society had to deal with the suppression of objectionable magazines which were usually in stock but denied that any "unusual effort" was used to obtain a sale of the book in Cambridge on which the charges were based.

The Rev. Mr. Rodwell stated that on a visit to New York he learned of the Greater Boston dealers who were handling the book. He stated that one other dealer in Greater Boston received copies of the book but declined to state whether or not the Watch and Ward had attempted to procure a sale on the part of this particular dealer.

Less objectionable to the board of directors of the society, he said, that there would be no change in the prosecution tactics of the organization.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1929

### The Watch and Ward Society



THREE distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, a judge, a district attorney and a defense attorney, have said words about the New England Watch and Ward Society that should interest every thoughtful resident of the New England states.

A book censorship case was before the Middlesex superior court. A Watch and Ward agent had persuaded a bookseller to procure for him a book which the court ruled to be obscene, indecent and impure. Atty. Herbert F. Parker, for the defense, pointing out the method used to induce the dealer to sell the book, referred to the society as "procurers, falsifiers and deceivers."

Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell, prosecuting the case against the bookseller, said:

"I want to serve warning on them (the Watch and Ward Society) that if ever again, as long as I am district attorney of this district, they go into a bookstore in this district and induce or procure a person to commit a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, hearing the case, said from the bench that he "entertains no cordiality toward the Watch and Ward Society."

The society, in its appeal for funds, informs the public that it has the good will of the courts and police. Yet we find that this is not the first time its agents have been rebuked by the courts. Judge Irwin and Judge Murray had occasion to offer criticism from the bench.

To protect the moral standard of the community, particularly of the young, is a laudable work but to us it appears to be a police function. The Watch and Ward Society urges the public to report all possible evils to the society. Why have we a police department?

The Watch and Ward Society is in a peculiarly strong position. If one attacks its methods the society may easily accuse such person of being in league with the forces of vice. There is no doubt that the society numbers among its members individuals whose sole interest is one of public service. The words of the three eminently respectable citizens in Middlesex county court yesterday will give the supporters of the society something to consider.

### DAILY RECORD.

Saturday, December 21, 1929

## Appeals Jail Term in Sale of Spicy Book

Following the bitterest denunciation of the Watch and Ward Society ever heard in a courtroom, in which prosecution, defense and even the judge joined, James A. Delacey was fined \$500 and given a month in the House of Correction yesterday for the sale of an obscene book.

The same charge against his clerk, Joseph Sullivan, was filed, on order of Judge Fosdick in East Cambridge Superior Criminal Court. Atty. Herbert Parker announced an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and this acted as a stay of sentence. Delacey's bail was lowered from \$1000 to \$500 and he was released.

### "DANGEROUS BOOK"

Before passing sentence, Judge Fosdick declared "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the book in question, was an unspeakably dangerous book, but he also scored the Watch and Ward, saying: "The actions of this

society call for severe condemnation."

Atty. Parker called for the banishment of Watch and Ward men from the State, declaring in the days of Athens they would have had to drink the poison cup.

"These miserable, false pretenders who pose brazenly as protectors of public morals, are nothing but procurers, falsifiers and deceivers," he declared.

Neither did Dist. Atty. Bushnell spare them.

"I serve warning here and now," he cried, "that as long as I am district attorney and agents of this society go into a bookstore of good repute and induce and procure the commission of a crime I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

"When misery stalks the homes of the poor, well-meaning persons bestow their money on a society that has no standing and has paid spies and snoopers to watch over the public morals. The public can take better care of its morals than the type of person this society has."

In the lower court, where a similar finding was made against the book, Delacey was given four months and a fine of \$500 and Sullivan was given two weeks and a \$200 fine. Judge Fosdick absolved Sullivan, but said Delacey was aware of the character of the book he sold and therefore his offense called for a sentence as well as a fine.

## Methods of Watch and Ward Society Scored

### JUDGE, BUSHNELL, DEFENCE CAUSTIC

## Court Rules Book In- decent—Friends to Aid Delacey

After the court, district attorney and counsel for the defense separately scored the methods employed by the Watch and Ward Society in obtaining evidence in the case, James A. Delacey, manager of a Cambridge book shop, late yesterday in Middlesex County was sentenced to one month in the house of correction and fined \$500 by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, who earlier in the day, had adjudged him guilty of the sale of an obscene book.

A stay of execution was granted pending an appeal on points of law which counsel for Delacey will argue before the Supreme Court. Joseph Sullivan, a clerk, employed by Delacey at the Dunster House Book Shop, 20 South street, was also adjudged guilty on the same charge. His case was filed.

The two men were tried before Judge Fosdick on an appeal from the district court where, on Nov. 28, Delacey was sentenced to four months and fined \$500, and Sullivan sentenced to two weeks and fined \$200 after they had been adjudged guilty of selling a copy of D. H. Lawrence's book, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," to an agent of the Watch and Ward society.

### Bushnell Flays Watch and Ward

Before pronouncing sentence Judge Fosdick declared there was no doubt in his mind that the sale of the book had been brought about with no good purpose on the part of those who procured it. This fact, he said, had obviously weighed on the mind of the jury and less obviously on the mind of the court.

It was brought out in the testimony at the trial that the Watch and Ward agent, John Slaymaker, had left an order for the book after he was told that it was not kept in stock. Some weeks later he returned and received one copy of the book for which he paid \$5. Delacey admitted securing the book and testified he told Slaymaker that he "did not consider it fit to sell."

Defense Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, in moving for disposition of the case, declared, "I don't care to see anybody sent to jail to satisfy the Watch and Ward society," and suggested that no sentence be imposed. In his address to the court he referred to "private snooping societies" and "spies."

### Pounds Table as He Argues

It would be much better, he declared, if people who contributed to the support of these organizations protecting the morals of the public, devoted the

money to relieving some of the grief and misery which stalks the streets of every city at this season of the year. In a brief but forceful argument before the court yesterday afternoon District Attorney Bushnell, pounding a table with his clenched fist to emphasize his statements, declared:

"I am opposed to censorship by appointed or elected officials, or by those who set themselves up as censors of plays and books."

"The law under which this complaint was brought is the only censor I recognize. It is sound law. Personally, I'd much prefer to prosecute the author of this book than the booksellers. The author is a filthy degenerate with a sewer brain."

### Court Rules Book Is Bad

"And I want to say now," he declared as he thumped the table, his voice rising to a shout, "that if agents of this or any other society ever come into this district and procure the commission of a crime which otherwise would not be committed while I am district attorney, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

The Rev. Charles S. Rodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, sitting on one side of the courtroom continued to make notes on a pad of paper. He gave no outward indication of his reaction to the district attorney's remarks.

Judge Fosdick in making his finding of guilty in the case, declared the Lawrence book as a whole, "obscene, indecent and impure and manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth," adding that the court found this to be a fact beyond any reasonable doubt.

### "Detested Type of Witness"

He found that the defendants did not actively seek a buyer for the volume in question but that the sale was made "wholly upon the impetuosity of the buyer, whose sole motive was to induce the defendants to make a sale, the buyers being convinced that the sale, if made, would institute a crime."

"The court," continued the finding, "entertains no cordiality for such things but nevertheless rules that such facts are not a defense."

Formerly Attorney General Herbert S. Parker, defense counsel with Attorney Richard C. Evans, began his argument shortly after the opening of court yesterday morning and when he had finished, veteran court officials declared it one of the most eloquent ever made in a Middlesex court.

And in his summation Parker did not neglect the Watch and Ward agents who had testified at the trial. "Who are these people," he demanded, "they are the detested type of witness who linger within the somewhat withered vineyard of our moral prohibitory laws."

### Attacks Methods as Reprehensible

At another point he turned to where the Rev. Mr. Rodwell sat taking notes and referred to him as "this boring hole's satire, who sought to pervert the morals of a young man."

Later referring to the testimony of one of the government witnesses, Parker declared, "If it was in the days of Athens the hemlock heap would have been pressed to his lips. Let this type be forever exiled from the confines of this Commonwealth."

The former attorney general attacked the methods employed by the Watch and Ward Society as reprehensible and referred to the agents in the case as "falsifiers, procurers, and deceivers."

"They bought the book to be brought into a miserable fiction of fabrication and deception," he declared.

Parker lauded District Attorney Bushnell at the conclusion of his address for his fairness and the manner in which he had conducted the government's case. After Mr. Bushnell had completed his argument, Parker paid tribute to his courage in declaring his attitude on the methods employed by the Watch and Ward Society in obtaining evidence in the case on trial.

At the conclusion of arguments in the forenoon, Judge Fosdick declared a short recess while he made his finding. After this had been made the court put over the case of Delacey and Sullivan until afternoon for disposition.

## DRIVE AT HARVARD TO ASSIST DELACEY

A drive to raise sufficient funds to defray the legal expenses of James A. Delacey, Harvard Square book shop manager, found guilty yesterday of the sale of an obscene book, has been started among Harvard students and faculty, it was learned last night.

According to unconfirmed reports \$500 had been subscribed last night. Sponsors of the movement, it was said, are Bernard Barnes, president of the Harvard Crimson; Lincoln Kirstein, and Felix Warburg, son of the New York philanthropist.

Delacey, manager of the Dunster House Book Shop, 20 South street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge, is reported to be very popular with Harvard faculty members and undergraduate students. The students in charge of the drive are members of the senior class.

### "ALL NONSENSE"

Secretary of Watch and Ward Society So Characterizes Threat of Dist. Atty. Bushnell to Prosecute Organization for Conspiracy If Methods Used in Securing Conviction Are Followed—Won't Change Tactics

There will be no change of tactics on the part of the Watch and Ward Society in securing evidence on dealers alleged to be selling obscene books, it was stated last night by the Rev. Charles S. Rodwell, secretary of the organization.

He declared that the comment of Mr. Bushnell in which he said that he would proceed against the society for conspiracy if they again employed the methods used in securing evidence against the Cambridge bookseller, was "all nonsense."

The secretary stated that most of the work of the society had to deal with the suppression of the obscene magazines which were usually in stock but denied that any "unusual effort" was used to obtain a sale of the book in Cambridge on which the charges were based.

The Rev. Mr. Rodwell stated that on a visit to New York he learned of the Greater Boston dealers who were handling the book. Besides the Cambridge bookstores, he stated that one other dealer in Greater Boston received copies of the book but declined to state whether or not the Watch and Ward had attempted to procure a sale on the part of this particular dealer. Unless otherwise ordered by the board of directors of the society, he stated that there would be no change in the prosecution tactics of the organization.

The Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president of the society, declined to comment on Mr. Bushnell's statement until authorized to do so by the directors.

### THE WATCH AND WARD

"The Court entertains no cordiality for the Watch and Ward Society," Judge Fosdick of the Superior Court.

"The District Attorney does not endorse the Watch and Ward Society's policy or tactics. If agents of this society go into a bookstore of good repute and procure the commission of a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."—District Attorney Bushnell of Middlesex.

"These miserable, false pretenders who pose brazenly as protectors of public morals! . . . God forbid that the standards of this Commonwealth should be stained by the false and poisonous hands of such persons."—Ex-Attorney-General Herbert Parker.

A young District Attorney, a middle-aged Judge of the Superior Court and a long and highly honored bar leader who will be 74 years old in a few months, thus expressed their tacit opinions yesterday of the Watch and Ward Society. We think that they have expressed the attitude of the overwhelming mass of the public also.

The fact that Judge Fosdick, who was under no obligation to characterize the Society, did so in unmistakable terms is significant. So is the statement of the District Attorney, who put decency and the law above the letter of a particular law, and lived up to the highest ideals of his position. From Herbert Parker, as counsel for the defense, it was to be expected that the fire which flared in his masterly proceedings against a former Attorney-General might blaze again, but not with such heat. "Old age never cools the Douglas blood," and the splendid vehemence of Mr. Parker indicates the fury with which he viewed the miserable proceedings. These three men, one young, one middle-aged, one old, representing the three great branches of the law, have voiced public opinion more effectively than it has been voiced for years. They have done a genuine public service.

The statements in regard to the Dunster bookshop case seem even stronger when read in connection with the 1927-8 annual report of the Society. In its appeal for funds, it says, among other things: "We believe that we have a well-won reputation for fairness and common sense as well as for courage and persistence in the warfare which we wage against vice."

We co-operate with and have the good will of the police, the courts and the prosecuting authorities throughout New England." In view of Dist. Atty. Bushnell's warning and Judge Fosdick's remark, that statement should perhaps be modified somewhat. And presumably the District Attorneys of Suffolk and many other counties hold opinions like Mr. Bushnell's.

Is the Watch and Ward Society a necessity in this community? We hesitate to say. It has a group of well known directors and vice-presidents, including Bishop Lawrence and Bishop Anderson, Dr. David D. Scannell and Bernard J. Rothwell, some of whom interest themselves continually in the work of the Society. Independently of the police, it has done some considerable scavenging of a helpful kind by concentrating on the detection of odious forms of vice which might otherwise escape the attention of the police. It is an unofficial police force in itself. It has been incorporated since 1884, received about \$7000 in donations last year and has an endowment of about \$18,000. Its income last year was about \$16,000 and its expenses about \$15,000.

If the Society is necessary, it is, as one well informed man has described it, a necessary and half-acceptable evil. Its agents are given to excesses. They acquire the professional, fanatical touch. They out-police the police. They are anxious to show results, to justify their work. Setting themselves up as guardians of morals, they resort to practices which fair-minded men loathe. It is not altogether certain that, if they abated their activities considerably, the police might not enforce the criminal laws just as effectively. And certainly, in view of the Dunster bookshop case, the community is not going to consider any bill of the Watch and Ward Society for the amendment of the censorship law as sacrosanct.

We cannot believe that all the officers approve of such methods as those used in the Dunster bookshop case, which, incidentally, is not dissimilar from the procedure followed in a great many other cases. It is impossible that these reprehensible methods have the indorsement of all the following gentlemen, who are given in the last annual report as officers: President, the Rev. Raymond Calkins; Vice-presidents, the Rt. Rev. W. F. Anderson, the Rev. W. H. van Allen, the Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, the Rt. Rev. W. Lawrence, Joseph Lee, the Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, Arthur McArthur, the Rev. Endicott Peabody; Treasurer, Godfrey L. Cabot; Secretary, Charles S. Rodwell; Counsel, John W. Rorke; Auditor, George W. Macgregor; Directors, Frank Chouteau, George W. Macgregor, Cabot, Thomas Dudley Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Francis J. Moors, Dr. Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, Dr. David D. Scannell, John H. Storér, and the Rev. Henry B. Washburn.



Work Held Vicious — De-  
Lacey Sentenced—Other's  
Case Filed

Mr. Parker delivered what was conceded to be one of the most eloquent arguments ever heard in Middlesex. Like others connected with the case, he

Joseph Sullivan (left) and James A. De Lacey, Cambridge book seller, held guilty for sale of Lawrence's work.

The court finds both defendants guilty.

thorship in portrayal of situation and delineation of character and in general literary construction; that this very feature adds to rather than detracts from its general dangerous nature; that in proper hands and under proper circumstances it is a safe subject of study; whether as an isolated piece of

DeLacey, he said, had an equally good record, but he confessed that he really didn't know what should be done in this case. And then, for the second time yesterday, the district attorney paid his respect to the Watch and Ward Society.

**WILL GO ON AS BEFORE**  
 Watch and Ward Expects No Need  
 To Test Bushnell Threat  
 New England Watch and Ward So-

Bernard J. Rothwell, a director, remarked that it looked as if agents were expected to go labeled, and to tell who they were. He said it was another

### Watch and Ward Expects No Need To Test Bushnell Threat

New England Watch and Ward Society officials last night indicated they did not fear Dist. Atty. Bushnell's threat of prosecuting them if they again sought in his county to entrap a bookseller into violation of the law against



## HIT WATCH AND WARD

Defense, Prosecution and Judge Score Society

Dist Atty Bushnell to Act If Same Tactics Are Used

Book Seller, Given Month, Gets Stay on Exceptions

Following vitriolic arraignment and condemnation of Watch and Ward Society officials and their activities, by the defense, the prosecution and the court, James A. Delacey, manager of the Dunster House Bookshop, Cambridge, was given one month in the House of Correction and a \$500 fine, in Middlesex Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of selling an obscene book to an agent of the Watch and Ward Society.

The case of Joseph Sullivan, a clerk in the bookshop, found guilty with Delacey, was placed on file.

Delacey was granted a stay of sentence pending the outcome of exceptions to the Supreme Court, and he was released in bonds of \$1000.

When the case was over and the final official denunciation of Watch and Ward officials and methods had been made, Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, and John Slaymaker and Edward Fox, two of its agents, applied at the district attorney's office for their fees as witnesses.

### Judge's Comment

Before a crowd which filled every available seat in the courtroom and included members of the Harvard faculty, under-graduates, men and women bearing all of the marks of being of the "Intelligentsia," Judge Foster W. Fosdick commented from the bench upon various phases of the case prior to making his dispositions.

He had no difficulty of decision in the case of the defendant Sullivan, he said. "The youthful Sullivan, clerk in the bookshop, while not free from blame, said Judge Fosdick, was not the authority for the negotiation of the sale or for the shop's stock in trade. The court added that he had been favorably impressed by Sullivan as a witness and would file the case against him.

Relative to the defendant Delacey, the court said that he was troubled by the evident indifference of the defendant to the future of the book which was sold.

Delacey knew that it was work which is not fit for distribution, Judge Fosdick said, and yet he put it in the hands of a person whom he did not know and who might have been a "low pander" buying for the purpose of reselling to an academic adolescent. He characterized the book as "unspeakably dangerous."

### Hits Watch and Ward Method

Speaking of the purchase of the book by Slaymaker, the Watch and Ward agent, Judge Fosdick said: "The way in which the defendant was induced to sell the book calls for all the condemnation which has been put upon it. It is evident that there would not have been a sale if it had not been deliberately procured, with no obvious good purpose on the part of those who procured it."

Judge Fosdick continued that the way in which the sale was procured

has a bearing on what should be done in disposition of the defendant's case. "It tells the offense of a great deal of its wickedness," said the court.

The court continued to the effect that there was clearly no intent on the part of the defendant to bring any kind of antisocial attitude, but, he added, he felt the court would not be doing its duty unless a jail sentence was imposed.

He pointed out that there is more to the situation than the dealing with an individual. Those who deal with dangerous instrumentalities, he observed, must practice more than mere discretion, and Delacey sold such an instrumentality without knowing the purchaser or its future destination.

For two days the case occupied the attention of the Superior Court and as many spectators as could crowd into the courtroom. It reached the court on appeal from the lower court, where Delacey was given four months in the House of Correction and a \$500 fine, while Sullivan was given two weeks in the House of Correction and a \$200 fine. Due to the fact that the bookshop caters largely to Harvard undergraduates the case attracted much attention.

### Used False Name He Admits

John T. Slaymaker, agent for the Watch and Ward Society, purchased the book in question, D. W. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover." According to his testimony, he visited the bookshop three times and also telephoned in his effort to get the book, and posed under the name of John Tait so that the defendants would not know of his connection with the Watch and Ward Society.

He admitted that, if he had dropped the matter after any of his visits or telephone calls, there would have been no sale and, consequently, no offense committed. He admitted that he was told at the shop that the book was not kept in stock and that it was not for sale. He said that his purpose in going to the bookshop was investigation of crime, but admitted that there was no crime except as he procured it.

Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, when asked if he approved of the procuring of the crime in question, answered that he did under the circumstances. Asked if he approved of falsehood and deception, relative to Slaymaker posing under the name of John Tait in the procuring of sale of the book, Bodwell answered, "It was not ordinary falsehood."

This answer brought the remark from Judge Fosdick, "Falsehood is falsehood."

Delacey claimed that he made no effort to get the book, never had it in his shop for sale, had never read it, and that he obtained it on Slaymaker's order, paying the same amount that he charged Slaymaker for it. He admitted that he had previously sold five copies of the book, on order, three of which went to members of the Harvard University faculty.

A Harvard professor, the Harvard University librarian, and others, testified as to the good reputation of Delacey, not only as a bookseller, but as to decency and propriety.

### Parker's Argument

In final arguments of counsel, attorney Herbert Parker, for the defense, referred to the book in question as "abominable, by the very genius of prostituted talent." He admitted that there was evidence upon which the court could find a violation of the law, but he argued that from a moral standpoint there had been no sale because there had been no real vendee (buyer).

He argued that the law aims to prevent corruption of the morals of youth and that Slaymaker, the Watch and Ward agent, is 37.

He attacked the methods used in procuring the sale of the book, characterizing the Watch and Ward representatives as "procurers of crime," "miserable false pretenses posing as the guardians of public morals," and as "belonging to the detested type of predatory beings."

Attorney Parker argued that it may be on the testimony that the defendant made a sale in law and, he added, "It avails us nothing to call them (the Watch and Ward representatives) falseifiers, deceivers and procurers, who sought to corrupt a younger man" (Sullivan, the clerk).

### Bushnell Denounces Author

Dist Atty Bushnell, in his final argument, opened by saying that he wished to make clear the Government's position in the case. He said that the case had come to him and he had presented it, but he added that he is opposed to a censorship which makes appointed or self-appointed persons censors of plays or books. The law, he said, under which this complaint was brought, is the only censor he recognizes, and, he added, it is a sound law.

"I'd much prefer," thundered Mr. Bushnell, to prosecute the author of

this book than these booksellers." He characterized the author as "a filthy degenerate," and the book as "The lowest outpouring of a diseased, sewer brain."

The question in the case at bar, he said, was not merely whether or not a sale of the book was made. That was established, he said, and the defendants were clearly guilty as a matter of law.

"By proceeding with this case, I don't want anybody to get the idea that I endorse the tactics employed by this society (the Watch and Ward)," continued Mr. Bushnell, "and I say that, if ever they go again into a bookstore in this district, while I am in office, and procure the commission of a crime which would not otherwise be committed, I'll proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

A deep silence filled the crowded courtroom as the challenge rang through the chamber. Sitting within a few feet of Mr. Bushnell was Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the society, taking notes from time to time.

Following the final arguments, a recess was declared while Judge Fosdick prepared his decision. Finding both defendants guilty, was returned.

### Judge Fosdick's Decision

Judge Fosdick's decision, read from the bench, found the book to be indecent, impure and manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, "so dangerous to youthful morals that the court refused to further characterization and description and from any quotation."

"The defendants here contend that the sale of one book to a minor person of that age (37) is not in fact a breach of the statute's prohibition because by the single sale to but one person, who was not a minor, the sale of the book into the hands of one of the class which the statute seeks to protect," Judge Fosdick continued.

"The defendants knew nothing about the person to whom they sold the book other than what he told them and neither his appearance nor what he told them gave any indication or assurance that he was not, for example, a low pander buying what they knew to be a filthy book for the purpose of selling it to one of the academic adolescents being educated in one of the many institutions of learning hereabouts."

"The defendants took no precautions as to the future of the particular volume other than to tell the buyer that it was not to be sold, and that he well knew without being told. There was no evidence of the use by the buyer of the phrases and expressions peculiarly to be expected of buyers of first edition or rare volumes as markers of literary virtuosity, or to be expected of dilettante or professional students of literature."

"The court finds that the sale by the defendants was made from no purely unselfish motive but was made requested desire of a customer. On the other hand the court does not find that there was any willful intent to corrupt the morals or to do harm upon any ground by the sale. Rather the attitude was one of indifference. The court does not find that either defendant profited in money by the sale."

### Such Facts No Defense

"The court finds that the volume in question was not kept in stock for regular sale, but was specially prepared for this particular transaction."

"The court finds that the defendants did not actively seek a buyer for the volume in question, but that the sale was made wholly upon the importunity of the buyer, whose sole motive was to induce the defendants to make the sale, the buyer being convinced that the sale, if made, would constitute a crime."

"The court entertains no cordiality for such doings, but nevertheless rules that such facts are not a defense. It is true that the inevitable result in these days of procuring a sale of such a book as the one in question, followed by the starting of a prosecution, is to give undesirable publicity to the particular book and to stimulate minds of a certain low type to a desire to read it."

"With that the court has nothing to do. The changing of the law to drive such evils is a problem for legislative and not judicial action. If it be material, the court rules that no aspect of application of the result referred to by any defensive value to these defendants on the question of their criminal responsibility."

### Calls Society "Snooping"

Dist Atty Bushnell, in moving for sentence, pointed out that the defendants had no previous criminal record. He said that he felt that Sullivan made a good impression, was frank in his

testimony, and that it might be well to file the charges against him. It would do the public no good, Mr. Bushnell said, to fine this 37-year-old clerk.

The case against Delacey was another matter, Mr. Bushnell said. He stated that the situation had its inception last August when the Watch and Ward Society received word that five copies of the book had been consigned from New York to the Dunster House Bookshop.

"There is, however, no suggestion that it is not true that he got those books on order of regular customers," Mr. Bushnell said.

Two months went by, Mr. Bushnell said, and then an agent of the society (Slaymaker) was sent to Delacey's bookshop. "And the more I consider the case," continued Mr. Bushnell, "the more I feel that it is the best illustration of the futility of the existence of private, snooping societies."

Mr. Bushnell then referred to what would have happened if the New York information had come originally to the police, rather than to the Watch and Ward. He said that a State officer would have gone to the shop and asked for the book, and upon being told that it was not carried in stock and was not for sale or considered advisable to have for sale, would have departed satisfied that the law was not being violated. He would not have become a partner with the bookseller in procuring the book, Mr. Bushnell said, and Delacey would not have been encouraged to get it.

"But these people (the Watch and Ward representatives) were interested primarily in getting a sale," said Mr. Bushnell, "so that the defendants could be prosecuted."

### Criticizes Contributors

"It is ironical to me," he continued, "when misery and want fill the streets of every large city, that contributors, instead of bestowing their wealth for the benefit of the poor and unfortunate, consider it their duty to contribute to a private organization which hires paid snoopers to watch over the morals of the general public."

"The general public is better able to care for its own morals than are the type of men who appear in this prosecution."

Referring to the methods used in procuring the sale of the book, Mr. Bushnell said, "Their spy came around and gave a false name. It was a human nature for the defendant to sell and get his profit, which I believe he did."

In disposition of the case, the effect upon the community must be considered, Mr. Bushnell said. He added that he did not want to see anybody go to jail to satisfy the Watch and Ward Society.

He commented to the effect that the publicity resulting from this prosecution would probably increase the demand for the book in certain quarters and result in much higher prices for it, which might be an argument for a warning in this case as a warning to other booksellers. On the other hand, he said, he felt that Delacey had learned a lesson and would never offend again. He left the matter of sentence to the court without recommendation.

It is understood that the defense will attempt to set aside the verdict in the Supreme Court, largely on the contention that the sale of one book to a person of 37 years is not in fact a breach of the statute's prohibition.

## COOLIDGE'S WIFE QUITS DRY LEAGUE

Reported Result of "Boycott" of Harvard Unit

In the face of the so-called "boycott" of Lowell House, the unit of the new Harvard housing plan of which her husband is master, Mrs. Julian L. Coolidge has resigned her position as president of a prominent woman's dry organization, The Law Enforcement League, it was learned yesterday.

The activities of Mrs. Coolidge as the head of an organization, embracing most of the "dry" members of Boston society, has been given as the reason why so many Harvard juniors have expressed their preference to live in Dunster House, which will be under the mastership of Professor Chester N. Greenough, instead of Professor Coolidge's house.

Both masters have denied that there has been any boycott of the "Coolidge household" although it was learned in Cambridge yesterday that Dunster House was the favorite among the applicants by rather heavy odds.

The information that Mrs. Coolidge had decided to withdraw from her prohibition activities was given to the Post yesterday by Professor Coolidge himself. A few days ago the professor announced that he himself had resigned his position as a director of the Watch and Ward Society because of the pressure of other duties.

### Explains Wife's Position

Though the matter of his wife's prohibition activities and their effect on the registration for Lowell House, has been the subject of public interest for several days, Professor Coolidge elected to deal lightly with the subject yesterday. In referring to the applications received for quarters in the Lowell House were more than could be accommodated, he admitted that his wife had resigned her position as president of the Law Enforcement League.

He then added that when she took this office last spring, it was understood that she was to hold it for about a week. After the organization work had progressed to a favorable stage, someone else, but no applicant being available, she continued to act as president, it was said.

Yesterday Professor Coolidge declared that he had felt all along that his wife ought to resign her position. He stated that she has already sent in her resignation and while the League has not yet had time to act upon it, he felt that it would become effective in the very near future.

### Coolidge Refers to Prof. Hall

Professor Coolidge declared that he had no way of knowing how many students had professed their preference for Professor Greenough's house over his. He was sure, however, that no tutor had declined to serve with him, because of possible restriction of personal liberties. The outcries who had declined the invitation was an older man who had plans to go to Europe next year, he stated.

In concluding the interview yesterday, Professor Coolidge made one vague reference to Professor Edwin H. Hall, it was Professor Hall, professor emeritus of the physics department of Harvard whose statements brought the allegations of the "boycott" to the forefront. The new master of Lowell House made no attempt to answer the statements of Professor Hall but of him, he stated: "At the time of the Boston police strike Professor Hall was a volunteer policeman."

Officials of the college and university were reluctant to discuss the relative popularity of Dunster and Lowell Houses yesterday. These will be the first of the new Harvard houses to be opened, and as this English system of university education is such a radical departure from accepted American college life, they have attracted wide attention.

### Dunster House Preferred

From several authenticated sources it was learned that among the applications to the housing system which had been received, several of the blanks bore the notations, "Dunster House or none at all," and "Prefer Dunster House—will not consider living at Lowell." First and second choice of living quarters were provided for in the application blanks. For "second choice" of household some of the Dunster application blanks carried the word, "none." Yet the number of members to be drawn from the junior class left no possibility that the quota of 193 men places, there have already been more than 140 applicants. After the Christmas holidays applications will be received from the present sophomores and freshmen to join the houses, it was stated.

Professor Hall, who helped bring the present discussion into the limelight, announced yesterday that he was not further interested in substantiating his declaration of the alleged Lowell House boycott. He explained that he based the assertion on information which had come to him, and if Professor Greenough and Coolidge had announced that no boycott existed, he was entirely satisfied to let the matter rest there without pursuing it further.

### Rival Women's Leagues

The Law Enforcement League which has been headed by Mrs. Coolidge was formed last May and entered the feminine prohibition field. Directly, another group of prominent women formed the Moderation League. This later organization, whose attitude toward prohibition is indicated in the name, was headed by Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of the Back Bay and North Easton.

After a summer of comparative little public activity, the Law Enforcement League began to put itself forward and sent cards to the socially elite of the city and suburbs, outlining the evils of prohibition and the virtues of prohibition. Mrs. Coolidge, in a public address attacked the women who were organized to oppose prohibition. Subsequently she took the "smart set" of Boston to task for giving hot dinners and parties in the Back Bay and expressed her opinion that the people who drink today "are the dregs of the underworld and the privileged rich."

## WATCH AND WARD WILL MAKE MOVE

Special Meeting Will Discuss Action in "Book Crime"

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Watch and Ward Society has been called for tomorrow, at which it is expected that the conduct of the representatives of that organization in securing evidence against a Cambridge bookseller will come up for discussion, it was stated yesterday by officers of the society.

### BUSHNELL NON-COMMITTAL

While most of the officers of the society had no comment to offer on the unusual criticism that had come to the organization in the trial of the Cambridge case, Joseph Lee, one of the vice-presidents, declared that he believed "it would be a crime to induce an otherwise innocent person to commit a crime." He added that if a person made a business of dealing in obscene literature or opium, it would be not only justified but praiseworthy to make purchases in order to prevent further crimes of that nature.

District Attorney Bushnell, whose attack on the society created a sensation at the trial of the case, would not state yesterday whether or not he intended to proceed against the organization on the evidence brought out at the trial of James A. Delacey, the proprietor of the Cambridge book shop and his clerk, Joseph Sullivan.

"I haven't said that I would not proceed against them," Mr. Bushnell stated, "nor have I said that I would."

### Warner and Foley Not Concerned

In addressing the court on Friday Mr. Bushnell declared that if any representative of the society went to a bookstore and procured the commission of a crime that otherwise would not be committed, he would proceed against them for criminal conspiracy.

Both Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner and District Attorney William J. Foley declared that their offices had nothing or little to do with the work of the Watch and Ward Society in securing evidence.

"In Suffolk county," said Mr. Foley, "all of our cases come to us as a result of evidence secured by the Boston Police Department. We have never yet received a case prepared by any association or society. We have found that in every instance the jury has been satisfied with the evidence secured by the Boston Police Department."

### No Comment by Warner

"We have employed no detectives or society agents to secure evidence or to secure the commission of an offense. The decision of the jury, we believe, is an endorsement of our method of procedure. During my term as the district attorney of Suffolk county, I can recall no case brought to the office by the Watch and Ward Society. I do recall a case in which their representative was a defendant. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in the House of Correction, and is now serving that sentence."

District Attorney Foley stated that he was referring to Nicholas Cokinos, who was a defendant last spring in the trial of the "Ritz case," in the Suffolk County Court. Attorney-General Warner stated that the Watch and Ward Society brought

no complaints to his office, but to the offices of the various district attorneys in the State. He said that he had no comment to make on the evidence produced at the Cambridge trial.

### Lee Lauds Watch and Ward

Mr. Lee, who has achieved a national reputation for his work in furthering public recreation, paid a compliment to the Watch and Ward Society for the work it has done in the past and stated that he wanted to secure more information about the Cambridge case before he commented on it. He then said:

"I don't think that detective work can be successfully done without a certain element of deception. Detective work can't be carried on perfectly above board but that does not justify a detective doing any old thing."

"Now I don't know all about the present case. I do think it would be a crime to induce an otherwise innocent person to commit a crime. But I do think if a person is in the habit of dealing in a crime—for instance, selling opium or obscene literature as a part of his regular business—it would be not only justified but necessary to buy an obscene book, or opium, for the sake of preventing him and others from permanently committing crimes of that nature."

### Public Statement to Be Made

"I believe that it is only by such action that the opium trade or the selling of printed poison can be put a stop to. Personally, I should be in favor of stopping both those trades. As to the present case in Cambridge, I am not yet sufficiently informed to have a valuable opinion."

Raymond Calkins, one of the directors of the Watch and Ward Society, stated: "We have plenty of courage and we are used to abuse." He said that at the meeting of the directors which was called for tomorrow the recent public attacks on the organization would undoubtedly be taken up and that, at its conclusion, a public statement would be made. The meeting will be held at the Boston City Club, he stated. The regular meeting of the directors was scheduled for the second Monday in January.

The Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president of the society, had no comment to offer and all the other directors and vice-presidents who could be reached were similarly non-committal.

## FILES BOOK BILL

Proposed Law Would Make It Necessary to Show That Any Publication "Considered as a Whole" Is Objectionable Before It Could Be Banned

The book censorship bill, under which it would be necessary to show that a book or other publication, "considered as a whole," is objectionable before it could be banned, was filed by Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, yesterday on petition of the Massachusetts committee for the revision of the book law.

Under the present law a book may be banned if it contains obscene or other objectionable language, but the proposed bill would make it necessary for those who objected to a certain publication to show that it is obscene, indecent, impure or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth.

The bill amends Section 28 of Chapter 32 of the General Laws so that that section would read as follows: "Section 28. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing, which is considered as a whole, is obscene, indecent or impure or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000."



# WHITING'S COLUMN

Let's get at the root of this problem of what books to sell and what not to sell. Let's go to the source; get at the malady, and quit doctoring symptoms. We have dabbled with censorship and a free press and public morals and the written word and sex and context and cuss words and subtleties and subversion, perversion, diversion and even animadversion; and we are just nowhere. Take off the lid, and who knows what will boil over? Clamp it on, and who knows what will explode? And in the meantime bookleggers and college faculties sleep in the same legal bed, the streets are strewn with classics and best sellers, bonfires blaze with literature and royalties, and altogether things are unsatisfactory. Let's go to the source of all this trouble.

Day by day contributions are made toward solution; but they further complicate it. The latest suggestion, from an author whose realism has on occasion been realistic, is that professional, official censors shall be required by law to take examinations, to include the celebrated Binet test—the name of which every one knows, no matter how few know what it is—and thus establish among censors, policemen, reformers, etc., an intelligence rating of 18 years of age. And any who flunk the test would be barred forever after from officially judging or censoring books, plays, music or dancing. The proposal might even be extended to include the manufacture of apple pie—a crying need.

Now, this is interesting, and it sounds reasonable enough; but is it? Just what does an 18-year-old know that a 17-year-old does not know? And does a 10-year-old have better judgment than a 10-year-old? Who reads the bad books? The stupid or the clever? It is very perplexing.

Any one knows that the way to handle common colds is not to have them; to prevent rather than cure. What's good for common colds ought to work with common scolds. Fire departments put out fires; but if you are careful with match ends and cigarette stubs and doughnut fat and gas pipes and electric wires and old waste and gasoline and gunpowder and T. N. T. and frying bacon and kerosene lamps and Christmas candles and Santa Claus whisksers and fuzzy bathrobes and the furnace ashes and magnifying glasses and rats and mice and phosphorus and vitriol and naphtha and benzine and cigarette lights when functioning and table toasters or waffle irons and heaters and window curtains and dry grass and pine needles in the woods and open fires and chimneys—you won't need to call the fire department.

What we need is not a Binet test, or a blood test, or a test for color blindness for censors. We need it, or them, for authors. Get at the source. License all writers. Give them a stiff examination. Make it a penal offense for any one to write a book until he, or she, has demonstrated to a competent authority that he (or, again, she) has something to write about, can write about it, and is a fit person to be entrusted with a pen or pencil or typewriter.

Literature has been running wild. It is out of tune with the time. If you want to mend a lead pipe you have to know something about lead pipes, and in most towns you have to belong to a union. But you can go ahead and dash off a book with all the looseness of a rabbit running around a lot. No one these days would undertake to sit

down in a machine shop and make a motor car. It takes many men and many minds and many tools to do the job. One man, as the old yarn has it, just tightens nut No. 63. The result is a motor car. But books are made by jacks of all trades who do all the chapters.

Let's get literature systematized. There are thousands of young men and young women who are good at first chapters, but who cannot get much farther. They can start novels, but they cannot finish them. Yet these good starters are hungry, and sometimes thirsty, and they produce nothing, just because there is in the present disorganized condition of the book market no market for single chapters. There ought to be. There is no more reason why one-chapter writers should not have a chance to make a living than there would be to condemn to want and penury the man who can hit a bit of iron with a hammer but couldn't make a motor car.

The pay in literature is woefully uneven, too. It ought not to be so. A plumber or a carpenter or even a lawyer, within limits, gets a standard pay for a specific piece of work. If a man works hard eight hours a day he ought to get a day's pay. Who would dispute it? But in the making of books it is not so. Spruce forests topple and disappear to make books that few read, and which return no appreciable royalties to their authors. One man writes a book and retires to a mansion on the proceeds. Another author works just as hard, and he retires to the almshouse. It is not right.

We want to see the authors consolidated and put on a business basis. We want book factories, where energetic young writers can be sure of their jobs so long as they leave liquor alone and obey the rules against getting their fingers caught in the typewriter. We want to see rows on rows of writers hard at work turning out books, each doing his allotted chapter, and each secure in knowing that when Saturday night comes he can take home a stout pay envelope to the patient wife. We want to see the business of books ennobled by hard work.

However, all this is a dream. For some time to come we shall have the hit-or-miss method of book production from the pen of writers who don't know where the next word is coming from. The first step is to license them. Licenses should be grouped in classes. Grade the authors. Those who fail under 12 years of age in intellect could be given licenses to turn out detective stories. The 18-year-olds should be restricted to sex novels. Those who showed no reaction at all to the intelligence tests could do the biographies.

Authors who insist on writing..... this way, and who cannot work up a plot without using..... all through their pages, so that the reader..... has to guess what's the matter with..... or what is the purpose of..... the author, ought to have a special license at a high rate. Use of such sentences as this, which we found in a current thriller: "He told her in monosyllables that he was at the Embassy Hotel"—this ought to be penalized by suspension of the license.

Objectionable words might be catalogued and let out under special license only to those who would restrict their use to such contexts as would make them noble, or at least harmless. With every offensive word the licensed author might be required to use an antidote.

Maybe readers ought to be licensed, too. The use of motor cars, automatic guns, fishing rods, etc., is restricted, but anything about it but try to censor a book now and then. What need censoring are the authors and the readers.

If they applied the Binet test to authors the book stalls would not be so crowded.

## 13 STATES FOLLOW MASSACHUSETTS LAW ON BOOKS

The supporters of the move to effect a radical change in the Massachusetts law relating to obscene books declare that Massachusetts is the "laughing stock" of the country because of its "absurd" law censoring books.

The facts are that the laws of Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin on the subject of obscene books are identical with the Massachusetts law. Most of these States have obviously copied our law and made it a part of their own statute law.

Certainly, no citizen of any of these States can consistently attack the Massachusetts law.

But suppose the legislators should say to the bitter critics of our book law, "All right, we are willing to be as liberal on that subject as any State in the Union. Go through the statutes of every State and pick out one that you feel will meet the objections you have raised to the Massachusetts law and we will substitute it for our law."

Would they accept? No, they would not because they know well that it would not make the slightest change in the situation.

Every State in the Union has a law against obscene books. Many, including New York, Texas, Mississippi and Washington, have much more drastic laws on the subject than the Massachusetts law. Texas and West Virginia make a stiff jail sentence mandatory on conviction for violation of the law.

Fourteen States, including Massachusetts, bar any book "containing obscene language." The laws of all the other States in the Union bar "any obscene book" or any book "which is obscene."

Decisions of the various State courts

concerning the interpretation of the words "any obscene book" or any book "which is obscene" are not available, but the federal courts have, time after time, ruled that these words have exactly the same meaning as the Massachusetts statute barring any book "containing" such language.

Thus the Massachusetts law, according to Federal Court rulings, is exactly the same as the law of every other State in the Union. Not one State of the entire 48 specifically compels the court to consider the book as a whole.

It is plain, therefore, that those who wish to change our law demand that we let down the bars to a greater extent than any State in the Union.

The real object, as the Post has observed before, is not so much to change the law as to compel our Supreme Court to rule that the extent of the obscenity in a book, and not the presence of it, should govern the jury's verdict. The proponents of the bill realize that the substitution of the law of any other State in the Union will not accomplish this purpose.

They want a law which will compel a judge to say to the jury: "The mere fact that there is obscene and indecent language in the book does not warrant a finding of guilty. There may be indecent episodes, there may be language which you find grossly improper, but these things alone are not sufficient. The entire book must be considered obscene before you are warranted in returning a verdict of guilty. Remember, the statute is not directed against obscene and indecent language in a book, but against the book itself, considered as a whole."

That, we submit, does not at all represent the sentiments of the vast majority of citizens, and we believe that the present law, which is in line with the laws of every other State in the Union, ought to be good enough for Massachusetts. If our law is "absurd," we are in good company.

## Boston Transcript

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1929

## Watch and Ward Prepares Statement

The directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society met today at luncheon at the Boston City Club to discuss the recent occurrences in the Middlesex Superior Court when representatives of the organization and the methods they employed in bringing about convictions for the sale of obscene books were assailed by both prosecution and defense.

At the close of the two-hour session, Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., of Cambridge, president of the society, gave out this information:

"As I can say is that the directors have formulated a statement with respect to this case and have ordered it placed on the records of the society and a copy to be mailed to every member of the organization."

When asked if the statement would be made public he replied that it was not for the public and also said that it has yet to be prepared.

## "What Do You Mean—'The Glad Christmas Season'?"



By CARL ROSE

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1929

### 15TH CENTURY CENSORSHIP

To the Editor of The Herald: History does, and does not, repeat itself; history contains lessons, but we cannot read them. The mysteries it suggests and conceals are as momentous and elusive as any in the Divine Book, and we read both, less to dispel those mysteries than to refine them. In a small circle of young Italians the Renaissance was born into the world at Florence. From that table, around which, in the early years of the 15th century, sat Niccolò Niccoli, Palla Strozzi, Leonardo Bruni, Filippo Brunelleschi and Poggio Bracciolini, the spirit of the middle ages, for the first time in 1000 years, was absent. These men were not all individually great, but collectively they are a great landmark. I hope it is not untimely to offer an extract from a letter written by Bruni to a noble lady, Battista Malatesta, wife of a future lord of Pesaro:

"But there are disputants of another class. Their attitude is merely this: The themes of the ancient poets are chosen from stories of love and sin. But I point to the tale of Penelope and Ulysses, of Alcestis and Admetus, which are but typical of many others, and I ask: Where can you find nobler examples of constancy and devotion, or more pointed lessons in the highest virtues of womanhood? 'True,' it is replied, 'but there are stories of a different kind, of Phœbus and Danaë, of Vulcan and Venus.' But who can fail to understand that such fictions are not to be read literally, that such episodes are insignificant in number as compared with that great array of noble figures which stand forth from the pages of Vergil and Homer, and that it is unjust criticism to ignore the beauties of any work of art and to call attention only to its blemishes? 'Yes,' I hope it is not untimely to offer an extract from a letter written by Bruni to a noble lady, Battista Malatesta, wife of a future lord of Pesaro:

the poets themselves nor put them into the hands of others.' Plato and Aristotle, however, studied the poets, and I decline to admit that in practical wisdom or in moral earnestness they yield to our modern critics. They were not Christians, indeed, but consistency of life and abhorrence of evil existed before Christianity and are independent of it. Suppose we turn to the Scriptures. We must admit that they contain not a few narratives which compare unfavorably with any treated by the poets, but we do not for that reason prohibit the Bible. When I read the loves of Aeneas and Dido in the Aeneid I pay my tribute of admiration to the genius of the poet, but the matter itself I know to be a fiction, and thus it leaves no moral impression; and so in other instances of the kind, where literal truth is not the object aimed at. The Scriptures, on the other hand, whose literal accuracy no one questions, not seldom cause me misgivings on this head."

EDWARD M. PICKMAN, Boston, Dec. 17.

### BANNED BOOK

To the Editor of The Herald:

Your editorials are always fair and broadminded, and this statement, is confirmed by others in this morning's Mail Bag. I think it is safe to make the statement that all Boston booksellers wish to violate no law. It is an old maxim that ignorance of the law excuses no one. But, how are we booksellers to know what book or books are to be banned? If the society gave us all notice that the sale of a certain book was prohibited and then we sold it, it would perhaps be foolish to argue that we should pay no penalty.

Personally, I had never heard of Lawrence's book until this recent case. Now, supposing, as is very often the case even with recent books, I am called to a fashionable apartment to purchase some books. The owner is leaving town and does not wish to bother with carrying the small library. I buy the lot, mark them and place on the shelves. In our bookstore customers are allowed to wander where they please, and unless they indicate they desire attention, are left alone. One of the snoopers comes in and buys a banned book. We are haled to court, and this is the first indication that we have violated any law.

I have asked a number of other booksellers if this or that book is a banned publication. No one seems to know. Let's clean up the mess. Unless we know what is banned, place the blame somewhere else. Give us at least a 50-50 break.

GUY A. JACKSON, Boston, Dec. 21.

### BOOKS AND MINORS

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Dunster Book Shop-Watch and Ward case shows how inferior in certain respects law and justice in Massachusetts is to that of some oriental potentates, such as Haroun-Al-Raschid.

In Massachusetts the book seller was found guilty and sentenced to prison, but had the case come before Haroun, undoubtedly the Watch and Ward agent would have been dragged forth with from the courtroom, bastinadoed on the feet until they were in such condition that it would be many a long day before he would don gum shoes again.

This matter of censorship, which is troubling so many citizens of Massachusetts and making it ridiculous in the eyes of so many people in the rest of the world, can be easily settled. In the statute describing obscene, etc., literature and prohibiting its sale, add in the proper place words which would limit the prohibition of sale to the case of a sale to a minor, thus carrying out the theory, now apparently obsolete in fact, that a minor needs protection, and freeing adult intelligence to choose what it shall read upon.

WILLIAM BROSS LLOYD, Boston, Dec. 21.



## WATCH AND WARD MUM ON BIG CASE

Keeps Statement on  
Bookseller's Trial  
Private

After a long meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Club, at which they discussed the recent trial of a Cambridge bookseller, the directors of the Watch and Ward Society refused to make public a statement they had prepared for their members or to say whether they condemned or endorsed the methods employed by their representatives in securing evidence in the case.

### WON'T BACK NEW BILL

Besides reviewing the Cambridge case, in which the society was severely criticized, the directors took up the question of censorship and issued a statement in which they announced they could not support the bill, which would change the wording of the statute from "containing obscene language" to "which is obscene." The statement said that the society will endorse a bill by which books could be banned by injunctions in the Equity Superior Court.

Because the case of James A. DeJaree, the Cambridge bookseller who was adjudged guilty of selling an obscene book and sentenced to one month in jail and fined \$500, is now before the Supreme Court on exceptions, the directors stated that they decided not to make their statement on the case public.

### Unanimously Endorsed

"But we felt that the members of the society should be informed as quickly as possible of the position that the board of directors has taken in the matter," said one of the directors. Another member of the board said they wanted to "correct a slur" which the members might have received on the Cambridge case. The secretary, the Rev. Charles S. Bodwell, declared that the statement received the unanimous endorsement of the directors.

He also announced that the resignation of Professor Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard, who was one of the society's directors, had been accepted "with regret" at the meeting. Professor Coolidge, the master of Lowell House, one of the first units of the new Harvard housing system, which is said to have been discriminated against by students in applying for quarters in the new houses.

### Coolidge Vacancy Not Filled

The secretary also announced for the first time that Dean Henry B. Washburn of St. John's Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge had resigned several months ago on account of ill health and that David B. Clayborn had been appointed in his

place. No appointment was made to fill the place on the board made vacant by Professor Coolidge, the secretary stated. He declared that the professor had given no reason for his resignation.

Yesterday's meeting was called for 8 o'clock and was attended by all but two of the directors. Those present were the Rev. Raymond Calkins, the president; Frank Chouteau Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, Thomas Dudley Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moors, Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph Lee, one of the vice-presidents; Mr. Bodwell and Attorney John W. Horke, the counsel for the organization.

At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Calkins stated the directors had formulated a statement with respect to the Cambridge case which would be placed on the records of the society and would be mailed to all of the members. It was said that the membership of the organization numbered about 500.

The "censorship statement" made public late in the afternoon at the office of the society on Tremont street, declares that the organization will not oppose any change in the present law, but that it cannot endorse a bill by which the only test of a volume is the entire book.

### Text of Statement

The statement read:

"The demand for change in the existing law against the circulation of obscene books is based on a widespread objection to what is termed 'unofficial' censorship. Unofficial censorship is censorship by any authority except of the courts or by a board of censors created by law. The New England Watch and Ward Society has not opposed and will not oppose any proposals which in its opinion will meet these objections to unofficial censorship without removing the protection which society still requires against the dangerous and insidious influences of obscenity in publications and pictures.

"It should be noted, however, that in practice it is impossible to avoid official censorship in some form as long as the only method by which cases can be brought before the courts for decision is through the machinery of criminal prosecution. Some publishers and authors may be willing to submit to trial in the criminal courts and possible conviction of crime. Most authors and publishers of books which have been complained of are not within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The only way of determining under existing law by a process of legal censorship the status of a publication is through criminal prosecution of booksellers and their employees. Rather than to submit to the odium and dangers of this process, the booksellers do and will withdraw from circulation any books which may involve a criminal complaint.

### For Injunction Censorship

"This situation puts it in the power of any individual, organization or official charged with law enforcement to become an effective 'unofficial' censor. If a book dealer refuses to handle a suspected book because in his opinion it is over the line, he himself becomes his own unofficial censor.

"Two years ago a bill was introduced into the Legislature which, in the case of books only, required proceedings in the equity side of the Superior Civil courts leading to a temporary injunction against circulation, with published notice as a preliminary requirement to any criminal prosecution. This bill, if enacted, would have these advantages: First, without the odium and danger of criminal prosecution the status of a book could be determined promptly by a judge of the Superior Court—a universally recognized 'official' censor. Second, it would put an end to the present anomaly of a given book being proper in Boston and illegal in Cambridge. Decrees of the Superior Court are effective throughout the State.

The Watch and Ward Society supported this bill two years ago. It has

urged that this bill be introduced this year and has promised its unanimous endorsement and wholehearted support.

"Instead of correcting the machinery for determining the status of a book and by this means putting an end to unofficial censorship, the proponents of a change in the existing law have agreed upon a bill which substitutes for the words in the existing statute 'containing obscene language,' the words—'which is considered as a whole is obscene.' This proposed change in the law has been carefully considered by the society. With regret the conclusion has been reached that it cannot support a change in the existing law in this form for two reasons:

"First, The objection to the present law is because it is possible to convict on a chapter, paragraph or phrase. This objection can be met without requiring as does the proposed law that the only test is the whole book. The Watch and Ward Society will not oppose any change in the present law. But it can not endorse a bill by which the only test is the entire book.

### "Which Is Obscene"

"Second, The proposed law is a legislative novelty. The society has examined the federal laws relating to criminal obscenity and the statutes in England, in the New England States, in New York, Illinois and other States. It has thus verified the statement in the book on criminal obscenity written by Mr. Justice Ford of New York that the laws on criminal obscenity in England and in the United States may be divided into two classes: The first and largest class uses the simplest possible definition 'any obscene book' or 'any book which is obscene.' The second and numerically smaller class follows the present Massachusetts definition: 'Any book containing obscene language.'

"If, in the judgment of the Legislature, a change in the present law is required, the Watch and Ward Society will not oppose deleting the words 'containing obscene language' and substituting therefor the words 'which is obscene.' Thus amended the law will prohibit the sale of any book 'which is obscene' and will become uniform with the federal statute and with the laws of a majority of the States.

## U. S. BOOK BAN

Amendment to Tariff Bill Allowing  
Entry of Foreign Literature Re-  
garded by Customs Officials as  
Obscene Expected to Be Thrown  
Out by the Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Chairman Smoot of the Senate finance committee expects the Senate to reverse itself and throw out the Cutlin amendment to the tariff bill which would permit entry into the United States of foreign literature regarded by customs officials as obscene.

Such reading matter is barred under existing law, but under an amendment Smoot expects the Senate to reverse itself and throw out the Cutlin amendment to the tariff bill which would permit entry into the United States of foreign literature regarded by customs officials as obscene.

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The tariff bill will be given exclusive attention by the Senate after the holidays until disposed of. Reviewing the situation after a conference today with President Hoover, Smoot said he looked for Senate passage by the middle of February.

## WATCH, WARD AGAINST NEW BOOK LAW

Society Agrees on Giving  
Some Ground, but Firm  
on Major Issue

Directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society, after preparing for members a private defence of their activities in the Dunster Bookshop case, issued a public statement announcing changes in the book censorship law the organization is willing to accept.

The statement, made after a meeting at the City Club, expressed vigorous opposition to the bill recently filed in the Legislature with the support of hundreds of prominent citizens to provide that a book must be judged by its contents as a whole and not by a single part.

The directors said that there is another method agreeable to them of meeting the objection to the present law, which makes possible conviction on a chapter, paragraph or phrase.

They pointed out that the present law is built on the words "containing indecent language." They said the society would not object to a change which would substitute the words "which is indecent." This amendment to the present law, the statement said, would make the Massachusetts statute conform with the federal law and with the laws of a majority of the states.

The society implied in its statement that this change would make it possible to have a book judged by its contents as a whole.

The statement also pointed out that the society has urged in the past a bill which would make a judge of the superior court the official censor of books through equity proceedings and expressed the willingness of the organization to support similar legislation if presented to the Legislature next year.

The directors met in special session to consider the severe criticism of the society in the case of the Dunster Bookshop of Cambridge.

A resolution was passed in answer to the criticism of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick and Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell, and will be mailed privately to its 500 privileged and contributing members.

### Banned Book Shocks Senator Smoot

D. H. Lawrence's book, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the sale of which led to the conviction of a Cambridge bookseller and his clerk and invoked the wrath of prosecuting officials against the Watch and Ward agents who enticed the bookstore manager to make the sale, is likely to become a national issue.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, apostle of the Mormon Church and the outstanding Puritan in Congress, has just finished reading the book, the first of the list of 40 "off color" volumes he has appointed himself to inspect to gather material for opposing an amendment to the tariff bill which would take from customs officials their power to bar foreign books as obscene.

Expressing himself as horrified at Lawrence's work, Senator Smoot declared today it would be his principal exhibit in asking the Senate to reconsider its recent action in adopting the amendment which would end the censorship of imported books.

## WATCH & WARD CONCEDES POINT ON CENSORSHIP

Directors Cite Changes So-  
ciety Will Accept in  
State Book Law

DUNSTER BOOKSHOP  
ACTIONS DEFENDED

Private Report Outlines  
Body's Position on Al-  
leged "Snooping"

Directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society, after preparing for members yesterday a private defence of their activities in the Dunster Bookshop case, issued a public statement announcing changes in the book censorship law the organization is willing to accept.

The statement, made after a meeting at the City Club, expressed vigorous opposition to the bill recently filed in the Legislature with the support of hundreds of prominent citizens to provide that a book must be judged by its contents as a whole and not by a single part.

### WOULD CHANGE WORDS

The directors said that there is another method agreeable to them of meeting the objection to the present law, which makes possible conviction on a chapter, paragraph or phrase. They pointed out that the present law is built on the words "containing obscene language." They said the society would not object to a change which would substitute the words "which is obscene." This amendment to the present law, the statement said, would make the Massachusetts statute conform with the federal law and with the laws of a majority of the states.

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retary and agents of the society in the case which resulted in the conviction of the manager and a clerk of the Dunster Bookshop of Cambridge. A resolution was passed in answer to the criticism of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick and Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell, and will be mailed privately to its 500 privileged and contributing members.

### RESOLUTION KEPT SECRET

The Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president, who presided at the directors' meeting, explained the resolution was not made public as the Dunster bookshop case was pending before the court on appeal.

The recent resignation as a director of Prof. Julian Coolidge of Harvard, which came on the heels of the public criticism of the organization by members of the court, was accepted at this meeting "with regret." It was announced.

The directors present at the meeting in addition to Dr. Calkins were: Frank O. Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moors, Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph Lee, one of the vice-presidents was also at the meeting.

Dr. Henry B. Washburn, dean of St. John's Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, has resigned as a director of the society, on account of ill health. It was announced yesterday. He has been succeeded by David B. Clayborn.

The public statement issued by the directors follows:

Two years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature which, in the case of books only, required proceedings in the equity side of the superior civil courts leading to a temporary injunction against circulation, with published notice as a preliminary requirement to any criminal prosecution. This bill, if enacted, would have these advantages:

First, without the odium and danger of criminal prosecution the status of a book could be determined promptly by a judge of the superior court—a universally recognized "official" censor. Second, it would put an end to the present anomaly of a given book being proper in Boston and illegal in Cambridge. Decrees of the superior court are effective throughout the state.

The Watch and Ward Society supported this bill two years ago. It has again urged that this bill be introduced this year and has promised its unanimous endorsement and wholehearted support. The demand for change in the existing law against the circulation of obscene books is based on a widespread objection to what is termed "unofficial" censorship. Unofficial censorship is censorship by any authority except of the courts or by a board of censors created by law. The New England Watch and Ward Society has not opposed and will not oppose any proposals, which in its opinion will meet these objections to unofficial censorship without removing the protection which society still requires against the dangerous and insidious influences of obscenity in publications and pictures.

## THE BOSTON HERALD DECEMBER 24, 1929

### GOOD NEWS FROM MASSACHUSETTS

(From the New York Herald-Tribune)

Censorship never received a severer blow than the strange "victory" just won by the Watch and Ward Society in Cambridge, Mass. An agent of the society visited a bookshop and asked for a privately printed book by D. H. Lawrence. The bookstore did not have the book in stock; the bookseller remarked that he did not think it fit for general circulation. The agent, acting under a false name, begged the dealer to get him a copy, and the dealer finally did so. Accordingly, he was prosecuted and convicted of selling what, under Massachusetts law, is admittedly an obscene, though in a literary sense a distinguished book.

The district attorney of Middlesex county, obviously averse to prosecuting a case initiated by an agent provocateur in disguise, announced that he did not endorse the ethics or the policy of the society, and that if he ever again found

### SOME CENSORSHIP NEEDED

It should be noted, however, that in practice it is impossible to avoid unofficial censorship in some form as long as the only method by which cases can be brought before the courts for decision is through the machinery of criminal prosecution. Some publishers and authors may be willing to submit to trial in the criminal courts and possible conviction of crime. Most authors and publishers of books which have been complained of are not within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The only way of determining under existing law by a process of legal censorship the status of a publication is through criminal prosecution of booksellers and their employees. Rather than to submit to the odium and dangers of this process, the booksellers do and will withdraw from circulation any books which may involve a criminal complaint.

This situation puts it in the power of any individual, organization or official charged with law enforcement to become an effective "unofficial" censor. If a book dealer refuses to handle a suspected book because in his opinion it is over the line, he himself becomes his own unofficial censor.

### SETS LIMIT IT WILL BACK TO

Instead of correcting the machinery for determining the status of a book and by this means putting an end to unofficial censorship, the proponents of a change in the existing law have agreed upon a bill which substitutes for the words in the existing criminal statute "containing obscene language," the words—"which is considered as a whole is obscene." This proposed change in the law has been carefully considered by the society. With regret the conclusion has been reached that it cannot support a change in the existing law in this form for two reasons:

First, The objection to the present law is because it is possible to convict on a chapter, paragraph or phrase. This objection can be met without requiring as does the proposed law that the only test is the whole book. The Watch and Ward Society will not oppose any change in the present law. But it cannot endorse a bill by which the only test is the entire book.

Second, The proposed law is a legislative novelty. The society has examined the federal laws relating to criminal obscenity and the statutes in England, in the New England States, in New York, Illinois and other States. It has thus verified the statement in the book on criminal obscenity written by Mr. Justice Ford of New York that the laws on criminal obscenity in England and in the United States may be divided into two classes: The first and largest class uses the simplest possible definition, "any obscene book" or "any book which is obscene." The second and numerically smaller class follows the present Massachusetts definition: "Any book containing obscene language."

If, in the judgment of the Legislature, a change in the present law is required, the Watch and Ward Society will not oppose deleting the words "containing obscene language" and substituting therefor the words "which is obscene." Thus amended the law will prohibit the sale of any book "which is obscene" and will become uniform with the federal statute and with the laws of a majority of the states.

## CHOLERA AND BOOKS

To the Editor of The Herald:  
The abuse being heaped upon the N. E. Watch and Ward Society seems to me unjust, and due to a failure to appreciate the important service which it is rendering.

One who scatters cholera germs is less of a menace to society than one who sells an impure book. Any pastor who has tried to help a youth in agony of conflict with vile habits—any one who has had a glimpse of the awful fruits of impure thinking in our hospitals for mental diseases—knows that this is no exaggeration. That lover of humanity whose birth we are celebrating said: "Whoso shall cause to stumble one of these little ones, it were better for him that a great millstone should be hanged about his neck and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea!"

Society has embodied an echo of this righteous wrath into legislation. No law is more difficult to enforce. When a voluntary organization, including some of the most honored religious leaders, comes to the aid of the state, should it not be respected and honored instead of being vilified?

Its agents may make mistakes. These should be corrected. But their task should be sympathetically understood. Those whose motive is either to gratify passion or to make untidy profits will use all their cunning to hide their transactions. Any who attempt to get evidence must be prepared for a desperate battle of wits. In the recent Cambridge case the character of the book sold was admitted by both sides and a conviction resulted. Yet from the abuse heaped upon him it would seem as if the witness were the criminal.

Shall we strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Shall we make all law enforcement impossible by treating as fanatics and wrong-doers our faithful police and their allies?

E. TALLMADGE ROOT.  
Somerville, Dec. 22.

## CHOLERA AND BOOKS

The Rev. E. Tallmadge Root's letter, which appears this morning in our Mail Bag column, says: "One who scatters cholera germs is less of a menace to society than one who sells an impure book. . . . This is no exaggeration." It seems to us a grotesque, unwarranted, cruel and barbaric exaggeration. It illustrates the unreasonable and dangerous extreme to which persons of a certain cast of mind will carry a sound principle. If Mr. Root were correct, and the courts and society shared his views, the proprietor of the Dunster Book Shop would go to the electric chair because he sold a smutty book. Judge Fosdick, Dist. Atty. Bushnell and ex-Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker would be in the position of viewing wholesale murder calmly, and, of course, the Watch and Ward Society agents who brought about a sale which otherwise would not have been effected would go to the chair with the Dunster proprietor.

There may be a legitimate place in the community for the Watch and Ward Society, but we would be better without an organization which is animated by such a sentiment as that expressed by the gentleman who serves as the Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. Of course it is difficult to get evidence against wrong-doers. It is also difficult for a young lawyer to get clients, a doctor to get patients, a business man to make profits, a District Attorney to convict. But mere difficulty has never been considered by civilized men a justification for ambulance-chasing, quackery, fraud or entrapment. If the Watch and Ward Society wishes to retain—possibly regain is the better word—the respect of the community, it must itself set an example of respect for law, order and decency.



## Book in Dunster Case Alarms Smoot; Senate to Hear "Muck"

Body, in Secret Session,  
To Be Asked to Protect  
Morals of Nation

### AMENDMENT ON BAN REMOVAL WAITS VOTE

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

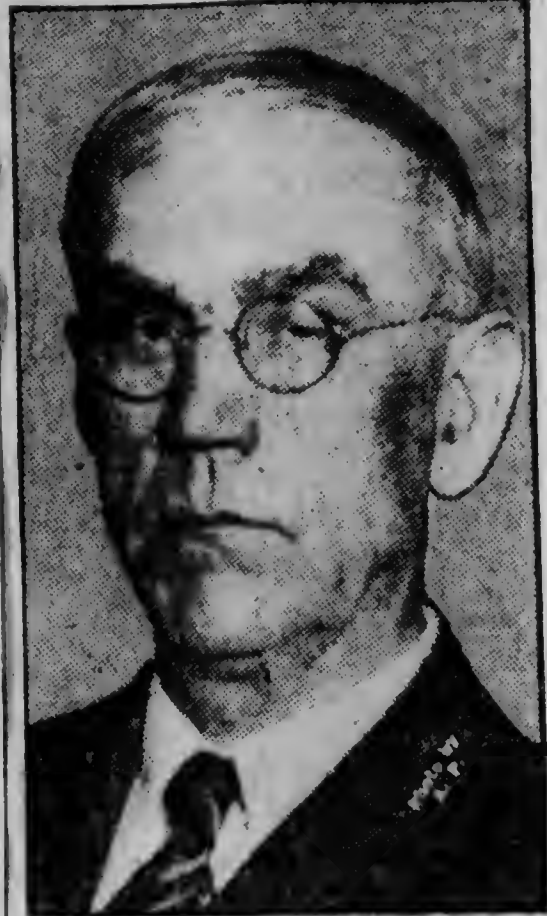
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—D. H. Lawrence's book, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," the sale of which led to the conviction of a Cambridge bookseller and his clerk and invoked the wrath of prosecuting officials against the Watch and Ward agents who enticed the bookstore manager to make the sale, is about to become a national issue.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, tall apostle of the Mormon Church and the outstanding Puritan in Congress, has just finished reading the book, the first of the list of 40 "off color" volumes he has appointed himself to inspect to gather material for opposing an amendment to the tariff bill which would take from customs officials their power to bar foreign books as obscene.

Expressing himself as horrified at Lawrence's work, Senator Smoot declared today it will be his principal exhibit in asking the Senate to reconsider its recent action in adopting the amendment which would end the censorship on imported books. Whatever effect the Massachusetts case may have toward making the censorship law there more elastic, Senator Smoot is confident that this book alone will cause the Senate to reject the amendment. The latter was adopted on motion of Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico several weeks ago.

Cutting declared customs clerks are not competent to decide for the whole country what it should read. Senator Smoot pledged himself to maintenance of the federal ban, and undertook the task of reading the 40 "mucky" books not for his own pleasure, he emphasized, but to strengthen his side of the argument.

What the condition of Senator Smoot is not inclined to expose them to the dangers which he feels secure.



SENATOR REED SMOOT

out of his office tonight in high dudgeon after having dipped into the book which caused so much furor in Massachusetts.

He found things in the book, he declared, which were "indecent in the extreme. They were simply filthy and the book contained not only a few such expressions, but it abounded in them." The senatorial moralist intends to bring the expressions to the attention of the Senate, according to his promise, but by no means in open session, for the words and phrases, he asserts, are too prurient by far. The Senate must go into executive session, Senator Smoot said, before he dares call its attention to them.

When he finishes reading the excerpts in the Senate, the literary martyr from Utah is certain not one member of the body, even Senator Cutting, will be in favor of letting down the bars.

So interested are several of his colleagues, in fact, they have offered to assist Senator Smoot in raking through the mass of "muck" not for their own pleasure, let it be known again, but for the sake of saving the morals of the nation's youth. Senator Smoot said he will be when he finishes the list of dangers which he feels secure.

## Need of Clear Law on Book Censorship Here

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—In your editorial of this date you mention 13 States which have laws similar to those of Massachusetts relating to books, but I do not think you can mention one of them in which any one has undertaken to work those laws as they have been worked and over-worked in Massachusetts. Just as soon as any attempt is made to do what has been done here, you will find that it arouses the same opposition from those who know about books, or think about the subject, or realize generally that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Scandal has been caused by the federal statutes, which have been continued, in some cases in the federal courts, to mean pretty much what the present Massachusetts law means. Everybody remembers how this matter came to a head in the United States Senate within a few months.

As for the New York law, which you classify with others, as more drastic than that of Massachusetts, I must observe that it is not generally so estimated, but this possible ground for controversy does not affect the Massachusetts committee for the revision of the book law, because it has seen no reason to advocate the adoption of the New York laws here.

To state one essential point most briefly, you write that we desire a ruling that the extent of the obscenity in a book and not the presence of it, should determine the verdict of the jury. To characterize it, out of hand, as obscenity is to beg the question. Substituting some neutral phrase, such as "the matter objected to" for the word "obscenity" ought to clear up this particular matter, for there is no doubt that the extent of the matter objected to, not the mere presence of such matter, is one of the things which must be considered, in order to avoid absurdity. It is also necessary to consider the character of that matter, and relation to the whole work. Any failure to take these things into account, will lead to the foolish conclusion that it is illegal to circulate literary works, in great numbers, of which many are a part of the valued inheritance of humanity, and many others are the

work of contemporaries, some of whom are undoubtedly adding to the permanent literature. So far, the matter has been argued thoroughly during the past two years, at least, and we believe that the public is convinced. The persistence of arguments which we have met so fully, makes it necessary to refer again to the Bible and Shakespeare to which I might add the names of many other works. If I were willing to arouse false hopes among the censors, that there are works which will never be suppressed, in which, nevertheless, matter such as the censors ferret out, is present, it is clear.

On the other hand, there is no such thing as a book which is wholly obscene. No phraseology which could be devised, short of absolutely expressive language, which would be foolhardy could induce a court to rule that a statute would apply only to books wholly obscene, which do not exist. It is necessary to consider matters of degree, of kind, and of relation. We say that the parts are to be considered in relation to the other parts, which means that the work is to be considered as a whole. The fundamental reason is, that any other rule will lead to wrong results, because any other rule prevents the court from considering the true nature of the act of the defendant, in producing or circulating the book, and the true nature of its own act in refusing to suppress the book, both of which depend upon the same thing, namely, the character of the book. If, on considering the book as a whole, a tribunal finds that it contains matter of such a kind and in such an amount, that it is not sufficiently justified by anything else in the work, that the work is obscene, indecent or impure or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, then it can and will condemn that book under our proposed law. No book ought to be condemned as to which such findings cannot be made. I will add that if the Massachusetts law is "absurd," it does not help much to be absurd in good company.

Very truly yours,  
HENRY L. BURNHAM.

155 State street.

## The Boston Post

Established 1831

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1929

## W. & W. IN DEFENCE OF PROCEDURE

### Expected Criticism and Was "Not Disappointed"

A defence of the methods used by the Watch and Ward Society in securing evidence which resulted recently in the conviction of two Cambridge men in Superior Court is contained in an official statement issued to members of the society by the directors yesterday.

#### "NOT DISAPPOINTED"

The statement says that the society

was animated solely with the desire to prevent the circulation of literature which is prohibited by law. They realized the directors said, that they would encounter severe criticism, "and in this," the report says, "we have not been disappointed."

The statement, in part, was as follows: "We had received information that a book dealer was selling a book which has been called the 'work of a filthy degenerate, the product of a seamy brain.' Investigation showed that he had already ordered and sold five different copies of this book. What, under such circumstances, were we to do? Should we have ignored such a situation? Should we have introduced such a situation? When he found that the book was not on the shelves, should he have gone away? No efficient detective would have done any such thing. He would still seek to know if the dealer would sell the book to an unknown casual customer. That is what our agent did."

"This organization was not seeking to make a man a lawbreaker. Upon his own admission he had previously sold five copies of this pornographic book at a profit of \$10 per copy or \$50 per book. Had no action been taken against him it is possible to believe that he would have continued to traffic in literature which he knew he had no legal right to sell. This society was animated solely with the desire to prevent the circulation and distribution of literature which is prohibited by law. We realized that in proceeding in this case, we were likely to encounter severe criticism, and in this we have not been disappointed."

"We are quite willing to leave our case in the hands of the public at large, which appreciates our motives and the purpose which underlies the work we seek to do for the health and welfare of the community."

## Boston Transcript

134 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1929

## Watch and Ward to Oppose Book Bill

Directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society were on record today as opposed to the bill recently filed in the Legislature with the support of a committee of clergymen, educators and other prominent citizens to change the Massachusetts censorship law so that a book shall be judged by its contents as a whole and not by a single passage.

The attitude of the directors toward the proposed change in the censorship law was made known in a public statement issued after their special meeting yesterday afternoon at the Boston City Club, at which a private statement for members of the society was prepared on the recent Dunster Bookshop trial in Cambridge. During the trial, the society was severely criticized by former Attorney General Herbert Parker and District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell for their methods in obtaining evidence in the case.

Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., president of the society, who presided at the directors' meeting, explained that the statement on the bookshop case was not made public because the case of James A. DeLacey, the bookseller who was convicted of selling an obscene book and sentenced to a month in jail and fined \$500, was pending before the Supreme Court on exceptions. The directors refused to say whether they endorsed or condemned the activities of their representatives in connection with the case. It was announced that the statement would be mailed to all members, whose number about 600.

The public statement on censorship said that the Watch and Ward Society would not oppose any change in the present law, but "it cannot endorse a bill by which the only test is the entire book." The proposed law would change the wording of the present statute from "containing obscene language" to "which is obscene as a whole is obscene." The statement added that the directors would not oppose deleting the words "containing obscene language" and substituting therefor the words "which is obscene." This change already has been voted unanimously by the Massachusetts Committee for the Revision of the Book Law.

The statement urged the passage of the bill which the Watch and Ward Society supported two years ago to take censorship from the jurisdiction of the police and criminal courts and place it in the quiet session of the Superior Civil Court.

Rev. Charles S. Bodwell, secretary of the society, announced that the resignation of Professor Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard as a director of the Watch and Ward had been accepted "with regret" at the meeting. The secretary also announced that Dean Henry B. Washburn of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge had resigned as a director of the society several months ago on account of ill health and that David B. Clayborn had been appointed to succeed him. No appointment was made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Coolidge.

Besides the president and secretary, those present at the meeting were Frank Chouteau Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moers, Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph Lee, and John W. Rourke, counsel for the society.

The public statement issued by the directors follows: "Two years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature which, in the case of books only, required proceedings in the equity side of the superior civil courts leading to a temporary injunction against circulation, with published notice as a preliminary requirement to any criminal prosecution. This bill, if enacted, would have these advantages:

"First, without the odium and danger of criminal prosecution the status of a book can be determined promptly by a judge of the Superior Court—a universally recognized 'official' censor."

"Second, it would put an end to the present anomaly of a given book being proper in Boston and illegal in Cambridge. Decrees of the Superior Court are effective throughout the State. "The Watch and Ward Society supported this bill two years ago. It has again urged that this bill be introduced this year and has promised its unanimous endorsement and wholehearted support. "The demand for change in the existing law against the circulation of obscene books is based on a widespread objection to what is termed 'unofficial' censorship brought before the courts for decision without removing the protection which society still requires against the dangerous and insidious influences of obscenity in public places and pictures."

"It should be noted, however, that in practice it is impossible to avoid unofficial censorship in some form as long as the only method by which cases can be brought before the courts for decision is through the machinery of criminal prosecution. Some publishers and authors may be willing to submit to trial in the criminal courts and possible conviction of crime. Most authors and publishers of books who have been complained of, however, are within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. The only way of determining under existing law by a process of legal censorship the status of a publication is through criminal prosecution of booksellers and their employees."

Rather than to submit to the odium and danger of this process, the booksellers do and will withdraw from circulation any books which may involve a criminal complaint. "This situation puts it in the power of any individual, organization or official charged with law enforcement to become an effective 'unofficial' censor. If a book dealer refuses to handle a suspected book because in his opinion it is over the line, he himself becomes his own 'unofficial' censor."

"Instead of correcting the machinery for determining the status of a book and by this means putting an end to unofficial censorship, the proponents of a change in the existing law have agreed upon a bill which substitutes for the words in the existing criminal statute 'containing obscene language,' the words 'which is considered as a whole is obscene.' This proposed change in the law has been carefully considered by the society. With regret, the conclusion has been reached that it cannot support a change in the existing law in this form for two reasons:

"First, the objection to the present law is because it is possible to convict on a chapter, paragraph or phrase. This objection can be met without requiring as does the proposed law that the only test is the whole book. The Watch and Ward Society will not oppose any change in the present law. But it cannot endorse a bill by which the only test is the entire book."

"Second, the proposed law is a legislative novelty. The society has examined the Federal laws relating to criminal obscenity and the statutes in England, in the New England States, in New York, Illinois and other States. It has thus verified the statement in the book on criminal obscenity written by Mr. Justice Ford of New York that the laws on criminal obscenity in England and in the United States may be divided into two classes: The first and largest class uses the simplest possible definition, 'any obscene book' or 'any book which is obscene.' The second and numerically smaller class follows the present Massachusetts definition: 'Any book containing obscene language.'"

"If, in the judgment of the Legislature, a change in the present law is required, the Watch and Ward Society will not oppose deleting the words 'containing obscene language' and substituting therefor the words 'which is obscene.' Thus amended the law will prohibit the sale of any book 'which is obscene' and will become uniform with the Federal statute and with the laws of a majority of the States."

## WATCH & WARD DEFENDS ACTION

Statement Ordered by Directors Says Other Methods Futile

### BOOK CASE APPEAL 'PREVENTS' COMMENT

The confidential statement of the attitude of the board of directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society toward its investigators in the now famed Dunster Bookshop case came to light yesterday, and proved to be one of the tactics which were scored by Judge Fiedel and Dist. Atty. Bushnell when the case was on trial in Middlesex county court.

The statement was sent to members of the organization following a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors requiring the secretary, Charles S. Bodwell, to compose it. The letter sets out that the methods criticized by the court were necessary in the case because the defendant had been violating the obscene book law in having sold five copies of the book complained of, "Lady Chatterley's Lover."

The society directors took the stand that they would have been remiss in their duty had their investigators gone openly to the shop and sought the book. "No efficient state detective would have done any such thing," the statement points out.

#### NOT UNANIMOUS

The directors were not unanimous in their conclusions, however. Mr. Bodwell refused to tell how they were divided, but his answer to a question—"was there any dissent?"—brought forth the reply—"I can't tell you about that—the statement was authorized by unanimous vote."

It became known that the majority of the directors favored making a statement, but its form was the subject of considerable discussion. In fact, the meeting was prolonged more than an hour and a half, and the dissenters finally agreed to make it an unanimous vote when a poll disclosed that the majority favored its adoption.

The directors were loath to issue a public statement which might be viewed as a reply to the court and district attorney, and it was for this reason that they adopted a suggestion that the statement regarding the particular case be made known only to the "privileged," as the Rev. Raymond Calkins, president, expressed it, the privilege extending only to the 500-odd contributors, who, by custom, have become members of the Watch and Ward.

#### 200 COPIES "STOLEN"

It was expected that the statement would be ready for mailing tomorrow, but a glib printer accepted the assertion of a pseudo office attaché of the society, and delivered about 200 wet copies which had been run off the presses and were drying.

The directors explained their statement is called for by the bitter criticism of the society and its agents, but expressed their reluctance to discuss the Dunster House case because an appeal is pending to the supreme court. They further explain, however, that they are replying to those who do not approve of detective methods, because "any form of espionage is distasteful." In the statement they add, "it is not congenial to any one," and explain, "if the evidence is to be procured that will hold in a court of law, it must be obtained by detective methods."

Further justifying the investigators, the directors point out that in the Dunster House case, agents had information that copies of the book had been sold, and while the society disapproves of making anyone a lawbreaker, they feel justified in exposing anyone who had already become a lawbreaker, regardless of the means employed.

The full statement follows:

#### STATEMENT "ORDERED"

To the Members of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

Dear Friends:

The following statement is sent you in accordance with a unanimous vote of the directors of this society at a meeting held Dec. 23. The directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society have carefully considered the criticism passed on them in the recent trial of the Dunster House Book Shop case.

They are not concerned with the condemnation of the general aims and intentions of this society. There are doubtless people who resent any attempt to safeguard in any way the morals of the community, and feel that it is officious and obnoxious for any organization of citizens to seek to discover and suppress forms of immorality and vice. These people are entitled to their opinions. With this admitted, however, it may be said that such people might well be temperate in the language which they employ in criticizing those who are endeavoring to serve the community in ways which they do not themselves approve. This organization was founded by such men as Edward Everett Hale and Phillips Brooks. Some of Boston's best citizens have been in its service. It has achieved an international reputation in its field. It is entitled to be treated with some respect.

#### ESPIONAGE DISTASTEFUL

Again there are those who do not approve the use of detective methods. Any form of espionage is distasteful to them. It is not congenial to any one. The directors of this organization are not in a congenial form of service. Yet they recognize, and it must be admitted, that if the evidence is to be procured that will hold in a court of law, it must be procured by detective methods. If these methods, regularly employed by official authorities, were to be abandoned in the work of a private organization, the community less reputable than our critics, would be very much relieved also.

It is relevant to discuss the recent case against the Dunster Book Shop because an appeal to the supreme court on exceptions is pending. The fact, however, of the criticism to which we have been subjected it is impossible to keep wholly silent without being misunderstood and misjudged. The defendant in this case has been found guilty in two courts of violating the law in the selling of a vile and obscene book.

There remains the matter of the manner in which the society obtained the evidence in this case. We have the best information that a book dealer was selling a book which has been called the "work of a filthy degenerate, the product of a seamy brain." Investigation showed that he had already ordered and sold five different copies of this book. What, under such circumstances were we to do? Should we have ignored such a situation? When our investigator went to interview this book dealer should he have introduced himself as an agent of this society? When he found that this book was not on the shelves, should he have gone away? No efficient state detective would have done any such thing. He would still seek to know if the dealer would sell the book to an unknown casual customer. That is what our agent did. This organization was not seeking to make a man a lawbreaker. On his own admission he had previously sold five copies of this pornographic book at a profit of \$10 a copy or 200 per cent. Had no action been taken against him, it is possible to believe that he would have continued to traffic in literature which he knew he had no legal right to sell. This society was animated solely with the desire to prevent the circulation and distribution of literature which is prohibited by law. We realized that in proceeding in this case, in which the defendant has many influential friends, we were likely to encounter severe criticism, and in this we have not been disappointed."

We are quite willing to leave our case in the hands of the public at large which appreciates our motives and the purpose which underlies all that we seek to do for the health and welfare of the community. Also, at the meeting mentioned above, an announcement of this society's position with reference to the proposed changes in the existing law relating to obscene books was drawn up, and as it will doubtless be of interest to all of our members a copy is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND CALKINS, President.

Charles S. Bodwell, Secretary.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1929

FROM A PROFESSOR EMERITUS  
To the Editor of The Herald:

I hold no brief for the Watch and Ward Society. Much as I respect those of its directors whom I know personally, I doubt whether all of its methods can be successfully defended. On the other hand, it seems that the lawyers engaged in the case recently tried before Judge Fosdick, all of whom I hope I have the right to count among my personal friends, were in one particular a little too severe with the unhappy W. and W. agent who bought the book in question. This man did not give his full name to the bookseller, but he did give correctly his first name and his middle name. This, it seems to me, was a suppression of the truth, rather than a falsehood; but, if the newspaper account of the trial was correct, the lawyers on both sides treated this delinquency as if it were a lie of the most heinous character. How many of us fairly reputable citizens, how many lawyers even, have not many times been guilty of greater deviations from the truth than this?

It seems to me that the people who are showing real moral hysteria just now in this community are not the censors of books and plays, but the individuals, editors included, who tell us that they are made unhappy and that all of us hereabout should be made unhappy by the comments of other communities regarding our censorship. For example, about two months ago, when the *Strange Interlude* was with us, or only 10 miles away. The Herald published on its editorial page a cartoon representing Boston as the laughing stock of various other cities, Detroit being one. What does it prove to Boston's disadvantage if Detroit does laugh at her? Must we take our cue as to morals or literary taste from Detroit?

EDWIN H. HALL.  
Cambridge, Dec. 21.

[Detroit is only one of a large number of communities here and abroad which chide Boston for the absurd application of censorship laws. When the world continually derides one city, Professor, there is a possibility that the city itself is in some measure responsible for this attitude.—Ed.]

## THE LAYMAN'S VIEWPOINT

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Herald of Dec. 21 contains the following: "Even Dist. Atty. Robert T. Bushnell . . . served notice on the (Watch and Ward) Society that if it ever came into his county with such tactics again, he would proceed against it for criminal conspiracy." From a layman's viewpoint, there are several things I do not understand. Since the Dist. Atty. has had the matter of a criminal conspiracy brought to his attention, why does he wait until the crime is repeated before he prosecutes? If Messrs. DeLacey and Sullivan were prosecuted on the first offence and without warning, why the favoritism in dealing with Messrs. Slaymaker and Bodwell? It seems to me that Mr. Bushnell will be derelict in his duty if he does not prosecute those whom he knows instigated this crime.

If the directors of the Watch and Ward Society persist in continuing the policies (as some of them indicated that they would in their interviews) they, too, should be prosecuted on the next offence.

DR. PAUL R. WITHERINGTON.  
Milton, Dec. 23.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1929

### WE THINK YOU ARE SAFE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I am thinking of returning to Boston for a New Year's visit to my father. Can you inform me if I would be arrested if I should bring with me a copy of "An American Tragedy"?

I have now been living in the Middle West for twelve years and must say that it is only since the pitiful spectacle which Boston has presented since the censorship farce became effective that I have got over being homesick for home. I am ashamed of Boston.

MALCOLM DEAN MILLER, M.D.  
Akron, O., Dec. 22.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1929

## WATCH AND WARD REPLY

Replying to charges that it obtained evidence against Cambridge booksellers by methods repugnant to decent men, the Watch and Ward Society says that good evidence "must be procured by detective methods." That is perhaps true. But by what kind of detective methods?

Judge Fosdick, who indicated the court's lack of approval of the society, District Attorney Bushnell, who warned that he would prosecute its agents for criminal conspiracy if they should repeat their performance, and ex-Attorney-General Parker, who denounced the society, are all familiar with detective methods. They have prosecuted or sentenced many men on the strength of evidence obtained by such methods, and not even the prisoners' attorneys have objected. Why the protest in Cambridge? Because the "detective methods" of the Watch and Ward go beyond the limits which those and three men consider appropriate. The Watch and Ward directors do not care to understand the attitude of those three men. It is of great significance that after a court and a district attorney disavow Watch and Ward methods, the president and secretary should issue a reply which says, in effect, that the society will continue to do business as usual.

The Wickersham Commission has recently appointed a subcommittee which is investigating the whole subject of abuse of authority by government agents. Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court has characterized telephone tapping for the purpose of obtaining evidence as "dirty business." Chief Justice Taft, recognizing the evil, referred to the possibility of Congressional relief from this activity. Some states make that kind of evidence inadmissible. These devices come within the "detective methods" which apparently the Watch and Ward has encouraged and will continue to encourage among its agents.

## The Boston Post

Established 1831  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1929

### PRAISES EDITORIAL

To the Editor of the Post:

Thank you for your sane editorial on the subject of the obscene book law.

You have hit the nail on the head: "Massachusetts is the laughing stock of the country." "Our absurd censorship laws" et cetera, are merely slogans of the radicals, who would break down all laws, if they could.

When one sees the Sacco-Vanzetti group, the American Civil Liberties Union—one of the most subtle of the un-American organizations (an organization that helps communists)—and members of the Radical Socialist Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others of our defeated crowd at the State House hearing on this bill, it makes one wonder what influence is behind this breaking down of the censorship of obscene literature. Most of the radicals who speak at our Boston forum are keen on going the limit on the sex stuff, on the feminist, sex equality theories, do you know whether or no, they ever decided to have babies?

Yours for sound sense,  
G. F. GRAHAM.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929

## DETECTIVE METHODS

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Watch and Ward officers are termed "Criminal Conspirators," and prohibition agents are "Snoopers," when the former succeed in detecting the crime which is the vilest as well as the most harmful to society; and when the latter bring to account the criminal who debauches manhood and destroys the peace and happiness of more innocent women and children than any other crime upon the entire criminal calendar. Did the presiding judge, the district attorney, or the ex-attorney-general, criticized or object to the evidence secured by the detective, sheriff or police officer against the murderer, the bank robber, the burglar or the one who makes away with the life savings of the poor widow or the honest working man, simply because such evidence was secured by methods of ruse or trickery of any kind? No! The more deplorable the method, the greater the praise for the shrewdness of the detective!

I do not expect that this letter will be published, but I think it is about time that something was said in the interests of fairness to both sides.

CLAYTON E. DELAMATER.  
Contoocook, N. H., Dec. 23.

## BELIEVES IN PERSONAL LIBERTY

To the Editor of The Herald:

Somebody on The Herald staff deserves a congressional medal. Every time that I begin to think that the good time that I begin to think that the good old American spirit has hied itself to bat with something that convinces me that the spirit of the New England privateer still stalks broad in the land.

Whoever it was that exchanged broadsides with the Rev. Root deserves the cheers of every American who still hangs to the old belief that a person has a right to choose his own food for thought. It is about time some one nailed the flag of liberty to the mast-head and called the boarders away.

The Watch and Ward boys are having all the fun. I want to play, too! And there are probably a lot of other long-suffering Americans who would like to get into the game.

The Watch and Warders have appointed themselves to watch the police. There is no organization to watch the Watch and Warders. I am all for organizing a society of Sneak and Snoopers to watch the Watch and Warders. And somebody else can organize a society of Peek and Pryers to watch the Sneak and Snoopers who watch the Watch and Warders. Then we can all play.

Salem, Dec. 24.

## BOSTON POST.

DECEMBER 30, 1929

## BISHOP OUT OF WATCH, WARD

Report Bishop Lawrence Has Resigned Office

A report that the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, had resigned from his position as director of the Watch and Ward Society, and that his tendered resignation will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the society, Jan. 12, was widely circulated last night.

When asked whether he had resigned, he said that he could give out no statement. He referred questioners to the Rev. Raymond Calkins, president of the society. The Rev. Mr. Calkins said that nothing would be given out on the matter until the meeting. Bishop Lawrence held the position of vice-president of the society and is a member of the board of directors.

The recent publicity given the society in the East Cambridge Court in which it was assailed by Judge, district attorney and a former attorney-general appearing for a Cambridge bookseller, the society obtained evidence against, is believed to be very distasteful to Bishop Lawrence.

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The Nation

[Vol. 130, No. 3367]

# My Brother's Peeper

By GARDNER JACKSON

Boston, January 2

THE methods of the New England Watch and Ward Society and, incidentally, the workings of that peculiar mechanism, the mind of the censor, have been suddenly thrust into the limelight. The glare of publicity has been revealing, if not complimentary. Felix, the Greek newsdealer who sold a copy of the *American Mercury* containing the story, Hatrack, a few years ago, was poor and without prestige. In the latest instance, the society was unlucky enough to catch in one of its numerous traps a bookseller who had sufficient influence to enlist noted counsel, a scholarly clientele, and a press campaign in his defense.

The Watch and Ward Society sent an agent some months ago to the Dunster House Bookshop in Cambridge to buy a copy of D. H. Lawrence's novel, "Lady Chatterley's Lover." The society knew that James A. DeLacey, the manager, had already sold five of the "obscene" books. The fact that three of the five had been sold to members of the Harvard faculty, one to "a prominent lawyer," and one to a book collector did not deter the society's directors. Temptation must be removed wherever it exists. The agent, John Tait Slaymaker, experienced representative of the society, approached DeLacey and his clerk, Joseph Sullivan. He said his name was "John Tait." This was no error of dishonesty but merely one of omission, according to Charles S. Bodwell, executive secretary of the society, who explained that Slaymaker's name had recently appeared in the news and "it would have been announcing himself an agent of the society to have used it in securing evidence." Slaymaker also said that he was an agent of the Automobile Legal Association. DeLacey and Sullivan told Slaymaker that they did not keep Lawrence's book in stock and had none at hand. Slaymaker was persistent and persuasive, and suggested that there might be ways of getting one. He returned another day and chance produced a second-hand copy from a Harvard student which DeLacey sold to him without profit.

After trial in the District Court of East Cambridge before Judge Arthur P. Stone, DeLacey was sentenced to pay a fine of \$800 and spend four months in the House of Correction; Sullivan drew a \$200 fine and two weeks in the House of Correction. The case was appealed to the Superior Court of Middlesex County. DeLacey waived jury trial and appeared before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, with District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell prosecuting. Judge Fosdick found DeLacey guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$500 and spend one month in the House of Correction. The case of Sullivan, the clerk, was placed on file. DeLacey has appealed to the Supreme Court on technical exceptions. During the trial in the District Court Richard C. Evarts, well-known Harvard graduate, son of the Reverend Prescott Evarts, was subjected to a bitter tongue-lashing and was threatened with the charge of contempt of court by Judge Stone because he (Evarts) questioned the methods used by the Watch and Ward to procure the evidence.

The sentence in the District Court aroused the Harvard elements of Boston and Cambridge to an even greater extent

than the banning of "Strange Interlude." It was the common tea-table and dinner talk in all Boston intellectual circles. The *Boston Herald*, in a vigorous editorial, dissected the Watch and Ward Society and its methods, pointing out incidentally that a number of former agents of the society had been convicted of crime. The board of directors of the society struck back with a letter to the *Herald* charging unfairness. It was signed by the Reverend Raymond Calkins, president, Godfrey L. Cabot, treasurer, Dr. Mark W. Richardson, Sumner Clement, Grosvenor Calkins, and Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, directors. These gentlemen complained at the prominence given to the fact that the criminals referred to were once agents for the society. The editor of the *Herald* replied by again listing some of the former agents by name. "One of them, Joseph Farrell, a degenerate of the worst type, is now serving a thirty-year sentence." The campaign of the *Herald* and the *Transcript* whetted general as well as Harvard interest. (The *Post* alone upheld the censors' position.) Sympathetic Harvard students (who form a large part of the Dunster House Bookshop's clientele) started a subscription fund to pay DeLacey's fine and help him along during his incarceration.

When the case came up on appeal in the Superior Court, the courtroom was crowded. Mr. Evarts, more at home with pen than with tongue, had associated with him as defense counsel Herbert Parker, white-haired and elderly, former attorney general of the State. Mr. Parker elicited all the sordid details from Slaymaker of the Watch and Ward and his active superior, Mr. Bodwell. Then he pointed his patrician finger at the Watch and Warders and called them "depraved and perverted procurers . . . deceivers . . . falsifiers." He was so vehement that the *Herald* subsequently felt called upon to justify his words.

Meanwhile the prosecutor, District Attorney Bushnell, young Harvard graduate who is loudly steaming ahead to higher political office on his record of convictions in Middlesex County, found himself in a difficult position. To preserve his reputation as a "killer"—a name bestowed upon him by reporters—he must answer the immaculately fervent Mr. Parker. But if he convicted the favorite bookseller of Harvard intellectuals on charges of obscenity, what would his classmates, some of whom were among those same intellectuals, think of him? Mr. Bushnell was clever. He straddled the issue, stole part of the limelight from Mr. Parker, and received at the moment the uncritical praise of everyone concerned. He did this by attacking the Watch and Ward Society himself—the society which had induced him to prosecute DeLacey. He pounded the jury rail and shouted:

I want the public to understand that the district attorney does not indorse the Watch and Ward Society's policy or tactics. I serve warning here and now that as long as I am district attorney of this district and agents of this society go into a bookstore of good repute and induce and procure the commission of a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy.

these conferences a lengthy defense of the society's conduct was prepared for private distribution over the signatures of Messrs. Calkins and Bodwell, to the 500 or more contributors to the society. It was a pitiful plea. The society, it said,

language test similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library, and shall submit to the State department of public health satisfactory evidence of normal sex experience.







The Boston Post  
Established 1831  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929

## HITS FOES OF WATCH AND WARD

Dr. Conrad in Fling  
at Bushnell, Lauds  
Censorship

Assailing the recent denunciation of the Watch and Ward Society by District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell of Middlesex county, Dr. A. Z. Conrad, in his sermon prelude at the Park Street Church, last night, defended the Watch and Ward with the declaration that such organizations are made necessary by "the very fact of official negligence."

### PRAISES CENSORSHIP

Dr. Conrad's reference to the Watch and Ward came during an attack upon pornographic literature and a spirited defence of censorship which he prefaced by praising the Boston Post for its editorial position on censorship.

He also commended President Hoover's prohibition programme and commented that Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, under whose office prohibition enforcement has rested, couldn't be expected to lie awake nights worrying over enforcement of the liquor laws when his own money had been made directly or indirectly by giving people intoxicants.

Without referring to District Attorney Bushnell by name, Dr. Conrad declared: "Do not be too eager to listen to denunciations of such organizations as the Watch and Ward Society," he said. "How long since has it been the duty of a district attorney to undertake to intimidate, by threatening, organizations that are seeking to stay the currents of evil all too life among us?"

"If, anywhere at any time, illegal methods are employed, why is it not the function of high officials to take action, rather than to threaten? With a man like Dr. Raymond Calkins at the head of the Watch and Ward Society, you may be sure that the moral interests of Boston will not be imperiled by that society."

"It would be much more seemly if some public officials would devote half the diligence to the fulfillment of their own duties as protectors of the public morals that they have shown in denunciation of the efforts of organizations whose sole reason for existence is the very fact of official negligence."

Answering the question, "Should the United States Senate pass a bill modifying the censorship law?" Dr. Conrad defended censorship and assailed "literary degenerates," who, he said, were "debauching youth with their own mental sewage."

"At the instigation of misguided Liberal Leaguers," he declared, "and at the further instigation of certain avaricious writers and publishers, a frantic effort is today being made to do away with censorship. Censorship and civilization have gone hand in hand. Without censorship, civilization would have no more been possible than health without restraints placed upon men and women who are ever willing to wreck humanity for personal indulgence and material gain."

### Severs Connection



RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, DEC 30, 1929

## REPORT BISHOP LAWRENCE OUT

Watch and Ward Silent on  
Rumored Resignation

At noon today eight men gathered in the offices of the New England Watch and Ward Society, 43 Tremont st., behind locked doors, and the emergency meeting was in session until shortly after 2 p. m.

After the meeting those in attendance left at different times. Some refused to answer questions by reporters; some said they did not know there had been a meeting and two who came out just laughed out loud when a reporter asked them about a meeting.

Finally Rev Raymond Calkins, DD, president of the society, came out and greeted the reporters. He told them there was no statement concerning the meeting to be issued today and also emphatically, but courteously, refused to confirm or deny the report that Bishop Lawrence has resigned from the society. Rev Dr Calkins said he would give his assurance that if anything is to be said it will be written out and furnished to all the newspapers simultaneously.

Secretary Charles S. Bodwell, subsequently seen, declined to give out any information concerning the meeting, explaining that he has no authority to make public anything at this time.

The directors are Raymond Calkins, Frank C. Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, Thomas D. Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moors, Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, David D. Scannell and David Claghorn. They were not all present.

The activity today followed a report given circulation this morning that Bishop William Lawrence has tendered his resignation as vice president, because of the methods used by the society in the Dunster bookshop case.

At diocesan headquarters, 1 Joy st., Bishop Lawrence would have nothing to say. It was intimated over the telephone that Bishop Lawrence has had little active connection with the Watch and Ward Society for several years.

The next regular meeting of the society, when a resignation would normally be acted on, is scheduled for Jan. 13.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1929

## DUNSTER BOOK CASE METHODS GIVEN AS CAUSE

Proceedings and Criticism  
Distasteful to Episcopal  
Church Leader

HAS NO SYMPATHY  
WITH SOCIETY ACTION

President Calkins Refuses  
To Comment Until  
Jan. 13 Meeting

The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, has resigned from the board of directors of the Watch and Ward Society, and his resignation will be acted on at the next meeting of the board to be held Jan. 13.

From the same source of information it was learned that Bishop Lawrence regarded with ill favor the procedure of the society in the recent Dunster Bookshop case and the nationwide publicity which resulted.

### REFUSES STATEMENT

Asked point blank last night if he had resigned from the Watch and Ward directorate, Bishop Lawrence said: "I can give out no statement. You will have to see the Rev. Raymond Calkins, president of the society."

Mr. Calkins was considerably disturbed by what he considered an "impertinent" question when he was asked about Bishop Lawrence's resignation last night. He said that nothing would be given out on the matter until the meeting of the board of directors of the society Jan. 13. That he did not deny that Bishop Lawrence has resigned seemed to verify the report.

Other high officials of the Watch and Ward Society were also uncommunicative regarding the reported resignation. It was learned, however, from a reliable source, that Bishop Lawrence's resignation is already in the hands of the Watch and Ward officials.

Bishop Lawrence held the position of vice-president of the Watch and Ward Society. The other vice-presidents are: The Rev. W. H. van Allen, the Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, Joseph Lee, President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, Arthur McArthur and the Rev. Endicott Peabody.

Bishop Lawrence has never taken a militant course in his directorship and it is said that he did not become acutely aware of his connection with the society until the sensation caused by the prosecution of the owner and employee of the Dunster Bookshop of Cambridge.

### PROCEEDINGS DISTASTEFUL

The resulting focus of publicity on the methods of the Watch and Ward Society in securing evidence, it has been learned, was extremely distasteful to the bishop, who is said to have no sympathy for such proceedings.

BOSTON HERALD.  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1929

### WATCH AND WARD AGAIN

To the Editor of The Herald:  
In regard to the activities of the Watch and Ward Society, there is one point whose explanation I have not as yet observed either in your correspondence columns or in your excellent editorials. I realize that I may require considerable space to elucidate this point, but it is so important that it seems to me to justify a careful explanation.

The machinations of spies and informers are almost always sullied with a certain amount of treachery. Now treachery (i.e. the use of fraud against a person who trusts the deceiver), has always been considered one of the worst crimes on the calendar. Dante, for example, consigns the souls of traitors to the nethermost depths of hell; and before and after the creation of the Divine Comedy it has been the consensus of civilized mankind that such malefactors are among the lowest of the low.

Unfortunately in an imperfect world, both private and public officials have frequently felt it necessary to make use of the service of such persons. In war, for instance, the armies and secret service bureaus of belligerents are full of spies and informers. Similarly, in times of peace, even in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, both the police and the district attorneys and attorneys-general have employed stool pigeons and persons of like character to further the end of justice. Such employment is at best very dangerous, although at times it may seem the only method of bringing desperate criminals to book. We must never forget, however, that our guardians of public welfare are public officials. They are either elected by a majority vote or else are appointed by a representative of the sovereign people. The place they hold is not only one of power, but also of strict responsibility to their superiors and to the public.

Moreover, their every action is defined and limited by common and statute law. For the most part, they are men who have passed the major portion of their lives in learning how to qualify for the position they occupy, and therefore they are able to discriminate in many cases which a private citizen would find beyond his ken.

From these considerations it seems a far cry to the case of the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, who, in his paper, has now twice appeared as a champion of the Watch and Ward. He is, I believe, one of the directors. I select him as an example, not at all from personal animus, but because he has put himself forward as a prominent type of Watch and Ward mentality. In his letter, he reveals himself as a dear old gentleman whose head is full of notions for the betterment of humanity. Some of these notions seem distorted and fantastic, and more of them wholly impracticable, but they do not prevent him from being a personality, who in his pulpit and among his acquaintances may be a noble inspiration for better living. In private life, he is probably a lovable character, whose influence is wholly for good.

It is when the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, and those like him, seek to erect themselves into an amateur, irresponsible and extra legal police force, to impose their notions on the body politic, that they cease to function as useful citizens, and become not only a public nuisance but possibly a public menace. Knowing little or nothing of the machinery of the laws they pretend to uphold, they become themselves either law breakers or accessories before the fact. If they seek to enforce purity by means of treachery, they commit a greater moral crime to prevent a lesser. In so doing, they set themselves up as arbiters of the lives of adult fellow-citizens, who pursue equally useful careers, and presumably have an equally valuable standard of right and wrong. They may be beneficent in the field of persuasion. As unofficial guardians of public morals their role of self-appointed police is indeed disastrous.

I suppose there is no state or federal law to forbid either individuals or private organizations from hiring people of dubious character to spy upon their neighbors. Such a law would possibly defeat its own purpose. At best, it would be an aggravation to the prohibitions which cumber and overburden our statute books. On the other hand, for these good gentlemen to indulge in such practices, and then demand the respect of the community, is asking a little too much. Why not forgo an activity which they say is personally disastrous to them and for which they are so eminently unequalled? Why do they not disband this very questionable organization, and confine their energies to making their fellow-citizens better men and women, in a perfectly legitimate way?  
HENRY HARMON CHAMBERLIN.  
Worcester, Dec. 28.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1929

## WATCH & WARD DIRECTORS MUM

Special Meeting Called  
After News of Bishop's  
Resignation

PRECAUTIONS FOR  
SECRECY ARE TAKEN

Directors of the Watch and Ward Society were silent yesterday after a hurried meeting called a few hours after The Herald announced that Bishop William Lawrence had resigned as vice-president and director.

The governing board was called yesterday morning by Charles S. Bodwell, executive secretary of the society. Eight of the directors were rounded up, presumably to discuss the situation caused by the resignation of Bishop Lawrence.

Every effort was made to make the meeting a secret one. It lasted from shortly after noon until 2 o'clock. While the meeting was in progress an agent of the society paced up and down the hallway to see that no one disturbed the session.

### OTHERS MAY RESIGN

Despite the precautions there were rumors that still other directors of the society are contemplating resigning because of the methods used by Watch and Ward agents to obtain evidence in the Dunster Bookshop case.

Apparently, all the directors attending yesterday's meeting were instructed to refer inquiries to President Raymond Calkins or Mr. Bodwell. Neither of the officials would give out any statement. Calkins said that when the society has a press statement he will give it to the Associated Press and all Boston newspapers simultaneously.

Many of the directors like Bishop Lawrence were inactive members of the governing board. Apparently the bishop did not realize that he held such a prominent post with the society until the nationwide publicity given the recent Dunster Bookshop case.

### "TAKES NO INTEREST"

Such a director is Arthur McArthur, who told a reporter yesterday that the late J. Frank Chase asked him if he could use Mr. McArthur's name.

"I did let him use it," Mr. McArthur said, "but I never took any interest in the society."

It is expected that action on Bishop Lawrence's resignation will be taken formally at the scheduled director's meeting Jan. 13. The hurried meeting yesterday indicated that heads of the society are considerably disturbed over the bishop's withdrawal.

The officers and directors of the Watch and Ward Society are: President, Mr. Calkins; vice-presidents, the Rev. W. H. van Allen, the Rev. Austin K. DeBlois, Joseph Lee, the Rev. Daniel Marsh, Arthur McArthur, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, executive secretary, Mr. Bodwell; counsel, John W. Forder, auditor, George W. Macgregor; directors, Frank C. Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, Thomas D. Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Francis J. Moors, Dr. Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, Dr. David D. Scannell, John H. Storer and the Rev. Henry B. Washburn.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1930

SMOOT READS THE NAUGHTY ONES

[From the Milwaukee Journal]

Senator Reed Smoot is spending his holidays in the company of those naughty European authors who horrify our customs clerk. The apostle of Mormonism, beet sugar and purity wants to know at first hand just what it is in these volumes which makes it necessary to turn them back under the tariff regulations when they are shipped to these shores.

Mr. Smoot says that in the forty volumes which he took to his apartment when Congress adjourned for the holidays, he is finding plenty. We thought he would. The senator undoubtedly was looking for plenty. He was looking for material upon which to base a new appeal to the Senate to restore the clause in the tariff bill which provided for a moral censorship of book importations. One generally finds what one is searching for. Of course the senator might have found out in other ways. But it is best to do the thing yourself, and do it scientifically, just like going over a sugar schedule. You have to hand it to Smoot.

However, it is to be hoped that when the senator has gone through all these books and has formed his opinion, he will realize that it is just his own judgment and may not fit another's mind at all. And the senator also might reflect that if the United States applied the same kind of intolerance to other matters that he is advocating in a customs censorship, he certainly would not be in the Senate, and he might not even be a voting citizen.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1930

### GETTING EVIDENCE

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Watch and Ward Society has for many years been doing a useful and disagreeable job, and doing it, in the main, with much discretion. It occasionally makes a mistake—naturally, since its officers and agents are human, and not infallible. But that is no reason for raising a hue and cry against it, and forgetting the vast amount of valuable work it has done, for which all good citizens have reason to be grateful.

I have not read the book just now under discussion, and cannot give an opinion as to whether its sale ought to be forbidden. Of course, the friends of free speech and a free press have to be always on the alert against any attempt to suppress social or economic heresy under the plea of suppressing indecency. In any case of serious doubt, I should give the cause of a free press the benefit of the doubt. But, leaving aside the question whether this particular book ought to be forbidden, I fail to understand the outcry over the method used to get evidence against the bookseller.

It is the method used by the government to get evidence against law breakers in all sorts of lines. If a man is suspected of peddling narcotic drugs, for instance, it would be thought perfectly proper for someone to ask him to sell them a supply, in order to get evidence of the fact. It would be the act of a respectable detective, not that of an agent provocateur. And, if a bookseller is selling illegal books, how can it be proved unless some such method is taken?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.  
Dorchester, Dec. 31.







## QUESTIONS WATCH AND WARD LISTS

Bishop Anderson Not  
Notified of Election  
to Office

**SURPRISED TO FIND HE  
IS A VICE-PRESIDENT**

But One of Nine on  
List at All Active  
in Society

Although he says that he has not resigned from the Watch and Ward Society, Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which he stated that he was surprised when he read in the Boston newspapers that he was a vice-president of the organization and that he was never notified of his election in that capacity.

### METHODS NOT APPROVED

While Bishop Anderson refused to amplify the brief statement in which he made clear his connection with the Watch and Ward Society, one of his close friends stated last night that the bishop was not in sympathy with the methods used by the society in the recent Dunster bookshop case and only his friendship and respect for some of the other officers of the organization, prevented him from severing his connection with it.

It was pointed out that Bishop Anderson took a stand on book censorship when on Dec. 16, he became a member of the Massachusetts committee on the revision of the book statutes, and that he took this action before Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal Church, who was also a vice-president of the Watch and Ward Society, submitted his resignation.

### Thinks Bishop Forgetful

Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, president of the society, refused to comment on Bishop Anderson's statement last night. He declared that he was not even interested in having it read to him.

Summer Clement was the only official of the organization who offered any comment on the statement. He stated a number of eminent gentlemen are vice-presidents of organizations and totally forget that they hold these offices.

### Retirements Help Society

Mr. Clement declared, in connection with the recent announcement of Dr. David D. Scannell's retirement as a director, that he was sure that the other nine members of the board had weathered the storm which has centered around the society since the trial of the bookcensor in Cambridge and "intended to see it through." He declared that all of the criticism which was directed toward the society would prove to be tremendously helpful in securing new support from the community.

Bishop Anderson's statement, made public yesterday, read:

### An Inheritance

"My relation to the Watch and Ward Society, if I have any, I suppose might be characterized as an inheritance. Upon my arrival in Boston in 1924 to take up my work as resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church I was associated with the organization. A request was made that I allow the use of my name, to which request I assented.

"When recently the statement was made in the Boston press that I was a vice-president, it was to me a good deal of a surprise, as I never had any notice as to my election in that capacity nor have I, to the best of my knowledge, ever received notice of the meetings of the organization.

"The need of safeguarding our literature in the interests of the young life of the city and the Commonwealth should be apparent to all without discussion. The only question is as to the wisest method of procedure.

"On Dec. 16, 1929, I authorized the addition of my name to the list of citizens comprising the Massachusetts committee on the revision of the book law."

It was learned yesterday that when the regular meeting of the directors of the society is held next Monday, the present list of vice-presidents which appear on the official publications of the organization will be revised.

### But One Active Vice-President

Of the nine vice-presidents whose names appear on the last report of the society, only one of them, Joseph Lee, has taken an active interest in the affairs of the association. The others have stated they never attended any of the meetings of the organization.

Dr. Endicott Peabody, master of the Groton School; President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University; and Arthur McArthur of West Roxbury, Bishop Anderson and Mr. Lee make up the list of vice-presidents who are residing in this section and have not withdrawn from the organization.

### Waiting for Statement

Mr. McArthur stated yesterday that he had received a letter from the organization in which they said a statement would be issued soon and he was waiting to read it before he made up his mind whether or not he would leave the society.

The other names of vice-presidents which the society carries on its list includes the Rev. Austin K. DeBols, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, who left Boston three years ago; the Rev. William H. van Allen, who retired more than a year ago from the church of the Advent and is now residing in Baltimore; the Rev. George A. Gordon, former pastor of the Old South Church, who died last October; and Bishop Lawrence, who resigned a short time ago.

## Boston Traveler

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171 Tremont Street.

Established 1925.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1930

## President Marsh of B. U. Stands by Watch & Ward

Honorary Vice-President of Society Admits He Never  
Attended a Meeting, but Sees No Reason  
Why He Should Resign

The Watch and Ward Society, tottering along a rocky road, with resignations to the right of it and reported resignations to the left of it, received a helping hand today in a statement given by the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

### MARSH'S STATEMENT

Following the resignation and statement by the Rt. Rev. William F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, The Traveler got in touch with President Marsh, listed as one of the vice-presidents of the society.

President Marsh's statement follows:

"I know of no new developments—or any other developments for that matter—in the Watch and Ward Society. As I understand it, I am an honorary vice-president. I have never attended a meeting or received notice of a meeting. I am not faulting the society for that. I am not a director, but only an honorary vice-president.

"You ask whether I intend to resign? I do not so long as the society is being attacked, unless some reason appears of which I have no present knowledge. I cannot understand why the newspapers have trained their guns upon the society instead of upon the book store that was the occasion for the present furor. Howsoever reprehensible the methods used by the Watch and Ward Society may have been in the purchase of the book, one thing is worse, and that is that the book store was willing to sell the book."

### FROM JOSEPH LEE

Joseph Lee, another vice-president of the society, reached over the telephone at his home on Beacon Hill, said that he expects to remain a vice-president.

Asked if he cared to say anything in connection with the present stormy voyage of the society, Mr. Lee said he did not as anything that might be said now might be considered in contempt of court.

Secretary Charles S. Rodwell was not at his office in the Carney building today. An attaché of the society said there was no statement to be made or information given out. Asked when Rodwell was expected to return the employé said "in a day or two." Pressed as to whether he was out of town on business of the society, only a laconic "maybe" came after a pause.

THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930

## May Ban Play Which Ridicules Boston Mayors and Watch and Ward

After hearing reports that "The Whistling Oyster," a two-act play by former Representative Arthur F. Blanchard, ridiculed Boston mayors, the Watch and Ward Society and other institutions, Police Chief John J. McBride of Cambridge declared last night he would read the manuscript and decide whether it is fit for presentation. The play is scheduled for production late this month at the Laboratory Theatre in Cambridge.

Mayor-elect Richard M. Russell of Cambridge declined to comment on the play last night, saying he preferred to wait until after his inauguration this morning.

The play is described by Hugh William Towne, the producer, as a "daring satire on love, youth, society, politics, censorship and prohibition." The name of the piece is derived from that of a helicopter, supposed to be flown by the heroine, "Patricia, homeliest girl in Yonkers."

One of the outstanding characters of the play is "Big Bill" Slattery, mayor

of Boston, made a social climber. In the opening act of the play Mayor Slattery, becoming intoxicated, is found bathing his feet in a garden pond on a North Shore estate at the height of a brilliant society house party.

At a New York party a strip poker game is in progress. Someone is trying to present a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" to the brother of the heroine. He refuses it and one of the girls at the party tears off the wrapper of the book to read to the gathering.

One of the characters explains that when a book is banned in Boston the police procure it and read it, then the mayor peruses it; then the Watch and Ward Society, and finally the "Sneaking Snappers." By that time, the character explains, the book is in a dilapidated condition.

"Bishop Channing," head of a wealthy Boston church, is another lively character of the play. He dotes on "taking slaps" at Boston mayors. In one part of the play he says, "ex-mayors of Boston should be disenfranchised and should never be allowed to run for higher office."

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JAN 7, 1930

## WATCH AND WARD LEGACY TO BISHOP

Dr Anderson Never Got  
Notices of Meetings

Declaring that his connection with the Watch and Ward Society might be characterized as an inheritance and stating that he never had received notice of the meetings of the organization, Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church last night issued a formal statement in regard to the Watch and Ward Society.

In the first sentence, he indicated his stand with the society by asserting: "My relation to the Watch and Ward Society, if I have any, I suppose might be characterized as an inheritance."

"Upon my arrival in Boston in 1924 to take up my work as resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I was informed that my predecessors had been associated with the organization. A request was made that I allow the use of my name, to which request I assented.

"When recently the statement was made in the Boston press that I was a vice president, it was to me a good deal of surprise, as I never had any notice as to my election, nor have I, to the best of my knowledge, ever received notice of the meetings of the organization.

"The need of safeguarding our literature in the interests of the young life of the city and the Commonwealth should be apparent to all without discussion. The only question is as to the wisest method of procedure."

"On Dec. 16, 1929, I authorized the addition of my name to the list of citizens comprising the Massachusetts committee on the revision of the book law."

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1930

## Watch and Ward "Sponsors" Now Enter Dispute

Bishop William F. Anderson  
Denies Resignation as  
Vice President

Vice presidents of the Watch and Ward Society, a position variously interpreted as sponsors or members of an advisory committee, although these officers declare they never received notices of meetings nor were called upon to lend more than the prestige of their names in the conduct of the vice society's affairs, came to the front today in the most recent developments of the dissension which has resulted in three resignations, and possibly more, on the eve of a board meeting scheduled for next Monday at 1 P. M. in the Boston City Club.

In a statement which makes no reference to resigning as a vice president but simply explains how he came to be connected with the society, Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church today reaffirmed his position that his relation, "if I have any, might be characterized as an inheritance," but at the same time stated that he had not resigned nor did he intend to consider such action until after the meeting, of which he has not officially been advised, Monday.

Joseph Lee, another vice president, is now at work on a statement which he is giving careful preparation, to set forth his attitude on the society and the Dunster Bookshop case. As one of the "sponsors" who has never been called into the deliberations of the society he proposes to ask about the Jan. 13 meeting in his capacity of vice president. He has not resigned and says he is not seeking to avoid the responsibility of the office.

Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., headmaster of Groton School, declared he has not resigned and that he considers it "manifestly unfair to resign without a full knowledge of the case." Dr. Peabody said he was not considering resigning but was hoping to hear both sides of the case, particularly as it is his understanding that the Watch and Ward Society plans to issue a statement within a few days. Dr. Peabody added that he is in sympathy with the aims of the society and considers that it has done a great deal of good. On the Cambridge trial, he said he was not sufficiently informed to pass judgment on the activities of the Watch and Ward, nor did he consider it ethical while the case is still before the courts.

Arthur McArthur of 33 Stafford street, West Roxbury, a vice president, said he has received a letter from the society advising him that the organization plans to make a statement to the press within a few days, and until that time he will withhold decision on resigning from office.

"If the Watch and Ward Society is an unworthy institution, it should be disbanded," Mr. McArthur said. "The question seems to be whether the institution should have the support of the public or not. If it is not worthy it should be abolished. I don't see why Bishop Lawrence and the others would get out if it is a worthy institution."

Mr. McArthur then asked how many vice presidents the society had and how many are reported to have resigned. He said he had been connected with the society for ten years or fifteen years, from the time when his friend, J. Frank Chase, was secretary and asked him to be a vice president. In that time, Mr.

McArthur said, he had not been active in the affairs of the society and has never attended meetings. He expressed the opinion that "vice presidents don't amount to a great deal."

### Bishop in Quandary

Bishop Anderson, at his rooms in the Copley Plaza, was visibly disturbed by the publicity given by press and radio to his reported resignation as vice president. He pointed out that the statement issued by him late yesterday made no such announcement. When, in turn, it was pointed out to him that he had not answered the question whether he had or had not resigned he immediately declared that he had not resigned nor did he intend to take such a step before the meeting of the board of directors Monday. Bishop Anderson's statement is as follows:

"My relation to the Watch and Ward Society, if I have any, I suppose might be characterized as an inheritance. Upon my arrival in Boston in 1924 to take up the work as resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church I was informed that my predecessors had been associated with the organization. A request was made that I allow the use of my name to which request I assented."

"When recently the statement was made in the Boston press that I was a vice president, it was to me a good deal of a surprise, as I never had any notice as to my election nor have I, to the best of my knowledge, ever received notice of the meetings of the organization."

"The need of safeguarding our literature in the interests of the young life of the city and the Commonwealth should be apparent to all without discussion. The only question is as to the wisest method of procedure."

"On Dec. 16, 1929, I authorized the addition of my name to the list of citizens comprising the Massachusetts committee on the revision of the book law."

### Not Active Officers

Bishop Anderson insisted that he wanted his attitude to be expressed by his carefully-prepared statement and that until the society meets next week he is in a quandary. He said he had not been informed of this meeting and that the society was first brought to his attention the day of the publication of District Attorney Bushnell's strictures against the agents of the Watch and Ward for their methods in obtaining evidence in the Dunster Bookshop case. In that account, the bishop said, he was surprised to find his name, at the end of the news report, listing him as a vice president of the society.

He agreed with Mr. Lee's interpretation of the office of vice president as being that of a sponsor or member of an advisory board. But to business men, according to Mr. Lee, this is open to misinterpretation because Watch and Ward vice presidents, unlike vice presidents of railroads or other corporations, are not active officers. Mr. Lee implied that the statement he is now preparing will have a bearing on the bookshop case, but as that matter is still before the courts comment at this time is questionable.

Friends of Bishop Anderson expressed the opinion today that the bishop was incensed by the methods used by the Watch and Ward in the bookshop case and the criticism which that brought on the organization, and that Bishop Anderson would have taken decided action before now had it not been for his friendship with Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., the president of the society.

On its letterhead the Watch and Ward Society lists as vice presidents, the late Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D.; Rev. William Harman van Allen, S. T. D., now in England; Bishop Lawrence, who resigned last Monday; Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., headmaster of Groton School; Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, D. D., president of Boston University; Rev. Austin K. DeBols, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, now in Philadelphia.



## Boston Traveler

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

### Guard Your Good Name

**BISHOP WILLIAM F. ANDERSON** of the Methodist Episcopal Church is the victim of a practice that should be stopped.

This eminent churchman, busy with the affairs of his area, "inherited" when he first came to Boston, a nominal vice-presidency of the Watch and Ward Society. Subsequently he had no time to give to its activities. He assumed that the society was doing a good work.

There is altogether too much good-heartedness among men and women of note, too little resistance to the persistence of organizations that seek the use of their names. The pleas of these organizations are hard to resist. They will assure you that there will not be any demand on your time. Thus they forestall your excuse that you are too busy to attend meetings. Guard your good name.

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

## MARSH AND LEE BACK WATCH AND WARD

Declaring that they have no intention of resigning, two vice-presidents of the Watch and Ward Society, Joseph Lee of Mount Vernon st., and Pres. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, have come forward with a defense of the organization against the barrage of criticism laid against it.

Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who on Monday issued a statement saying that he never received notice of his election as vice-president of the Watch and Ward, declared today that he would have nothing to say regarding his resignation until after the directors' meeting of the organization next Monday.

Another vice president of record, Dr. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School, says that he is going to continue his connection with the society which, he says, has done a large amount of good work in the community.

The remaining vice president, Arthur McArthur of West Roxbury, has stated that he will delay his decision on resignation until he reads the statement being prepared by the society.

The Boston Post  
Established 1821  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

## B. U. CHIEF IN DEFENCE OF W. & W.

### Dr. Marsh and Joseph Lee Won't Resign Society Posts

Two vice-presidents of the Watch and Ward Society, Joseph Lee of Mt. Vernon street and President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, came to the defence of that organization yesterday and announced that they had no intention of resigning their positions.

#### PEABODY TO STAY

Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who on Monday issued a statement saying that he never received notice of his election as vice-president of the Watch and Ward, declared yesterday that he would have nothing to say regarding his resignation until after the directors' meeting of the organization next Monday.

Another vice-president of record, Dr. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School, says that he is going to continue his connection with the society which, he says, has done a large amount of good work in the community. The remaining vice-president still connected with the society, Arthur McArthur of West Roxbury, has stated that he will delay his decision on resignation until he reads the statement being prepared by the society.

As far as could be learned yesterday the nine remaining directors of the society continue to retain their offices without any breaks in the ranks.

Though handicapped from saying all he would like to because the Dunster Bookshop case is now before the Supreme Court, Mr. Lee's statement last night was an answer to the wholesale criticism which has been directed at the society since the case was tried in Cambridge last month, resulting in the conviction of a book dealer on evidence produced by the society. It reads:

#### Lee's Statement

"To form a general judgment on the merits of the Watch and Ward Society one should have some knowledge of what it has accomplished. I have seen very little evidence of such knowledge in the criticisms that have been made. As to the merits of the Dunster Bookshop case I have nothing to say because I believe it would be contempt of court to say anything now that would be worth saying. The case has been appealed and is now before the Supreme Court. I have not resigned nor have I ever contemplated resigning."

President Marsh declares in his statement that regardless of the methods used by the Watch and Ward Society in obtaining the sale of the questionable book, the fact that the store was willing to sell the book was more reprehensible. His prepared statement reads:

"As I understand it, I am an honorary vice-president of the Watch and Ward Society. I have never attended a meeting or received notice of a meeting. I am not a director, but only an honorary vice-president."

"You ask whether I intend to resign. I do not so long as the society is being attacked, unless some reason appears of which I have no present knowledge. I cannot understand why the newspapers have trained their guns upon the society instead of upon the bookstore that was the occasion for the present furor. However reprehensible the methods used by the Watch and Ward Society may have been in the purchase of the book, one thing is worse and that is the fact that the bookstore was willing to sell the book."

Boston Transcript  
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1930

#### Facing the Crisis

Now quite near comes the long appointed hour—Monday, Jan. 13, at 1 P. M.—when the Watch and Ward Society will meet to receive, in formal assembly, the official resignations which have been sent to it, and to issue to the press, as the promise runs, "a full and accurate statement." This is well. A wise restraint may have dictated the delay which has hitherto ensued, but a policy of delay can perform, in the existing circumstances, no durable service. A crisis has arisen in relation to the Watch and Ward Society, and neither Boston nor the society itself has anything to gain from futile attempts to deny or evade it. The issue was writ in bold letters for all to see and mark upon the most authoritative public records which exist, namely, this Commonwealth's judicial records, at the moment when Judge Fosdick declared on Friday, Dec. 20, from the bench of the Superior Court that he "entertained no cordiality" for the methods of the society in obtaining evidence, and when District Attorney Bushnell served notice that

as long as I am district attorney of this district and agents of this society go into a bookstore of good repute and induce and procure the commission of a crime I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy.

If any could doubt the significance of this utterance, the scant remaining question was soon afterwards swept away. The resignations which have since occurred, including that of Bishop Lawrence, show conclusively the loss of confidence which has occurred. This loss exists within the very ranks of the society itself, among the members of its administration, whether as "sponsors" whose names were used merely "by inheritance," as Bishop Anderson has said, or as duly notified and responsible vice presidents, it matters little. The methods of the Watch and Ward Society having failed of indorsement even among those to whom its inner council-table was at least accessible, of a surety that large section of the public which distrusts and reprehends those methods as recently exemplified stands justified in its distrust. With certain essential purposes of the Watch and Ward Society we have no quarrel. On the contrary we are inclined to believe them necessary and in their way vital. But unless the full and accurate statement promised from next Monday's meeting brings the welcome news of a far-reaching change both of heart and of practical administrative order within the society, then this long awaited assembly will be of little avail. It will mean that the society, by insisting upon placing ends at all times above means, has failed to face its crisis in the open, and has doomed itself to that slow extinction which, in this nation, naturally fair and above-board, the Ku Klux Klan has suffered.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930

## WATCH AND WARD TODAY

Has the Watch and Ward Society a proper place in the community? Judge Fosdick of the Superior Court has said in open session that he entertains no cordiality for it. District Attorney Bushnell has threatened to prosecute the society if it repeats its tactics in its jurisdiction. Former Attorney-General Herbert Parker has condemned it furiously. Bishop Lawrence and Professor Coolidge of Harvard have resigned. Bishop Anderson questions whether he is a member. Dr. David D. Scannell is reported to have withdrawn. The other prominent officials, including the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School, have not rallied to its support. These are matters of fact, not open to argument.

The statement which the Rev. Dr. Calkins, President of the Society, has promised for today, will be inadequate unless it meets the criticism of Messrs. Fosdick, Bushnell and Parker, and also explains the resignations as due to a misconception of the aims and operations of the Society. The refusal of the Society to discuss the Dunster Book Shop case, on the ground that it is still pending and will have the attention of the Supreme Court on exceptions, is childish. The newspapers, the best law reviews and the trade publications, make a regular practice of discussing cases which "go up" on exceptions. No contempt of court is based on such an exercise of the right of free speech. Apart from that, the Society is certainly not prevented by any legal restraint from defending itself, and is just as certainly under a moral obligation to try to justify its practices, existence, and appeal to the public for funds. As to the resignations, implied and reported, it may be said that more ability has left the Society than remains in it, and that a perfunctory explanation of the resignations will not satisfy the public.

The Watch and Ward controversy has broadened out since the Dunster Book Shop case reached Judge Fosdick, and we are inclined to think that he and District Attorney Bushnell have crystallized public sentiment against it. They have had the moral courage to say what a great many others would have liked to say, but have left unsaid, feeling that such a man as Bishop Lawrence, for one example, could not knowingly give his support to an unworthy organization. At first there was severe condemnation of the Society because of its methods in the Cambridge case and of a suspicion that the nasty book on the sale of which the Society constructed its case, might have come from an agent of the Society itself. Now the public is half disregarding that particular case as merely a minor incident showing the typical methods of the Society. The public wonders whether a private organization, a self-constituted censor of public morals and literature, exercising the functions which experience shows can be safely entrusted only to a public body, has any more excuse for existence than the Ku Klux Klan.

Should the Society close up shop, go out of existence and make arrangements to divert its funds to some object of unquestioned good? Can it regain the ground which it has lost in the last few weeks? Can it hereafter get the co-operation of courts, police and district attorneys? Can it replace the men who have resigned with others in whom the public has equal confidence? The statement which Dr. Calkins has promised to make today should contain information on which fair minded men can base definite, final and sure judgment in answering these questions.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1930

## WATCH & WARD'S FATE AT STAKE

Tomorrow's Monthly Meeting May Settle Whether It Is to Go On

### AWAIT DECISION ON BOOK CENSORSHIP

The future of the New England Watch and Ward Society depends upon the outcome of a regular monthly meeting of its directors which will be held at 1 P. M. tomorrow.

There have been resignations from the society recently, and other officers have declared their intentions of resigning unless they are favorably impressed by a statement which the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, president, has promised to issue tomorrow.

Obviously, the chief point at issue is the method used by the society in censoring books, and the Dunster House Bookshop case is the pivotal point. The question to be laid before the society tomorrow probably will be whether it is to insist upon the right to pursue such methods of suppression in the future or directly or indirectly to modify its present crusading plans.

Dr. Calkins, the honorary vice-presidents and the directors of the society are maintaining a close-lipped silence. "What I have to say I shall say after tomorrow's meeting, until then I have no statement to make," said Dr. Calkins last night.

#### INSISTS ON GOING ON

Dr. Calkins has insisted that the Watch and Ward Society shall go on, but several of its members have intimated strongly that upon his statement tomorrow rests their decision to remain with it or to resign.

Few legal cases have produced such a flood of protesting and criticizing letters as the prosecution of James A. DeLacey on evidence obtained by agents of the Watch and Ward and his sentence to a year in the house of correction and a fine of \$500.

Booksellers of Boston and Cambridge are deeply interested in the decision of the supreme court, as well as in the statement prepared for tomorrow, because at any time their stores may be subjected to the same legal entanglements.

Echoes of the same case were heard in the State House yesterday when Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware filed a bill entitled, "An act to protect librarians and booksellers in certain cases."

Under the terms of this bill booksellers would be entitled to maintain a reserve list and to sell to adults for scholarly purposes books from such a list, provided the purchaser signs a statement that he buys them only for scholarly purposes.

#### BILL OF EXCEPTIONS

Meanwhile, counsel for De Lacey is preparing the bill of exceptions which must be filed before Feb. 15, and efforts are being made to find the student, whose name is unknown, who sold De Lacey a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" which had been ordered from him by Watch and Ward agents.

With the exception of Bishop Lawrence, who has resigned, the vice-presidents of the Watch and Ward have all been invited to attend today's meeting. They are: Arthur McArthur of 28 Stratford street, West Roxbury; the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of Groton School; Joseph Lee, Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church; President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University; the Rev. William Harman, Van Allen, formerly of the Church of the Advent, now in England; and the Rev. Austin K. DeRois, former pastor of the First Baptist Church, who is now in Philadelphia.

Directors of the Watch and Ward are: Dr. Calkins, Frank Chouteau Brown, Godfrey L. Cabot, treasurer, who is now en route to the aeronautical congress at Paris; Thomas Dudley Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moors, Mark W. Richardson, Bernard J. Rothwell, David Claghorn and Dr. David D. Scannell, who has already declared his disagreement with some of the Watch and Ward methods.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

JANUARY 12, 1930

## WATCH, WARD POLICY UP FOR VOTE MONDAY

President Calkins Promises a Statement After City Club Meeting

Whether the Watch and Ward Society will fight back at its critics or assume a different line of defense, will be decided at a meeting of the organization tomorrow at the Boston City Club.

At that time, according to Rev. Mr. Raymond Calkins, its president, a statement will be made which will "clear the atmosphere" or confirm reports of resignations of honorary vice-presidents and of members of the board.

Chiefly, the meeting tomorrow will deal with the criticism of Watch and Ward methods, specifically in procuring convictions of two Cambridge bookstore men who sold a volume of a banned book which, it is claimed, was "planted" in the bookstore in the process of setting a trap.

#### METHODS CRITICIZED

The method by which evidence was obtained against James A. DeLacey, manager of the Dunster House Bookshop, converted for sale of a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover," was denounced by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick from the bench of the Superior Criminal Court in Middlesex county. Judge Fosdick said he "entertained no cordiality" for such methods.

Dist. Atty. Robert T. Rushnell, prosecuting the case against the bookstore men, at the same session of the court said:

"As long as I am district attorney and agents of the (Watch and Ward) society go into a bookstore of good repute and induce and procure the commission of a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

Contributing to the various phases of tomorrow's Watch and Ward meeting are letters of protest and criticism directed to Dr. Calkins by members of the First Congregational Church on Green st., Cambridge, of which he is the pastor. Some of his congregation are openly opposed to their pastor's activities and utterances.

#### CRITICIZE PASTOR

Many parishioners have written to Dr. Calkins asking whether he approves the methods of the Watch and Ward Society as exemplified in procuring evidence in the DeLacey case.

Members of his flock who resent the connection of their minister with the Watch and Ward are those who have opposed his attitude on war and what they call his "one-man methods" of conducting the affairs of the parish.



**Boston Daily Globe**

MONDAY, JAN 13, 1920

## SOCIETY ISSUES LONG STATEMENT

**Bishop Lawrence, Scannell and Coolidge Quit**

Bishop William Lawrence, Prof. Julian L. Coolidge and Dr. David D. Scannell, have resigned as officials of the New England Watch and Ward Society, according to an official statement made public this afternoon after a meeting of the board of directors of the organization.

It was stated that no other resignations have been received. It was also stated that the directors of the society, in connection with the Dunster house case, cannot see anything improper in the activities of their agents in the case.

The statement was given out by Grosvenor Calkins, a director and brother of the president, Rev. Raymond T. Calkins.

### Five at Meeting

Among those present at the meeting, besides Mr. Calkins, were his brother, Rev. Mr. Galkins, the president; Secretary Charles S. Bodwell and directors Thomas D. Cabot, Sumner Clement, Frank Chouteau Brown, Francis J. Moors and Mark W. Richardson.

It was stated by Mr. Calkins, in giving out the statement to the newspapermen, who jammed the corridor on the 10th floor of the Boston City Club, where the meeting was held, that Bernard J. Rothwell and Godfrey L. Cabot were not present at the meeting. Mr. Rothwell is out of the city on business and Mr. Cabot is in Europe, he told the reporters.

After the statement had been given out the directors resumed their meeting.

The statement issued by the society reads:

"The Watch and Ward Society was organized over 50 years ago for the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies. Organizations for similar purposes, are privately maintained in other communities, including New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Albany and London. Present critics of the society, before concluding that it has outlived its usefulness, are invited to investigate the results of its activities in many fields not generally known to the police. The masters of many private and public schools will testify to the splendid accomplishments of the society in effectively putting an end to the circulation among adolescents of highly objectionable magazines, pamphlets and pictures.

"This society is not a censor of public morality or of books, except to the extent necessarily incident to the work of an organization engaged in helping to secure the enforcement of laws which have been enacted by the people for their protection. Successfully to combat the organized business of vice and crime, it is necessary to secure evidence which will stand in court against all the counter evidence and cross-questioning which clever criminals and their astute lawyers can devise. This requires the employment of plain clothes investigators.

"It is a mistake to assume that this society spends its time in endeavoring to detect crime where it does not exist. On the contrary 90 percent of its activities are on complaints of violation of the vice laws and requests for its assistance. When the society has a complaint and has reason to believe that there has been willful infraction of the vice laws, it sends an investigator to collect the available evidence in the case.

"It is not the policy of the society to participate in the prosecution of doubtful cases. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been convictions in approximately 98 percent of

the cases with which it has been associated during the past 10 years.

### Reviews Dunster Case

"In the trial of the Dunster House Book Shop case in the Superior Court, at which the society was not represented by counsel, an attack was made upon the methods adopted by the society in securing evidence to which widest publicity has been given. Because of the official stenographer's absence from Boston, it has been impossible up to the date of preparation of this statement to secure a transcript of the evidence introduced at the Superior Court trial. The directors have closely questioned the witnesses for the prosecution and investigated other available sources of information. As a result of this inquiry the evidence thus far disclosed to the directors had not seemed to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence.

"The questions involved are of such vital importance to the society and have become of such general interest that the society has thought it best to retain the services of counsel outside its membership and not previously employed by it in any capacity to examine the record of the trial and to investigate all available evidence for the purpose of making an impartial fact-finding report to the directors on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents.

"At today's meeting of the directors the employment of such counsel has been authorized. A public announcement of his name will shortly be made. If this report discloses that methods adopted by the agents of the society in securing evidence in this now celebrated case were either illegal, improper or unethical, the directors will take immediate and effective steps to correct them.

### Three Resignations

"The public is again reminded that these activities followed evidence of sales, which were admitted at the trial, of five copies of a book which the eloquent counsel for the defense publicly characterized as 'an utter abomination.'

"Fair minded persons will suspend judgment until completion of the society's own investigation and until the case has been passed upon by the Supreme Judicial Court, to which notice of appeal has been given.

"Presumably for the purpose of discrediting the society, wide publicity has been given to reported resignations of various persons. Since Jan. 1, 1920, the following resignations have been received and accepted by the board:

"On Dec. 23, 1920, the resignation as a director of Julian L. Coolidge, caused by pressure of other duties, was received and accepted by the board.

"At today's meeting the resignation as a director of Dr. David D. Scannell has been accepted. Dr. Scannell's decision to resign was reached long before the recent publicity. He resigned for personal reasons only. His resignation was not due to any criticism of the methods of the society in procuring evidence in the Dunster case.

"On Dec. 24 the president received the resignation of Bishop Lawrence as a vice president. This resignation was due to a desire to be relieved of official responsibility in this organization, as in others. He did not anticipate the publicity or the inferences which resulted from this action. Bishop Lawrence has authorized the president to withhold his resignation for the present, in order, so far as lies in his power, to correct the impression which has been broadened by some of the press that his resignation implies disagreement with the work of the society, which he feels has been a whole of much service to the community.

"These statements have been submitted to and approved by Dr. Scannell and Bishop Lawrence. No other resignations have been received.

"The society does not oppose amendment of the present law against obscene books. It does object to the phraseology of a particular bill which has been introduced. It will not oppose changing the law so as to make the law in Massachusetts conform to similar statutes enacted in most other States."

**BOSTON TRAVELER**  
JANUARY 13, 1930

## WATCH, WARD TO PROBE BOOK SHOP EVIDENCE

**To Investigate Allegations Made Against Society**

The Watch and Ward Society, which has been in the limelight ever since the outcome of the Dunster House bookshop case in the Middlesex superior court, will employ counsel outside of its own membership to go over the transcript of the evidence in the book shop case and make a report thereon.

### RESIGNATION WITHHELD

This was made known in a statement today following a meeting of the officers and directors at the Boston City Club. The statement also gives the names and dates of resignations of directors of the society.

In connection with the resignation of Bishop Lawrence, the statement says the bishop has authorized the president of the society to withhold the resignation for the present in order that, so far as lies in his power, he can correct the impression broadcast that his resignation implies disapproval or disagreement with the work of the society, which, he feels, has been a whole of much service to the community.

The statement follows: "In the trial of the Dunster House bookshop case in the superior court, at which the society was not represented by counsel, an attack was made upon the methods adopted by the society in securing evidence, to which widest publicity has been given.

"Because of the official stenographer's absence from Boston, it has been impossible, up to the date of the preparation of this statement, to secure a transcript of the evidence introduced at the superior court trial. The directors have closely questioned the witnesses for the prosecution and investigated every available source of information.

### TO NAME COUNSEL SOON

"As a result of this inquiry, the evidence thus far disclosed to the directors does not seem to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence."

The statement then says that it has been decided to employ counsel to examine the evidence and make an impartial finding and report and that at today's meeting the employment of counsel had been authorized and that announcement of the name of counsel will be made shortly.

"If this report discloses," the statement continues, "that methods adopted by the agents of the society in securing evidence in this now celebrated case were either illegal, improper or unethical, the directors will take immediate and effective steps to correct them."

"Fair-minded persons will suspend judgment until completion of the society's own investigation and until the case has been passed upon by the supreme judicial court, to which notice of appeal has been given."

### REGARDING RESIGNATIONS

In connection with resignations from the society, the statement gives that of Julian L. Coolidge as director on Dec. 23, 1920, caused by pressure of other duties. At today's meeting the resignation as a director of Dr. David D. Scannell was received and accepted. The statement says that Dr. Scannell's decision to resign was reached long before the recent publicity and that he resigned for personal reasons only, and not due to any criticism of the methods of the society in procuring evidence in the Dunster case.

The statement then goes on to tell of the resignation of Bishop Lawrence and his authorization to the president to withhold it for the present in order that the statements had been submitted to the bishop and Dr. Scannell and had been approved by both.

The statement further says that no other resignations have been received. It stated that the society does not oppose amendment of the present law against obscene books and will not oppose any law that will make the law of this state conform to similar statutes enacted in most other states.

At the meeting today were the Rev. Raymond Calkins, president; Charles S. Bodwell, secretary, and the following directors: Thomas D. Cabot, Sumner Clement, F. C. Brown, Grosvenor Calkins, Francis J. Moors and Mark W. Richardson.

**Boston Transcript**

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1930

## Watch, Ward Asks Critics to Investigate

**Denies Resignations of Two Directors Attributable to Disagreement with Society's Methods**

### Hires Special Counsel

**Bishop Lawrence, Approving Society's Work, Withholds His Resignation**

Denial that recent resignations from executive positions in the New England Watch and Ward Society were the result of lack of sympathy with the organization's methods in the obtaining of evidence in the Dunster House bookshop case was contained in a statement issued by the directors of the society after a meeting at the Boston City Club this afternoon.

The statement declared that Bishop William Lawrence, who submitted his resignation as vice president on Dec. 24, took such action because of his desire to be relieved of official responsibility and that for the present he had authorized President Calkins to withhold his resignation in order, so far as possible, to "correct the impression which has been broadened by some of the press, that his resignation implied disapproval of and disagreement with the work of the society."

The statement further said that the recent resignation of Dr. David D. Scannell, which was accepted at today's meeting, was on account of personal considerations and not a result of any criticism of the methods of the society in obtaining evidence against the Cambridge bookstore. The meeting authorized the employment of special counsel outside its membership and not previously employed by it in any capacity to examine the record of the book trial which took place in Middlesex Superior Court and to investigate all available evidence "for the purpose of making an impartial fact-finding report to the directors on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents."

The meeting of this board was held in Room 910 on the tenth floor of the Boston City Club, with the door closed. As successive luncheon groups came down the hall to the elevators they were asked by the newspaper men whether they were Watch and Ward directors. One group, which included Edward E. Whiting and George W. Coleman, as well as other members of the City Club Forum committee, gave the reporters the laugh. Mr. Coleman said:

"They were in Q and we were in P."

Including our P's and Q's."

Another group greeted the newspapermen with, "We're all in Room O, boys."

### Directors' Statement

The following statement was given to the press by Grosvenor Calkins: "The Watch and Ward Society was organized over fifty years ago for the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies. Organizations for similar purposes are privately maintained in other communities, including New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Albany and London. Present critics of the society, before concluding that it has outlived its usefulness, are invited to investigate the results of its activities in many fields not generally known to the police. The masters of many private and public schools will testify to the splendid accomplishments of the society in effectively putting an end to the circulation among adolescents of highly objectionable magazines, pamphlets and pictures."

"This society is not a censor of public morality or of books, except to the extent necessarily incident to the work of an organization engaged in helping to secure the enforcement of laws which have been enacted by the people for their protection. Successfully to combat the organized business of vice and crime, it is necessary to secure evidence which will stand in court against all the counter evidence and cross questionings which clever criminals and their astute lawyers can devise. This requires the employment of plain clothes investigators.

"It is a mistake to assume that this society spends its time in endeavoring to detect crime where it does not exist. On the contrary, 90 per cent of its activities are on complaints of violation of the vice laws and requests for its assistance. When the society has a complaint and has reason to believe that there has been willful infraction of the vice laws, it sends an investigator to collect the available evidence in the case."

### Improper Methods Charge Not Justified

"The Dunster case: "In the trial of the Dunster House bookshop case in the Superior Court, at which the society was not represented by counsel, an attack was made upon the methods adopted by the society in securing evidence to which widest publicity has been given. Because of the official stenographer's absence from Boston, it has been impossible up to the date of preparation of this statement to secure a transcript of the evidence introduced at the Superior Court trial. The directors have closely questioned the witnesses for the prosecution and investigated other available sources of information. As a result of this inquiry the evidence thus far disclosed to the directors has not seemed to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence."

"The questions involved are of such vital importance to the society and have become of such general interest that the society has thought it best to retain the services of counsel outside its membership and not previously employed by it in any capacity, to examine the record of the trial and to investigate all available evidence for the purpose of making an impartial fact-finding report to the directors on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents."

### Employs Special Counsel

"At today's meeting of the directors the employment of such counsel has been authorized. A public announcement of his name will shortly be made. If this report discloses that methods adopted by the agent of the society in securing evidence in this now celebrated case were either illegal, improper or unethical, the directors will take immediate and effective steps to correct them."

"The public is again reminded that these activities followed evidence of sales which were admitted at the trial of sales of five copies of a book which the eloquent counsel for the defense publicly characterized as 'an utter abomination.' Fair-minded persons will suspend judgment until completion of the society's own investigation and until the case has been passed upon by the Supreme Judicial Court, to which notice of appeal has been given."

### Accepts Resignation

Under the heading "Resignations" the statement continues:

"Presumably for the purpose of discrediting the society wide publicity has been given to resignations of various persons. Since Jan. 1, 1920, the following resignations have been received and acted upon: On Dec. 23, 1920, the resignation as a director of Julian L. Coolidge caused by pressure of other duties was received and accepted by the board. At today's meeting the resignation as a director of Dr. David D. Scannell has been accepted. Dr. Scannell's decision to resign was reached long before the recent publicity. He resigned for personal reasons only. His resignation was not due to any criticism of the methods of the society in procuring evidence in the Dunster case."

"On Dec. 24 the president received the resignation of Bishop Lawrence as vice president. This resignation was due to a desire to be relieved of official responsibility in this organization as in others. He did not anticipate the publicity or the inferences which resulted from this action. Bishop Lawrence has authorized the president to withhold his resignation for the present in order so far as lies in his power to correct the impression which has been broadened by some of the press that his resignation implies disapproval of and disagreement with the work of the society which he feels has been a whole of much service to the community. These statements have been submitted to and approved by Dr. Scannell and Bishop Lawrence. No other resignations have been received."

"These statements have been submitted to and approved by Dr. Scannell and Bishop Lawrence. No other resignations have been received."

### Not Opposed to Book Law Change

Talking on the censorship law the statement concluded: "The society does not oppose amendment to the present law against obscene books. It does object to the phraseology of a particular bill which has been introduced. It will not oppose changing the law so as to make the law in Massachusetts conform to similar statutes enacted in most other States."

Dr. Calkins also dictated the following statement to newspapermen:

"At today's meeting of the board of directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society the following were present: The president, Raymond Calkins, the secretary, Charles S. Bodwell, and the following directors: Thomas D. Cabot, Sumner Clement, F. C. Brown, Grosvenor Calkins, Francis J. Moors and Mark W. Richardson.

"Bernard J. Rothwell was not present because he is absent in the West on a business trip. Godfrey L. Cabot is in Europe. Mr. David M. Chagnon was unexpectedly detained from the meeting."



## HOUSE . . . . . No. 181

By Mr. Shattuck of Boston, petition of Edward A. Weeks and others for an amendment of the law relative to the publishing and selling of obscene books, pamphlets and ballads. Legal Affairs.

### The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty.

An Act relative to Obscene Literature.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and
- 2 seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended
- 3 by striking out, in the second line, the word "con-
- 4 taining", and inserting in place thereof the words:—
- 5 which, considered as a whole, is,—by striking out,
- 6 in the third line, the word "language",—and by
- 7 striking out, in the said third line, the word "tend-
- 8 ing" and inserting in place thereof the word:—tends.
- 9 —so as to read as follows:—Section 28. Whoever
- 10 imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book,
- 11 pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which,
- 12 considered as a whole, is obscene, indecent or im-
- 13 pure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of
- 14 youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print,
- 15 picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tend-
- 16 ing to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces
- 17 into a family, school or place of education, or buys,
- 18 procures, receives, or has in his possession any such
- 19 book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene,

## Boston Traveler

Vol. CV.—No. 101. 111 Tremont Street. Established 1825.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

### The Watch and Ward Report

THE Watch and Ward Society has issued its long-awaited report on the Dunster Bookshop case.

The report fails to answer public criticism. The plan of the society to engage an outside attorney to investigate the case and make a fact-finding report is aside from the question. The public knows the facts. Upon the facts it bases its indignation.

We cannot see that the report meets the situation. Neither can we see the need of such an organization as the Watch and Ward Society. The work it professes to do is the business of the police and not of private groups.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

### WATCH AND WARD REPLY

The reply of the Watch and Ward Society to the criticisms of Judge Fosdick, Dist. Atty. Bushnell, Ex-Atty-Gen. Herbert Parker and many others is not a reassuring or a convincing document. It does not justify the use of the methods such as those employed in the Dunster Book Shop case,—and there is a general impression that Society agents have been guilty before this of employing tactics which decent men consider reprehensible.

Nor does the reply explain fully the exact reasons why various men have withdrawn from it. The statement contributes but one new fact. There is a confirmation of the report that Dr. David D. Scannell has withdrawn. The Society appears to have received his letter of resignation before the Dunster Book Shop case came to a head, but was not frank enough to verify the newspaper stories at the time.

Possibly the Society can justify its further existence. Possibly it can so reform its methods that the public will be willing to tolerate it and to contribute to its support. Possibly men of the standing of Bishops Lawrence and Anderson and Dr. Scannell will give it their active assistance and so change its attitude toward the community as to make it less objectionable than it has been. Possibly.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JAN 14, 1930

# WATCH AND WARD TO PROBE DUNSTER CASE

## Votes to Retain Counsel for Study Of Its Own—Denies Resignations Are Result of Court Trial

The services of counsel not connected with the New England Watch and Ward Society will be retained by the society to examine the records of the now famous Dunster book trial and investigate all available evidence in order to make "an impartial, fact-finding report on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents," according to a statement made public yesterday after a meeting of the directors of the society. It was also stated that the evidence "so far disclosed to the directors" in regard to this case has "not seemed to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence."

Regarding resignations rumored to be numerous it was stated that the president, Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, had received the resignation of Bishop William Lawrence as vice president on Dec. 24, but that Bishop Lawrence had authorized the president to withhold his resignation for the present in order, so far as lies in his power, to correct the impression—that his resignation implies disapproval of and disagreement with the work of the society. It was further stated that Bishop Lawrence feels that this work has been "as a whole of much service to the community."

The resignation of Dr. David D. Scannell, sent in some weeks ago, was accepted at yesterday's meeting, according to the statement, and the resignation of Prof. Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard University was received and accepted on Dec. 23, 1929. Both men had been directors of the society. Prof. Coolidge's reason for resigning was given as "pressure of other duties," and Dr. Scannell was stated to have resigned "for personal reasons only."

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"It is a mistake to assume that this society spends its time in endeavoring to detect crime where it does not exist. On the contrary 90 percent of its activities are on complaints of violation of the vice laws and requests for its assistance. When the society has a complaint and has reason to believe that there has been wilful infraction of the vice laws, it sends an investigator to collect the available evidence in the case.

"It is not the policy of the society to participate in the prosecution of doubtful cases. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been convictions in approximately 95 percent of the cases with which it has been associated during the past 10 years.

"In the trial of the Dunster House Book Shop case in the Superior Court, at which the society was not represented by counsel, an attack was made upon the methods adopted by the society in securing evidence to which wide publicity has been given. Because of the official stenographer's absence from Boston, it has been impossible up to the date of preparation of this statement to secure a transcript of the evi-

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21 other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition,  
22 loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the  
23 same into a family, school or place of education, shall  
24 be punished by imprisonment for not more than two  
25 years and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor  
26 more than one thousand dollars.

## Boston Traveler

Vol. CV.—No. 161. 171 Tremont Street. Established 1825.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

### The Watch and Ward Report

THE Watch and Ward Society has issued its long-awaited report on the Dunster Bookshop case.

The report fails to answer public criticism. The plan of the society to engage an outside attorney to investigate the case and make a fact-finding report is aside from the question. The public knows the facts. Upon the facts it bases its indignation.

We cannot see that the report meets the situation. Neither can we see the need of such an organization as the Watch and Ward Society. The work it professes to do is the business of the police and not of private groups.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1930

### WATCH AND WARD REPLY

The reply of the Watch and Ward Society to the criticisms of Judge Fosdick, Dist. Atty. Bushnell, Ex-Atty-Gen. Herbert Parker and many others is not a reassuring or a convincing document. It does not justify the use of the methods such as those employed in the Dunster Book Shop case,—and there is a general impression that Society agents have been guilty before this of employing tactics which decent men consider reprehensible.

Nor does the reply explain fully the exact reasons why various men have withdrawn from it. The statement contributes but one new fact. There is a confirmation of the report that Dr. David D. Scannell has withdrawn. The Society appears to have received his letter of resignation before the Dunster Book Shop case came to a head, but was not frank enough to verify the newspaper stories at the time.

Possibly the Society can justify its further existence. Possibly it can so reform its methods that the public will be willing to tolerate it and to contribute to its support. Possibly men of the standing of Bishops Lawrence and Anderson and Dr. Scannell will give it their active assistance and so change its attitude toward the community as to make it less objectionable than it has been. Possibly.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JAN 14, 1930

# WATCH AND WARD TO PROBE DUNSTER CASE

## Votes to Retain Counsel for Study Of Its Own—Denies Resignations Are Result of Court Trial

The services of counsel not connected with the New England Watch and Ward Society will be retained by the society to examine the records of the now famous Dunster book trial and investigate all available evidence in order to make "an impartial, fact-finding report on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents," according to a statement made public yesterday after a meeting of the directors of the society. It was also stated that the evidence "so far disclosed to the directors" in regard to this case has "not seemed to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence."

Regarding resignations rumored to be numerous it was stated that the president, Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, had received the resignation of Bishop William Lawrence as vice president on Dec. 24, but that Bishop Lawrence had authorized the president to withhold his resignation for the present in order, so far as lies in his power, to correct the impression that his resignation implies disapproval of and disagreement with the work of the society. It was further stated that Bishop Lawrence feels that this work has been "as a whole of much service to the community."

### Scannell and Coolidge Out

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### McArthur Not to Resign

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### Agent Bought Book

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"I'm out—I'm free and I'm glad of it," said Dr. Scannell yesterday when asked to comment on his resignation. He spoke highly of other members of the board.

Seven of the dozen directors of the society were present at yesterday's meeting. They were President Raymond Calkins, Frank Chouteau Brown, Thomas Dudley Cabot, Grosvenor Calkins, Sumner Clement, Francis J. Moore and Mark W. Richardson. The executive secretary of the society, Charles S. Bodwell, was also present.

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It proceeds to discuss the Dunster Bookshop case and says that no stenographic report of the trial had been secured until recently. The directors, it says, have closely questioned the witnesses in the case and have found that the charge that agents used improper methods is not justified.

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"Presumably for the purpose of discrediting the society," the statement continues, "wide publicity has been given to reported resignations of various persons."

#### THREE RESIGNATIONS

The statement then declares that the resignation of Julian L. Coolidge was caused by pressure of other duties, the withdrawal of Dr. Scannell was for personal reasons only and the resignation of Bishop Lawrence was "due to a desire to be relieved of official responsibility in this organization as in others."

In conclusion the statement says the society is not opposed to changes in the book laws to make them conform with

## BOSTON TRAVELER, JANUARY 14, 1930

similar laws in other states. More than a score of reporters and photographers from Boston, New York and Baltimore and the various press services waited outside room Q on the 10th floor of the City Club as the Watch and Ward directors went into session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

After about an hour Thomas D. Cabot passed through the hall and remarked that the meeting would last but a few minutes and there was again a long silence.

Various organizations were meeting in rooms adjoining that of the Watch and Ward directors. When members of these clubs came into the hallway and saw the flock of reporters and photographers they quickly exclaimed, "We're not from the Watch and Ward!"

George Coleman, attending a City Club Forum meeting in room P was asked if he heard any sounds of disturbance in room Q, the Watch and Ward meeting place.

"No," he said laughingly, "we were in room P and they are in room Q, and we are both minding our P's and Q's!"

Finally, Grosvenor Calkins emerged from the Watch and Ward room bearing copies of the statement. "There is no need asking me questions," said Mr. Calkins, "this statement explains the entire situation and there will be nothing further."

He added that under no conditions would the directors present pose for a picture.

#### TEXT OF STATEMENT

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These statements have been submitted to and approved by Dr. Scannell and Bishop Lawrence. No other resignations have been received.

The censorship law.—The society does not oppose amendment of the present law against obscene books. It does object to the phraseology of a particular bill which has been introduced. It will not oppose changing the law so to make the law in Massachusetts conform to similar statutes enacted in most other states.

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## THE BOSTON HERALD, JANUARY 14, 1930

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George Coleman, attending a City Club Forum meeting in room P was asked if he heard any sounds of disturbance in room Q, the Watch and Ward meeting place.

"No," he said laughingly, "we were in room P and they are in room Q, and we are both minding our P's and Q's!"

Finally, Grosvenor Calkins emerged from the Watch and Ward room bearing copies of the statement. "There is no need asking me questions," said Mr. Calkins, "this statement explains the entire situation and there will be nothing further."

He added that under no conditions would the directors present pose for a picture.

#### TEXT OF STATEMENT

The Watch and Ward Society was organized over 50 years ago for the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies. Organizations for similar purposes are privately maintained in other communities including New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Albany and London. Present critics of the society, before concluding that it has outlived its usefulness, are invited to investigate the results of its activities in many fields not generally known to the public. The masters of many private and public schools will testify to the splendid accomplishments of the society in effectively putting an end to the circulation among adolescents of highly objectionable magazines, pamphlets and pictures.

This society is not a censor of public morality or of books, except to the extent necessarily incident to the work of an organization engaged in helping secure the enforcement of laws which have been enacted by the people for their protection.

Successfully to combat the organized business of vice and crime it is necessary to secure evidence which will stand in court against all the counter evidence and cross-questioning which clever criminals and their astute lawyers can devise. This requires the employment of plain clothes investigators.

It is a mistake to assume that this society spends its time endeavoring to detect crime where it does not exist. On the contrary, 90 per cent. of its activities are on complaints of violation of the vice laws and requests for its assistance. When the society has a complaint and has reason to believe that there has been willful infraction of the vice laws, it sends an investigator to collect the available evidence in the case.

It is not the policy of the society to participate in the prosecution of doubtful cases. This is evidenced by the fact that there have been convictions in approximately 98 per cent. of the cases with which it has been associated during the past 10 years.

#### MAINLY ON COMPLAINTS

On Dec. 24 the president received the resignation of Bishop Lawrence as a vice-president. This resignation was due to a desire to be relieved of official responsibility in this organization as in others. He did not anticipate the publicity or the inferences which resulted from this action. Bishop Lawrence has authorized the president to withhold his resignation for the present, in order, so far as lies in his power to correct the impression which has been broadcast by some of the press that his resignation implies disapproval of and disagreement with the work of the society.

These statements have been submitted to and approved by Dr. Scannell and Bishop Lawrence. No other resignations have been received.

The censorship law.—The society does not oppose amendment of the present law against obscene books. It does object to the phraseology of a particular bill which has been introduced. It will not oppose changing the law so to make the law in Massachusetts conform to similar statutes enacted in most other states.

#### DUNSTER SHOP CASE

The Dunster case.—In the trial of the Dunster House Book Shop case in the superior court at which the society was not represented by counsel an attack was made upon the methods adopted by the society in securing evidence to which wide publicity has been given. Because of the official stenographer's

absence from Boston, it has been impossible up to the date of preparation of this statement to secure a transcript of the evidence introduced at the superior court trial.

The directors have closely questioned the witnesses for the prosecution and investigated other available sources of information. As a result of this inquiry the evidence thus far disclosed to the directors has not seemed to justify the charge that agents of the society have employed improper methods in obtaining evidence.

#### COUNSEL RETAINED

The questions involved are of such vital importance to the society and have become of such general interest that the society has thought it best to retain the services of counsel outside the membership and not previously employed by it in any capacity to examine the record of the trial and to investigate all available evidence for the purpose of making an impartial fact-finding report to the directors on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its agents.

At today's meeting of the directors the employment of such counsel has been authorized. A public announcement of his name will shortly be made. If this report discloses that methods adopted by the agents of the society in securing evidence in this now celebrated case were either illegal, improper or unethical the directors will take immediate and effective steps to correct them.

The public is again reminded that these activities followed evidence of sales which were admitted at the trial of five copies of a book which the eloquent counsel for the defense publicly characterized as "an utter abomination."

#### NOTICE OF APPEAL

Fair minded persons will suspend judgment until completion of the society's own investigation and until the case has been passed upon by the supreme judicial court to which notice of appeal has been given.

Resignations.—Presumably for the purpose of discrediting the society wide publicity has been given to reported resignations of various persons. Since Jan. 1, 1929, the following resignations have been received and acted upon:

On Dec. 23, 1929, the resignation as a director of Julian L. Coolidge, caused by pressure of other duties, was received by the board.

At today's meeting the resignation as a director of Dr. David D. Scannell has been accepted. Dr. Scannell's decision to resign was reached long before the recent publicity. He resigned for personal reasons only. His resignation was not due to any criticism of the methods of the society in procuring evidence in the Dunster case.

#### BISHOP LAWRENCE'S REASON

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January 18, 1930

## The Boston Post CHALLENGE TO BROWN TO PROVE CASE

### Library Director Denies Connection With Vice Squads

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, stepped into the book law fray here yesterday, and openly challenged Frank Chouteau Brown, of the Watch and Ward Society, to prove certain statements made by the latter in Springfield recently to the effect that "librarians of this State are mixed up in the vice squads."

#### DEMANDS PROOF

Expressing astonishment and indignation at the Brown charges and offering printed reports in substantiation of his counter charges, Mr. Belden flatly called on Brown to prove his quoted contention that "those interested in changing the book law are the book-sellers, organizations such as the Civil Liberty League and the forces of anarchy and rebellion."

Brown's statement was branded as false by the library director, in an interview yesterday with a Post reporter, citing a long list of prominent educators, librarians, statesmen, clergymen and others of high repute who are professionally in support of the Shattuck book bill, now before the Legislature.

"I have no indications that there are any 'vice interests' behind the Shattuck bill, and I myself am strongly in favor of it."

"As for Mr. Brown's charge that the librarians of this State are mixed up in 'vice squads,' why doesn't he prove it?"

Discussing the recent banning of books in this city, Director Belden took sharp issue with the ban of Ernest Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms" in particular.

"The magazine was banned in Boston," he pointed out. "We had to cut it out of all our copies of the magazine in the files. But when the book was published it was not banned and it is now on sale in all Boston book stores and is rented in all circulating libraries."

"Despite this fact, despite the fact that you can freely buy it or rent it, if you want to read a copy of it in the Boston Public Library, you must make special application to the director."



## Parker May Prepare New Censor Law

Former Attorney General Offers Services to Committee on Legal Affairs

Although not scheduled to speak, former Attorney General Herbert Parker today appeared before the legislative committee considering the proposed revision of the Massachusetts book law, and offered to draft a new law for the committee if the revision now under consideration should not meet with approval. Mr. Parker's offer was made in answer to a question by Representative Barnett of New Bedford, as to whether he was willing to do so, after the former attorney general had made a stirring address urging that some new method of controlling literature be enacted in the Legislature this year. He followed an equally forceful address by former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston.

### Proposes Reserved List

The first person to appear was Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware who presented his bill which would provide for a reserved list of books which might be sold to private individuals who ought to have such books. He made a brief address in which he urged the committee in viewing all the bills before it to consider literature after the war in a different light from that which was produced before the war. It is very important, he said, "that the committee remember this line of demarcation, and he added that if they did this they could not but believe in passing the bill providing the reserved list for adults similar to that which has always been in existence in almost all libraries.

"The position has become intolerable," he said, "when literature can no longer be distributed not to children but even to college professors."

Representative Sawyer made an attack upon Frank Chouteau Brown, who recently spoke in Springfield, where he said that all those who favored revision of the censorship law should be classed with anarchists. In that case, the speaker said, men like Mr. Belden of the Boston Public Library and Mr. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum were anarchists, something which he knew the committee would consider ridiculous. He declared that the experience of the good sense of librarians should be made into law for the protection of intelligent adults. After saying that he knew the bill as presented was in imperfect form, Mr. Sawyer left the room and there was no further discussion on his bill.

### History of Movement

Henry L. Burnham, Boston lawyer and a member of the Massachusetts Committee for the Revision of the Book Laws, was the next speaker. He briefly explained the purpose of the proposed revision and then introduced Edward A. Weeks, Jr., of Boston, who told in brief form the history of the committee of which he is the chairman. He said that district attorney has, of course, the power to not prosecute the case, which would obviate the necessity of presenting the book to a jury, but not prosecuting should be done only where facts are obvious, and not where mere opinion is involved.

On the question of punishment for violation of the law he said that it might be made a substantial maximum fine for the first offense and a jail sentence for the second.

Rules of percentage of obscenity in a book would be difficult to set, he thought, as to whether there is a filthy passage on a page at the beginning of a book and none again till the last page, and what percentage that would make, say 5 per cent against 95 per cent of unobjectionable matter. It is necessary to argue from the whole book if it tends to corrupt the morals of the people.

### Present Law Too Drastic

Hilmer C. Wellman of the public library in Springfield, while advocating the proposed reform in law, was willing to grant that most of the books complained of were bad books, and it would be no loss if they were disposed of, but the existing law is so drastic in its application to other books that a change is needed. The real trouble, as he viewed it, is that there is no definition of obscenity as it can be applied to a book or a picture. For instance, 5 per cent of the space is obscene and 95 per cent of the book is clean, is the book obscene? Only by knowing what effect it has upon the morals of the people, and not by the particular language used, can it be judged. Moreover, it makes a difference what kind of book it is. Language that is proper in a medical book may be obscene in a popular book. The only way to get a satisfactory solution, he said, is to allow the whole book to be read, and he believed that the jury should have the contents of the book as a whole.

As to whether the Superior Court should be the court of last jurisdiction in these cases, he saw room for argument. He thought that as a rule the decision of that court would end the case.

### Against Narrow Legislation

Former Mayor Peters was the next speaker. He urged the committee seriously to consider some new bill, because he felt that any law, such as the present one, which might be considered to infringe upon the liberty of any individual should be looked at with suspicion. He too stressed the impossibility of judging a book by a single passage pointing out as a corollary that no person wants to have his character judged by one or two remarks which he might make. "You cannot make people good by legislation," he said. "The appreciation of literature and education is what is needed. We must not have a narrow and unfair standard of judgment of what may be sold." He also stressed the post-war change in conversation, general knowledge, and the general attitude toward life of the people. "I do not think we can change the public's taste, nor can we protect the public by narrow legislation."

Mr. Parker, who acted as counsel for the defense in the Dunster House book case, was next called. "I come here willingly," he said, "and not without experience in legislation or in the interpretation of laws. I say for what it is worth that I believe in the provisions of the bill as filed by Mr. Shattuck. The subject is so vital that we cannot ignore it." Mr. Parker then went on to say that the bill, as filed, might need expansion. He added that whatever was done to it, it should be borne in mind that all books "must be read and considered judiciously and in fact as a whole."

### Asks "Candid" Legislation

Mr. Parker deplored the present law which allows a book to be judged by separate parts. "A book with ten chapters, he declared, "ought not to be forbidden circulation because of certain almost negligible portions. This the organized move for revision of the book law began in 1919, and it is the result of a long and arduous struggle which has happened that year. It started among a group of booksellers and publishers, but by 1926 800 librarians had joined with them. By the fall of 1929, he said, sixty-eight books had been banned in Boston, including a Pulitzer prize winner and the works of such men as H. G. Wells and Sinclair Lewis. He then referred to Ernest Hemingway's book, "A Farewell to Arms," which "for reasons suppressed when it appeared in a magazine but was freely sold when it appeared in book form." He also said that he had heard that had not Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" been suppressed Mr. Dreiser might have been awarded the Nobel prize.

He said that in the fall of 1929 the citizens of the State who felt a need for legislative relief had joined the committee to the extent of 300. These people, he said, were as much interested in public morals as they were in books. He then presented the list which contained the names of Bishop Charles Lewis Slattery and various other clergymen, business men, lawyers, social workers, booksellers, publishers and public spirited citizens, declaring that all these people believe if the "as a whole" law were passed the public would at last be relieved of the onus of the present censorship.

Mr. Weeks was questioned by one of the committee regarding Hemingway's book. The senator thought it had been published by the Atlantic Monthly Company of which Mr. Weeks is an editor, but when he heard that it was published by a New York firm he seemed very much relieved.

Mrs. Brook questioned Mr. Weeks

on "All Quiet on the Western Front," asking if that book had been deleted because of the law. Mr. Weeks replied that was one of the reasons.

Representative Ginsberg asked Mr. Weeks if he would be satisfied with the passage of a law as reported out of committee last year. Mr. Weeks said that he would, in a way, but that he felt the present vision was much more satisfactory.

District Attorney Bushnell was the next speaker.

"Don't Let Down Bars"

"I would not go so far as some in revising this law and I am certainly opposed to any law which would let down the bars regarding strictly pornographic books and the cheap magazines which are printed for no other purpose than to make a profit." District Attorney Bushnell said. "That material cannot be permitted to be sold but I think that these people have shown a wise restraint in presenting their bill. It does not in any degree let down the bars. I am sick to death of the ridicule which has been heaped upon Massachusetts and Boston. I am sick to death of having this section called a backward district populated by yokels who are without any spirit or intelligence, who must look to others for permission to look, to hear or to see anything."

Mr. Bushnell continued with the prediction that if the proposed law is passed it will eliminate all the difficulties in the future. The booksellers can then have the book passed upon as a whole by a jury, or they may waive trial by jury. But he pointed out that there is a real question whether the proposed law is broad enough to include a magazine which has one obscene story. Such a magazine should be brought within the law, he said.

Mr. Bushnell argued against continuance of what he termed the "private censorship" as it is practiced in Boston. A member of the committee inquired what he meant by saying that private enterprises are doing the censorship work, whether he had the Watch and Ward Society in mind? He said he meant the Watch and Ward and the police and others.

"Would it be for the good of the community if the Watch and Ward Society were done away with?" returned the committee member.

"If you want my personal opinion," replied the district attorney, "I'd say yes, but the Watch and Ward Society is not on trial here."

Further answering questions from the committee, Mr. Bushnell said that the revision is consonant with a sane and stern and frank attitude. He warned against allowing book control to be dominated either by "fanaticism nor by too great laxity."

Let the legislation, whatever it may be, be candid. Let it be plain, let the daylight shine upon it so that every one can understand its aims."

Chairman Charles W. Johnson, of the committee, then said that it was his purpose to see that right was done by the committee. Mr. Parker was asked by Representative Barnett of New Bedford if he would be willing to draft a law, provided the one under consideration should not meet with the committee's approval. Mr. Parker said that he would.

"Do you think the proposed bill would prohibit books of a censorable nature as well as the present one?" he was asked. Mr. Parker replied that he saw no reason why it would not.

He was then asked if he would like to see the juries of the State set up as "periodical boards of censors."

The reply was in the form of a spirited defense of the juries of all counties of Massachusetts. These juries, Mr. Parker added, "acting conscientiously under the guidance of the judiciary," were the proper tribunals for judging books.

Asked if he thought short stories incorporated in a book or magazine would be censorable under the "as a whole" provision, Mr. Parker asserted that this was a problem that would need considerable attention.

Another speaker who appeared in defense of the bill was Mrs. John H. Johnson, who reported that she had just come from a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs where it had been voted, 631 to 79, to support the "as a whole" bill in principle. Father Spence Burton spoke, urging that the Bible be censored because then, he said, people would read it. Mrs. A. L. Hutchins, a trustee of the Newton Free Library, spoke from the viewpoint of a mother, asserting that "An American Tragedy," recently adjudged obscene, was in reality an education for any woman who had a boy to bring up. Samuel Eliot Morison, professor of history at Harvard, warned against a return to Victorianism and declared that if the present law is changed Massachusetts may again "head the procession" as it did in the days when Emerson and Charles Eliot Norton were lone champions of Walt Whitman's poems. Russell H. Stafford, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor of Boston, Herbert R. Burgess, Boston bookseller, Dr. George H. Spencer, Massachusetts Bible Society, and Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, also spoke for the revision.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1930

### Serene Among the Grenades

While bombs of the censorship battle burst today in the Gardner auditorium an old gentleman, with a long white beard, sat in a balcony seat, tranquilly smiling. Few observed him, but those who paid any notice at all, said that he was probably an intimate friend of Father Time. One who inquired drew the response that this was a matter which he would neither affirm nor deny.

To a polite inquiry why he was smiling in these hours of crisis, the old gentleman replied more precisely. He said that of course he did not expect any of the audience present to remember distinctly the state of public opinion raging in Wittenberg at the time of the censorship of Luther's theses. He thought, however, that they might perhaps remember the fact that the tearing down of the theses from the church door did not put an end to the Reformation. Indeed, that it is quite impossible to argue that there would be in Boston today one single church more, or one loss, whether the theses had remained on their nail or been torn loose from it.

All such matters he then confessed, slightly changing his tone, run three or four centuries back, and perhaps it is unreasonable to expect that any but scholars should mark their significance. Therefore such considerations were not truly the cause of his smile. But he did think that Americans might give some attention to the remarks of a very well known publisher, Joseph W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, which were printed in the Transcript only last night.

Mr. Lippincott described a significant change in the conditions of book-issue in the United States which has come to pass in the short span of twenty-five years, a period well within the active memory of many living today. Hundreds of Americans can recall the time when the annual production of novels, for example, was so limited that any one book among them which possessed notable characteristics became, beyond question, "the novel" not merely of the month but indeed of many months. It was recognized as of eminent interest, and was read by everyone who could be considered a reader of literature, and by everyone discussed, sometimes for a period which, in its movement from coast to coast, lasted for all of a year. Nowadays, said Mr. Lippincott, there is such a flood of production that no one book gains anything like commensurate attention. Indeed, this publisher expressed concern lest no works of permanent survival-value could be successfully offered, either new or old. "The crude and ephemeral," he remarked, "will always fall by the wayside, yet if all books are going to cease selling and be forgotten after a few weeks or months, who hereafter is going to prepare great works?"

The old gentleman with the long beard then said that possibly this might cast some light on the immediate cause of his smile. During a period of American life when the appearance of one book was capable of having a quite mountainous effect — if you choose to scale it so — within the general range of current thought, feeling and opinion, you Americans expressed little concern about censorship. Now, however, when new books are so numerous that in total scenic effect they have nearly all become molehills, you are in high heat about them, and some of you seem immensely anxious that no one among them, which in any particular contravenes your own thought and opinions, shall by any chance pass the censor. Over this contrast it would seem, the old gentleman concluded, logical to smile.

"Look at the matter on the whole," he suggested, as he left the Gardner auditorium. "Even look at each molehill on the whole, and not at specific grains of sand in it."

## Women's Clubs Would Amend Law

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the mid-winter meeting at the Hotel Statler voted 631 to 79 "approving the principle of censorship with the desire that the present law relative to publishing and selling of obscene books be amended so that a book shall be judged on its general contents rather than on isolated passages and that a record of this action be sent at once to the State House where a hearing on the matter is now being held before the joint committee on legal affairs."

The first was a voice vote, then a rising vote and finally the vote had to be counted. Mrs. John H. Kimball, fourth vice president of the Federation, took the result of the vote to the State House. The vote followed spirited criticism of the existing law by Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, editor of the Christian Register and member of the committee for the revision of the book censorship laws, and its defense by Frank Chouteau Brown, member of the board of directors of the Watch and Ward Society. More than 150 delegates were in the ballroom and the speakers had their undivided attention.

Until recently, Dr. Dieffenbach said, the public was in the state of mind of A. A. Milne's Christopher Robin who when he was halfway up the stairs decided he was neither up nor down, or "really isn't anywhere, but somewhere else instead." The speaker pointed out that the committee was composed of men of diversified interests and had tried to put in reasonably accurate form a "moral intelligence" which represents the will of the people of the Commonwealth on the eve of the celebration of the Tercentenary. The recent example of "privatizing censorship," he said, has been a reproach to Massachusetts in the opinion of discriminating minds.

Moral sentiment, the speaker declared, is indispensable in any law and the committee, as the standard in this case, set up three points to be regarded in the judgment of a book: first, whether the author manifests a spirit of sincerity in his book; second, is the work written according to technical standards of literary art; third, answering the first and second affirmatively, does the book, in the words of the late Dr. George A. Gordon, "cleanse and exalt the soul."

It is perfectly true, Dr. Dieffenbach admitted, that there are sins and uglinesses in life but in proper proportion these must be introduced into a sincere work of art. "All Quiet on the Western Front," he said, has passages to which objection has been made but these passages belong in the book to complete the picture of the hideousness of war. Dr. Dieffenbach then read excerpts from a letter from Rev. Raymond Calkins, president of the Watch and Ward Society:

"It has not been our policy to ban novels which may contain a few passages which could be called obscene or indecent, but only those the whole purport and tenor of which could reasonably be called subversive of those standards of morals upon which the common welfare of the community may be said to depend. "It is not our idea that the needs of adolescence should determine the reading of the general public, but it is our idea that our youth should not be swamped by a deluge of 'garbage literature.'"

### Want Censorship

"We want and must have censorship," Dr. Dieffenbach continued. "There are abnormal and subnormal people in the community but the overwhelming majority is wholesome-minded. But we want censorship to be safe for normal people while having due regard for those who are weak or not intelligent, not as a judge, for those people but to protect them."

Mr. Brown, in opposing a change in the law, said he spoke as an individual, not as a director of the Watch and Ward. Any change, he said, means a lessening of pressure exerted for good in the past, more freedom on sex topics and liberty for scilicet language. The proposed legislation, he said, introduces a new element, never tried out before, in considering a book as a whole, and legal opinions of those in a position to know gravely doubt whether the law will work out in actual practice.

Digressing for a moment, Mr. Brown said in the past twelve years the society had kept possibly twenty books from

sale, without publicity or delay in action. In the past three years sixty-five to sixty-eight have been banned and if the agreement between the society and booksellers had continued about eleven of that number would have been kept out of circulation. Mr. Brown said he joined the Watch and Ward because he did not believe in censorship and had an especial interest in plays.

The speaker then displayed two picture magazines which he had purchased in New York. They were available, he said, at stores opposite the playground of a public school. Each specialized in pictures of unclothed women. Under the proposed law, Mr. Brown said, if one picture was indecent and the other thirty-nine were not, there is some doubt whether the sale of the magazine can be stopped. He said the Watch and Ward exercises care in investigation of complaints and also that booksellers will act as their own censors as they have in the past.

The proposed law will mean also an additional expense to the taxpayer through cases in the courts, and when the first case is brought up two or three years will elapse before a decision. In the meantime questionable books will be free to circulate. Ironically, the speaker added that if one chapter of a book is obscene or contains profanity does that make the book any less proper if the remaining chapters are full of perfectly behaved nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs?

One delegate in the discussion period, which provoked almost no discussion, asked whether the law covered advertisements of motion pictures. She objected to a line advertising a picture purporting to show "din, sin and gin." Dr. Dieffenbach immediately replied that "the time is coming when motion picture outrages will be duly considered and with great solicitude by His Eminence Will Hays and Governor Miliken, who will find that the ministers of Boston are Puritan to the core. And what we tell them will be plenty."

The session, which was held by invitation of the Women's Educational Club of West Newton, marking the fiftieth anniversary of their organization, opened with an address of welcome by Mrs. Joseph Otis, president of the club. Mrs. Azel A. Packard, Federation president, responded. Before the opening of business Mayor Sinclair C. Weeks of Newton also spoke.

The legislative session, presided over by Mrs. Frederick E. Just, vice chairman of the legislative committee, who took the place of Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, unable to attend because of the serious illness of her son, opened with the discussion of the book law. In order were considered the report of Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, on overnight camps and lodgings; milk legislation, as presented by George H. Higgins, State commissioner of public health; and Joseph C. Cort, director of the division of animal husbandry; the bill to abolish capital punishment, by Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, and opposed by Dean Gleason W. Archer, of the Suffolk Law School; and "This Legislative Maze," presented by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, first vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

In answering Mrs. Ehrmann's arguments Dean Archer pointed out that eight states which abolished capital punishment have restored the law to the statute books and that it has been proved that sentimentality is no substitute for weapons which criminals fear. Without capital punishment this State might have to furnish living targets month after month to "privileged guests" who took a fancy to shooting down prison guards.

### Governor at Luncheon

Governor Allen, unable to attend the morning session, was a guest, with Mrs. Allen, at luncheon served in the Georgian Room. As this was the fiftieth anniversary of the hostess club there were many picturesque features, a birthday cake on each table and a "wreath" by those at the head table, led by Mrs. E. L. Brackett, arrayed in old time costume bearing a four tier cake and followed by pages also in costume. Mrs. Sidney Sargent, Mrs. Edna H. Clark, Mrs. Stark Burdick and Mrs. Guy M. Monroe, Mrs. Harry J. Harding represented 1930. Mrs. George W. Phipps, a member for forty-eight years, cut the cake.

Among the guests was Mrs. G. W. Albert of the Alaska Federation. The afternoon session was opened by the singing of "Hymn to America" written by Miss Clara Endicott Sears and set to music by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, and heard for the first time in public.



"CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE"

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In all the discussion of the bill which has been introduced amending the present statute dealing with obscene books, pamphlets, etc., there seems to be no treatment of the amendment relative to pamphlets. The proposed amendment in vokes the "considered as a whole" principle. It reads: "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which, considered as a whole, is obscene," etc. The present statute punishes the seller of a book, pamphlet, etc., "containing obscene, indecent or impure language or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth," etc.

In the proposed amendment the pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing must be subjected to the same "considered as a whole" test. The Century Dictionary defines a pamphlet to be: "A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together but not bound." The same authority says that a magazine is: "A pamphlet periodically published containing miscellaneous papers or compositions." If a magazine should contain a story, short or serial, picturing in words a veritable cesspool of immorality, while the rest of the issue contained learned discussions of the World Court, or navy reduction, or bed-time stories, or college athletics records, could a distributor be convicted? And what does considering a ballad, printed paper or other thing "as a whole" mean?

There is a science of statute-drafting just as there is a science of building construction. And I think a lawyer, reading disinterestedly this proposed amendment, would say that it is "artificially drawn." That it is artfully drawn there can be no question. I doubt if one in a score of the distinguished committee, whose names have been published as sponsoring this bill, has made a careful comparison with the existing law.

Not every desired law can easily be made into a workable statute. If the purpose of the statute is the prevention of the sale of pornographic literature, the statute as drawn must support, not defeat, its purpose. It must be workable and not vague; it must not be so full of holes as to expose it easily to the defeatist tactics of defendant's counsel. Judges interpret statutes as written. They cannot reword them.

The Committee on Legal Affairs, considering this bill, is made up of fifteen members of the General Court, all lawyers but one. The woman member, Mrs. Martha Brookings of Gloucester, from her experience as a member of a law-making body and a legal affairs committee, is by this time as good as a lawyer, or I would better say, as good as a good lawyer. They will study this bill as a piece of statute-drafting, taking into consideration its workability and its effectiveness. They will also weigh the fact that no State has a statute on the "considered as a whole" principle; that more than a dozen States use the words: "containing obscene language"; that many States have evidently copied the identical language of our statute; that the statutes of New York and Pennsylvania are ferocious compared with ours.

I cannot believe that this committee will report this bill as drawn.

SAMUEL W. MENDUM

Boston, Jan. 17.

NO WATCH AND WARD IN  
CINCINNATI

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The Watch and Ward Society in its recently published attempt to apologize for its behavior in the Dunster Book Shop case states that similar organizations exist in other cities, among which it mentions Cincinnati. The reference is presumably to a clerical association which has existed for some time here and whose object is, it must be admitted, to keep a private eye on public morals. But the use of the term "similar" is evidence of either ignorance or equivocation. So far as I am able to ascertain this body has confined its exercise of censorship strictly to the stage, and there, for the most part, to musical comedy and vaudeville. Certainly there has been no attempt on the part of anybody to imitate the Watch and Ward Society's interference with current literature—an interference that existed long before Lady Chatterly had a lover, or, for that matter, was even born. We have no list of banned books. Cincinnati reads what the rest of the world—except Boston—reads. And though we may disagree with the standards of judgment that have at times interfered with the stage here, those standards, in comparison with the temper prevailing in Boston, are enlightened and urbane.

Furthermore, in such action as it does take the Cincinnati Association is fair and straightforward. It acts in public, not by stealth, in person, not by deputy. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it has never constituted itself an amateur detective agency, never dallied with plain clothes men, disguises and false names, never employed agents provocateurs. It has never deliberately instigated the commission of an illegal act, or, when at first rebuffed, persisted in its attempt to incriminate a reputable man with the secret purpose and hope of betraying and punishing him, if only he could be induced at last to slip. Nor has it ever invited from a district attorney the threat of prosecution for criminal conspiracy. No, to say that the ministerial organization in Cincinnati is "similar" to the New England Watch and Ward Society is an error which I hope this letter may correct.

B. A. G. FULLER

University of Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.

WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:

I read in the columns of your Monday's paper a statement in which Joseph Lee declares that the Watch and Ward "must go on," and has the effrontery, by an oblique sort of implication, to defend the actions of his organization during the Dunster House prosecution, even though he quite discreetly avoids any direct mention of the case. He suggests, however, that on the grounds that the society has at some remote date in the past been useful it should be excused for sanctioning the most blackguardly tactics in its present activity.

There never was a ruffian taken in crime but defended himself by saying he had once been kind to his poor old mother.

As an excuse for their incurable penchant for snouting around after fifth, the directors of the Watch and Ward say the police are inefficient and need the moral backing of their agents. This reference, of course, is made to such eminently moral influences as that of Nicholas Cockinos, their agent, who while in the service of the Watch and Ward in the investigation of a bawdy house, was detected in a bribery conspiracy and jailed for two years. Or Joseph Farrell, a former agent of righteousness, now serving 40 years for degeneracy. Or the man convicted of bribery while working for the society in Marlboro, or, in fact, any of the many Watch and Ward agents who have been found to have been criminals, before, during and after their employment by Mr. Chase and Mr. Bodwell.

It now seems possible, in view of the customary tactics of the Watch and Ward, that the evidence in the Dunster House case was planted by the society, and that it deliberately conspired to charge a respectable book-dealer with an offense committed at their instigation and planned by them in advance.

This is the type of activity, not occasional but customary, not infrequent but continuous, which Mr. Lee plausibly remarks "must go on" in the name of morality and uplift.

As long as Boston and New England continue to tolerate the brazen hypocrisy of the members of this organization, whose only incentive to their activities is a ringside view of fifth, degeneracy and indecency, and who sanctimoniously preach righteousness while instigating crime, hiring the lowest sort of procurers, and indorsing spies and agents provocateurs, the Watch and Ward, will be deserving of every particle of condemnation, ridicule and abuse which can be heaped upon them.

LUCIUS BEEBE.

New York, Jan. 22.

(Not printed at Government expense)

# Congressional Record

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## Freedom of Thought and the Censorship—Section 305 of Tariff Bill

### SPEECH

HON. BRONSON CUTTING  
OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 10, 1929

Mr. CUTTING. I offer an amendment to section 305 and ask to have it read:

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 286, beginning in line 10, the Senator from New Mexico proposes to strike out section 305, as follows:

Sec. 305. Immoral articles—Importation prohibited: (a) Prohibition of importation: All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article, of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket, or any printed paper that may be used as a lottery ticket, or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles and, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, the entire contents of the package in which such articles are contained, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs laws. *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this subdivision.

(b) Penalty on Government officers: Any officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States who shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or books, pamphlets, papers, writings, advertisements, circulars, prints, pictures, or drawings containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 10 years, or both.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I do not intend to detain the Senate any longer than necessary on this section, but I feel that inasmuch as it is a part of the tariff bill it should be given the attention which it deserves. In the opinion of some of us the question of free speech and free thought is of such great importance to this Republic that it even outweighs the effect of the tariff bill as a whole.

It is difficult for some who disbelieve in censorship as a general principle to debate the merits of a particular censorship provision, yet I shall try to confine my discussion to the particular problem involved, namely, the question of censorship by clerks of the Bureau of Customs.

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The first law which was ever passed by the Congress of the United States giving customs clerks the right of censorship was passed in 1842. The Republic managed to survive for more than half a century without any censorship by the Customs Bureau. The law passed in 1842 was as follows:

Sec. 28. That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, and transparencies is hereby prohibited.

Mr. President, I think that even some of us who object to censorship as a general governmental function might admit that that particular provision is rather mild. It prohibited so-called works of art which had been inspired by nothing except an indecent and a pornographic point of view.

It is quite obvious that the average customs clerk could, with comparative ease, decide the difference between a decent and an indecent postcard, drawing, photograph, or any other so-called work of art which would present itself at once to his sight and his mental vision and his understanding. It is entirely different when it comes to the question of literature, where a clerk, in order to make a correct decision, must necessarily read a book as a whole.

Many books of highly moral tendency would be excluded if a man's attention were confined to one page, or one paragraph, or one sentence, or one word.

At any rate, Mr. President, there seems to have been no particular objection to the censorship provision of the tariff act of 1842; and the United States continued to survive under that section for another half century, until the tariff act of 1890.

The tariff act of 1890 provided practically the present law. It has gone on and is still in effect, and will be found, if Senators turn to their comparative print, on page 372, in the right-hand column, with the exception of the House amendments.

The only additional provision which was written into the bill after 1890 was the clause about lottery tickets and advertisements of lotteries. That came in in the tariff act of 1894. I do not know why that particular section was added; but I suppose it had something to do with the Louisiana lottery scandals, which came up sometime in the nineties.

Mr. President, those clauses were not enforced in any unreasonable way until about 1900 or thereabouts. At that time a good many people realized that the tariff law of 1890, as amended in 1894, could be construed in ways which would bar out various pieces of art and literature which previously had not been barred.

In 1909 an attempt was made under this section to prevent the Field Museum, in Chicago, from importing Chinese pictures and manuscripts, very important to them, on the ground that those pictures and manuscripts were obscene.

In 1911 the postal authorities, which worked under a similar provision of the postal law, excluded from the mails the official vice report of the city of Chicago.

Let me refer to the penalty clauses in the law. A postal official who fails to exclude an obscene or indecent picture or book is liable to a fine of \$5,000 and to a penitentiary sentence of 10 years. If he excludes a book which is later determined by the courts to be perfectly proper, he is subject to no penalty of any sort. It will therefore be evident that it is to the interest of the customs clerks who deal with this particular matter to exclude, so far as possible, anything which they think may by any chance be called indecent.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer an interruption?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KING. I ask for information, because this has been suggested to me.



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By the Editor of The Herald

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I understood the Senator to state that under existing law a postal employee who does not exclude from the mails an obscene picture when it is within his power so to do is subject to the heavy penalties referred to by the Senator. I desire to ask, for information, is he to be the judge? Suppose that after weighing the matter quite carefully he concludes that it may approach the line but does not transgress, and therefore he permits it to go through the mail, and somebody—his superior or some acute and meticulous censor—reaches a different conclusion; is the postal employee then subject to those penalties?

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I am trying as far as possible to confine the discussion to the customs censorship. Of course the postal censorship, which has similar provisions, is bound to be a precedent in many respects. I do not know whether or not that case has ever come up under the postal censorship. I have studied principally the cases under the customs censorship. We are now considering a tariff bill. When postal legislation comes up, I shall try to deal with that subject at the proper time.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, it seems to me that it is only pertinent in view of the fact that it shows the evident purpose of some individuals or organizations to use the mails in an oppressive way and to enact legislation which may prevent the transmission through the mails of perfectly legitimate things, and to establish a censorship that will be oppressive to the American people and injurious to the cause of liberty and free speech.

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, I quite agree with the Senator. I was trying to give various precedents of cases which had come up—some of them under the postal laws, I admit.

A copy of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, sent to a professor of Johns Hopkins University, was stopped in the mails. Catalogues of books sold by booksellers which advertised for sale such works as *The Decameron* and *Elmer Gantry* were barred from the mails.

Works of Tolstol and Swedenborg—books which have been published and are still being published in this country, and can be purchased at any bookstore and can be read in any library—have been barred from the mails; and the same precedents, of course, apply to censorship by the Customs Bureau.

The reason why I refer to those cases is that this difference of opinion between the Customs Bureau and the postal censorship as to what books might be admitted and what might not, finally brought about a conference, a convention of the experts of the two departments, men who had been reading indecent literature all their lives, and felt that they were entitled to say what was or was not indecent. About a year ago these various experts met, and after comparing their experiences they got up a black list, which was subsequently added to.

This black list dates from October 27, 1928. On April 16, 1929, some further works were added to this terrible roll.

Mr. President, far be it from me to read this list to the United States Senate. I shall not even introduce it in the Record, because it might be that some of these 739 books—an official list, mind you, of the 739 worst books in the world—might come to the attention of some persons who had never heard of them, and I should not care to have the responsibility of possibly influencing their future lives. The books to which I am going to refer are books which probably all of us have heard of before; but before I get to that I want to call your attention to certain interesting features of this black list.

Upon this list there are 739 books.

Of those 739 more than half, or 379, are books written in the Spanish language.

Of the remaining books more than two-thirds, 231, are written in the French language.

Five are books in the Italian language.

Ten are books in the German language.

That leaves only 114 immoral books barred by the censor which are written in the English language.

I do not know that this list is of any importance in itself. I speak of it principally to show the depths of absurdity to which bureaucratic government may go. Is it conceivable that there are as many books written in Spanish as in all other languages put together which might corrupt the morals of any of our people, when we consider what a small proportion of the population are able to read books written in Spanish? Is it possible that only 114 English books could be ruled out as against over 600 written in other languages?

The answer can not be merely that more indecent books are written in the Spanish and French languages than in others, for let me call your attention for a moment to certain features of this black list.

A great French classic of the nineteenth century, *Mademoiselle de Maupin*, by Gautier, is allowed by the censors to enter the country in its original print; it is allowed to enter the country in its English translation; but after it has been translated into

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Spanish it has apparently a peculiarly deleterious effect on the morals of our people and we have got to keep it out.

The *Memoirs of Brantôme*, an invaluable document for the history of the sixteenth century, is again perfectly proper when written in the original French. We can study it in English. After it has been translated into Spanish no citizen of the United States is allowed to purchase a copy of that book if the customs censors can prevent it. Of course, he can go into the nearest bookstore and get a copy.

On the other hand, we find the *Arabian Nights*, supposed to be a classic, certainly a human document of the utmost importance in the history of literature. We do not bar it in its original, we do not bar it in the literal translations of Payne and of Burton in English, but when it has been translated into French by Mardrus it is a book that no American citizen can without danger import through the customs.

The great humanist, Pietro Aretino, who wrote a book in Italian in the sixteenth century, is barred from importation into the United States as long as he is translated into Spanish, but while he remains in his original language or is translated into English we allow him the freest entrance to this country.

So it goes on. I do not intend to go through these things in detail. Books like the novels of Balzac, like the confessions of Rousseau, books which are on every library shelf, have been declared ineligible to enter the country under this provision of the tariff act.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. If a private citizen brings in a book he has bought abroad, is he stopped at the customs office?

Mr. CUTTING. Absolutely, if the customs officer is able to find the book.

Mr. DILL. This applies to the private citizen, as well as to those who might bring books in for sale?

Mr. CUTTING. Absolutely. If you bring in a lottery ticket which is discovered on your person, it is taken away from you; or, if it is not, the customs official at the port is fined \$5,000 or sent to the penitentiary for 10 years.

Mr. DILL. While I am on my feet, may I ask when the list to which the Senator has been referring was prepared?

Mr. CUTTING. Most of it was prepared on August 27, 1928, and the remainder of it on April 16, 1929.

Mr. DILL. I read somewhere that the original of the most remarkable book, I think, that has come out of the war, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, was forbidden by the customs officials to come into the country. Does the Senator know about that?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes, Mr. President; I know that it was forbidden to come into the country in its original English translation. It was stated in the press at the time that the English translation had 30 or 40 pages of rather unpleasant matter which had been left out of the American translation, and for that reason, under the terms of this act, the customs officials excluded it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator whether a strict translation from English to French, or from French to Spanish, in some of the cases he has mentioned, would not show that substantial changes were made in the English translations. The name may be the same and the subject may be the same, but are there not inserted in the translation certain intimations at least that fall under the restrictions of this section?

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I have not read all of these 739 books, the Senator will understand, and I have not studied the translations from the original languages.

Mr. SMOOT. I thought the Senator had looked into each one of them to find out whether it did violate the law.

Mr. CUTTING. No; but it strikes me as peculiar that half of the obscene literature of the world should be written in Spanish. But I do not want to discuss the details.

Mr. SMOOT. I have been told that while a book may carry the same name and be translated from English into Spanish, there are certain changes made in the wording itself meaning there are a different thing, and it is upon that ground that they have been excluded. I do not know whether that is so or not. I thought perhaps the Senator had read the books himself and could give us the information.

Mr. CUTTING. No, Mr. President; I disclaim all authority based on an original reading of each one of the books.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the thought of this book *All Quiet on the Western Front*—

Mr. CUTTING. I wish the Senator would discuss that further.

Mr. DILL. I am anxious to get information in regard to it, because it is such a remarkable book and in many ways the most striking book that has come from the press on the subject

of war as it actually is. I was anxious to know what part of the book was looked upon as so objectionable that it could not be admitted. I have read the book as allowed to come in—I take it that it was the one that was allowed to come in—and I am wondering what is the nature of the matter that was looked upon as objectionable.

Mr. CUTTING. Has the Senator been able to secure a copy of the book in the edition that was not admitted?

Mr. DILL. I have not.

Mr. CUTTING. I have been equally unfortunate.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. That book *All Quiet on the Western Front*, to my mind, as a man who was in the service over in France, is one true story of the war written in all of its phases. It tells not only about the battles where men were killed but tells about all the effects and results of warfare, and it is one of the greatest documents making for peace and the development of peace psychology I have read for a long time. Over 2,000,000 copies of it have been sold. I happen to have read the European edition, which I have in my possession, if any Senator would like to read it. The difference between the two books is due to the fact that we are looked upon as in the kindergarten class. There is nothing immoral in the book at all. It simply tells what a soldier does, and it tells the truth. Because it shows war up in all its various phases and the results of war on the minds of men, it makes it a much better book for peace than the American edition is, which eliminates practically the indirect side of a soldier's life which results from his service in the trenches. In my opinion, it is a great shame that the American people can not get this book in its real, true edition, so that they may know what war is, because it is only through such accounts as this that we can realize what a problem it is, not only of life and death but in its other ramifications.

Mr. CUTTING. I thank the Senator for the information. I am informed that since the English translation was barred by the customs officials a good many hundred thousand extra copies have been sold, and I sometimes wonder whether the whole purpose of this kind of legislation is not to advertise some book in order that it may have an increased circulation.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I can see no reason why the deleted portions of that book should not be printed in English. The parts that were left out, as I view the matter, might with propriety have been printed; but, as the Senator from Maryland has suggested, the thought is that we are in the kindergarten class. I do not know why we might not accept facts as they are, truths as they are, and experiences as they are, and certainly when so high a motive as was back of this book was the impelling motive. I think it was a great contribution to the cause of peace, and I think the whole book might have been printed. I read it in Europe during the past summer, in the original form, and I could see no reason why it might not have been given to the American people.

Mr. CUTTING. I quite agree with the Senator from New York, and I am glad he has taken part in this discussion, because I want to call to his attention, as a member of the medical profession, the fact that many important, serious, solemn discussions of medical questions, such as the works of Havelock Ellis and Kraft Ebbing are barred by the Bureau of Customs. They are included in this blacklist. No exceptions are made in behalf of members of the medical profession or scientists, or other men who might make good use of these books. All of them are barred. As I said before, the customs clerk is required by law, under the severest penalty, to keep them out.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I think the Senator might go further and say that there are barred from mailing in the United States books intended for the instruction and the widening of knowledge of the medical profession. I have long felt that there should be a revision of our laws as regards these books, because very much important material is now denied those who should properly receive it, or it is received clandestinely, material which should be sent to members of the profession and to other persons who might appropriately receive the knowledge. So I hope the Senator will go further even than he has sought to do, as indicated by his discussion, and point out the significance of the denial of the mailing of those books to persons in the United States.

Mr. CUTTING. I quite agree with the Senator. I am trying, as I said when I started this discussion, to confine it to the particular censorship by the customs. I feel that when the postal regulations come before us, we can discuss the question which the Senator has raised, and quite appropriately raised. I do not know that I have very much to say on this particular subject of the black list, except to point out that the classics, the Greek and Latin writers, who have managed to survive for 2,000 years or more, and have been passed on from one genera-

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tion of school children to another, are largely barred by the regulations laid down by the Bureau of Customs.

Take the works of Aristophanes, a puritan, an austere conservative, who wanted to have men like Euripides and Sophocles exiled or executed because he thought they were corrupting the morals of youth. The works of that man are now 2,000 years after his death being excluded from this country, but not because they contain coarse passages. There is only one of his works which is on the particular black list which I have here in my hand, and that is the *Lysistrata*, the first and most powerful argument on the futility and the brutality of warfare. I wonder whether the exclusion of *All Quiet on the Western Front* was perhaps induced by some similar motive as that which bars from the country the *Lysistrata* of Aristophanes.

I am not going to continue on this line any further except to point out that the works of Ovid, the *Daphnis and Chloe* of Longus, that charming pastoral of the third century before Christ; *The Golden Ass* of Apuleius, which is read by everyone in school and college; the works of Boccaccio, and of countless more modern authors are excluded from the country.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. Is it the intention of the Senator to move to strike out the entire section—section 305? I understood his amendment proposed to do that.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes.

Mr. EDGE. I am very much interested in the Senator's discussion of the so-called obscene or immoral publications. Does he also propose to strike out, then, that part of the section which I think was inserted by the House and is not in existing law, which provides that such matters are to be excluded as contain "any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States"? In other words, is his amendment also directed to the expunging of that prohibition?

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, yes, Mr. President; but I prefer to take that up when I get to that part of the bill. I am trying to give a historical account of what has been done in the past in order that from that we may judge what is apt to be done in the future.

At the same time this black list was published the committee which put it out published a report. I want to read one or two sentences from their report so that the Senate may be aware of the principles on which the customs clerks are expected to act:

In passing upon such literature the Bureau of Customs has considered, primarily, its evil influence upon the impressionable minds of the young and inexperienced. In examining the text it is sought to determine if the psychological effect of the language would be to create in the mind of the individual blasphemous thoughts, and unduly excite the sexual functions or arouse the animal passions. The main reason advanced by applicants for entry of the objectionable literature is that certain of the books are "classics."

A "classic" should be defined and distinction should be recognized as between the Bible and the best literary classics (such as Shakespeare, Chaucer, Pope, Swift, and many others) on the one hand, wherein the obscene passages are incidental to the voluminous text of the superb literature, and the alleged "classics," cleverly conceived in an ancient medieval atmosphere, wherein obscenity is the motif.

Mr. President, I do not entirely grasp that distinction myself. Apparently, from reading the black list, books printed in English in these periods are considered as genuine classics and those which were originally printed in other languages are considered as "alleged classics," "cleverly conceived," and so forth.

It is very difficult for me personally to make any such distinction. I think it is splitting hairs to put, say, Boccaccio on one side of the line and Chaucer on the other, or Rabelais on one side of the line and Swift on the other. As a matter of fact, up to the eighteenth century English literature was just as plain-spoken—and perhaps a little more so—as any other literature on the face of the earth. After a century of comparative prudery I think that English literature is becoming fairly plain-spoken again. I do not believe we can make any such distinction on an issue of language.

But I should like to point out that the report of these experts does make a distinction in favor of the classics. I am therefore surprised that the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter written to me on May 22 of this year, should have stated that there is "no exception in favor of the so-called classics or of the work of leading writers of the day, and such are not admitted to entry without regard to their character."

May I say in passing that this is a particularly good illustration of the kind of results we get by turning decisions of this kind over to a bureau such as the Bureau of Customs? What-

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ever we may think of the present Secretary of the Treasury, there is no question that he is a highly cultured and highly enlightened man. When a work of one of the leading writers of the day, sent to one of my constituents in New Mexico, was barred at the post I appealed to Mr. Mellon as an individual. I wrote him a personal letter, hoping that he might be able to provide me with some legal means of letting the book come through. It was a book incidentally—Heaven forbid that I should mention its name! It may be unknown to most of the people in this country. But on account of its exclusion by the board of censors it is going to be published next month by an American publisher. In the meantime I do not want to injure the morals of any American citizen so I shall conceal the name except to say that it is a work of a well known British author.

The letter which I received from the Secretary of the Treasury and which was signed by him is a letter which, of course, was written by the subordinate clerk who happens to have charge of this particular matter of censorship. I believe there is one clerk in the Bureau of Customs who reads all of these works. I do not know whether his morals have been injured or not. [Laughter.] Certainly if there is anything in the theory on which this law is based he ought to be the most wicked man on the face of the earth. He spends his whole time in reading alleged or suspected immoral, indecent, and obscene literature to decide whether or not it should be allowed to circulate among people less intelligent or less enlightened than himself.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. Does the Senator know what kind of a civil-service examination that clerk had to pass? [Laughter.]

Mr. CUTTING. I am afraid I can not enlighten the Senator. What I am trying to bring out is the fact that as in other questions where we leave the construction of the regulations to a subordinate clerk in a department, we are gradually building up a number of precedents possibly altogether contrary to the spirit of the law originally enacted, and as those precedents are built up we get a code; we get a body of doctrine which we ourselves, who are supposed to be the legislative body of the country, are powerless to cope with.

Have we any hopes from the courts against this sort of thing? Apparently not. I have been able to get only a few of the decisions of the Customs Court to whom appeal is made from the decisions of the Treasury Department. The case of W. A. Gosline, Jr., of Cleveland, came before Chief Justice Fischer. Briefs for counsel for the plaintiff said there was no testimony before the court of any kind that the books in question were obscene.

It was held that oral testimony was unnecessary, as a mere cursory glance through the volume in evidence was sufficient to convince anyone that they abound in obscenity of the vilest character.

The court stated that it—  
could not view with patience the claim that the work is a literary classic and that if anything it was a masterpiece of utter degeneracy.

This particular case applied to the Memoirs of Casanova, which, as most Senators are aware, are fairly important historical documents and can be purchased in any book store in the city or read in the Congressional Library established under the laws of the United States.

Chief Justice Fischer again rendered an opinion on The Golden Ass of Lucius Apuleius. The court found from an examination of the volume that "the subject matter is revoltingly obscene." This was one of the first novels ever written, a book of exquisite fancy and imagination, a book which may have a few pages in it which are repugnant to modern ideas, but which could not possibly injure any individual living at the present time.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. I have seen it stated in print that some of the books of Voltaire have been excluded. Has the Senator any facts in regard to that matter?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes, indeed. Candide, a book which has been read in most of the public schools of this country, was excluded for a period of time by some customs clerk. I believe it has since been taken off the blacklist.

I want to call the attention of the Senate to the only case so far as I could find where the courts have reversed the decision

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WATCH AND WARD  
To the Editor of The Herald:

of the customs clerk who banished the volume. That was in the case of a book entitled "The Well of Loneliness," a book which I have not read and about which I do not care to express an opinion. What I want to speak about is the ground on which the opinion of the court was delivered. The book was protested, and the protest was sustained by Chief Justice Fischer, saying, "We have not found one word, phrase, sentence, or paragraph which could truthfully be pointed out as offensive to modesty and decency."

In other words, the test is made as to whether the book contains certain words or phrases or paragraphs—not the general tendency of the book. If the decision of Chief Justice Fischer in that case is any precedent, I submit that the most dangerous book in the English language is the dictionary, because it contains not only one or two indecent words, but it contains them all.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. Certainly.

Mr. TYDINGS. I might point out that not only the dictionary should be excluded, but the Bible itself would not be permitted to be circulated under that decision.

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, certainly not, Mr. President. I understand there are a great many people who are deliberately engaged now in expurgating the Bible, and certainly if we adopt the verbal test it is very difficult to see what works of literature would be allowed to pass the customs officials.

Mr. President, the obscenity law has been differently interpreted in other countries. When Lord Chief Justice Campbell introduced the act of 1857 in the British House of Parliament he made it clear in introducing the bill that it was to apply "exclusively to works written for the single purpose of corrupting the morals of youth, and of a nature calculated to shock the common feelings of decency in any well-regulated mind."

In other words, he did not, as is the case with the decisions in this country, base the law on the possible effect on the young and inexperienced, but struck a normal average of humanity and allowed the intelligent to receive literature which possibly might be injurious to some particular individual.

It was only a few years after that speech of Lord Campbell in introducing his own act that that particular act was interpreted in an entirely different way by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who said—and this is the test which has been applied by our own courts—

"The test of obscenity is this, whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscenity is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences."

That, Mr. President, brings the people of the country down to the level of the lowest or most immature members of the community, members that, some of us feel, can be properly safeguarded only by their own families or by the local laws of their particular communities.

Let me read you a French decision which is interesting in this connection. Flaubert's novel, Madame Bovary, was held before the court in the middle of the nineteenth century, and the court ruled that, although there were certain passages which might offend decency, "these reprehensible passages are few in number when compared with the extent of the whole work. The book does not appear, like some, to have been written for the sole purpose of satisfying sexual desires and the spirit of license and debauch."

I think, Mr. President, that is a far fairer interpretation of a statute of this kind than the interpretation which has been adopted by the court of customs and some of our other American courts.

On June 21, 1922, there was decided in the Federal court of Cincinnati the case of the United States against Kidd, involving copies of Boccaccio and Rabelais. Judge Peck said in effect:

"There is no question in my mind but that most of the people who buy the so-called classics buy them for the fifth that is in them rather than for their literary value. If they bought them for their literary value alone an expurgated edition would do equally as well as an unexpurgated edition. The fact that there is an expurgated edition would indicate there is something in the unexpurgated edition that is not fit for the average person to read. Congress in its wisdom has not seen fit to except from the rule of section 211 (U. S. Criminal Code) the so-called classics."

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. The Senator referred to French and English decisions. Are they decisions under the laws of those countries referring to obscene or objectionable literature or are they decisions referring to customs court action such as the Senator is discussing?

Mr. CUTTING. No; they are dealing with obscene literature. The last decision I read was an American decision of the United States court at Cincinnati.

Mr. DILL. But what I am trying to get clear is this: Do the customs laws of other countries contain provisions of this kind that have been interpreted? Does the Senator know as to that?

Mr. CUTTING. I have never heard of any such laws. The laws of certain foreign countries carry heavy penalties for people publishing and distributing obscene literature, and, of course, for sending such literature through the mails, but I do not know as to the customs laws of those countries on this subject.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to his colleague?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. The test, however, would be the same in either case, the only difference being the form in which the question was presented.

Mr. CUTTING. I believe it would be exactly the same.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. I want to call attention, however, to this difference, that if the proceedings are under a law covering the general subject the decision would be made by the judges of the court in the first instance, in reality, while in this country the decisions are made by customs clerks and bureaucratic officials. That is the difference.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; that is quite true; but there is an appeal from the decision of the bureaucratic officials to the courts. However, except in the one case to which I have referred, I do not know of any case in the country where the Customs Court has ever been overruled. I think such an occurrence will be very rare. Of course Senators must realize it is only in a comparatively small number of these cases that anyone takes the trouble to appeal. It is expensive to do so; the value of the books which are being imported amounts to very little, and it is only in a few instances that we have any definite decisions of the courts, whether the Customs Court or the district courts.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should like to inquire of the Senator if there is any case where the action of the customs officials in adjudicating a book to be obscene?

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, yes, Mr. President, when books which are imported are declared to be obscene by customs clerks and are seized, confiscated, and forfeited, from that decision there is an appeal to the United States district court. If the amount involved is over a thousand dollars, as I understand, the appeal goes to the district court automatically. I will ask the Senator from Utah to correct me if I am in error as to that.

Mr. SMOOT. An appeal does lie.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; and if the amount involved is more than a thousand dollars the appeal is automatic, but if it is under a thousand dollars, as I understand, the provision of section 608 of the present law will allow an appeal.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is in consequence of appeals of that character that the opinions were rendered to which the Senator has called our attention?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; so far as the district courts are concerned. Most of the opinions which I have quoted are those of the Customs Court.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Let me ask the Senator this question: The Senator has criticized, and I think with entire justice, some of the opinions, but we must repose somewhere, must we not, the power to determine whether a book is actually obscene or not, and where can we repose it except in the courts?

Mr. CUTTING. I appreciate the force of what the Senator says, but it seems to me that the question of whether a book is obscene or not might well be considered a question of fact rather than a question of law, and that, in the ordinary course of events, it should be decided by a jury.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. That could be accomplished, could it not, by making it a penal offense to import books of this character, or the other materials described in the particular section, and providing for their being impounded pending determination?

Mr. CUTTING. That is probably so.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In other words, Mr. President, I was curious to know whether the real solution of the matter would not be an amendment to the provision rather than its exclusion, so that the question as to whether a book is obscene or is not obscene would be determined in the usual way by a

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court and a jury. We must repose that power somewhere, because everybody agrees that a book confessedly obscene ought not to be admitted, and the only difficulty about the situation is that at the present time the power of determination is placed under the customs officers, whose opinion about the matter may be open to objection, and that it is subject to review by a court without a jury.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. The vice of the law is that 70 cases out of 100, and, perhaps, 80 cases out of 100, never get beyond the customs clerks.

Mr. CUTTING. Probably 95 cases out of 100 never reach the courts.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator from Idaho is wrong there.

Mr. BORAH. I do not think so.

Mr. SMOOT. If a question of dollars and cents is involved, there is the right to appeal to the Customs Court; and then after decision by that court an appeal lies to the district court and the litigant does have a jury there.

Mr. BORAH. But a person bringing in a book, or half a dozen books, so far as that is concerned, will not go to the trouble, or, if so, it will be done very rarely, of appealing to the Customs Court. A right to do so exists, but I have been informed that perhaps in 80 per cent of the cases where the books are refused entry there is no appeal at all.

Mr. CUTTING. If I may interpose a word there, I think the Senator from Utah is wrong in saying that an appeal lies from the Customs Court to the district court. I do not believe there is any such appeal under the present law. A person can go directly into the district court on the question of confiscation, but if he goes into the Customs Court the only appeal from that court is to the Customs Court of Appeals. I do not think a jury is used at any time in the whole process.

Mr. SMOOT. The party can go there, I suppose, in case of forfeiture. And he can go there no matter what the value involved may be; even if only one book may be involved, the party can take the case to the Customs Court.

Mr. BORAH. He may, as I understand, have the right of appeal even in the case of a cheap edition of one volume; but the fact is, as a practical proposition, those who may be interested do not do that. A book is seized and confiscated, then the matter is dropped, for the reason that the expense and delay of appealing to the United States Customs Court is something that the ordinary citizen will not undergo.

Mr. SMOOT. That may be the case; but the party, none the less, has the right to go there.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. Has the Senator, in his study of this question, found any cases where books of this kind ever were taken to a district court of the United States and a jury allowed to pass on the question involved?

Mr. CUTTING. I do not know as to that. The last case from which I quoted was from the district court in Cincinnati. I do not know whether it was passed on by a jury or not, but I rather assume not.

Mr. DILL. There are extremely few of them that ever would be passed on by a jury.

Mr. CUTTING. Very few, because it is very seldom worth while to go to the expense and trouble of appealing to the district court.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. After all, it is not a question, as I see it, as to whether or not a man can appeal to the court; but it is a question whether the Congress of the United States thinks that the morals of the people of this country are going to be corrupted because a few pieces of literature come in that, in many instances, are classics. If the morals of the people of the United States are so easily corrupted, then surely the keeping out of a few volumes of classics and works of that kind is not going to save them.

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator has struck the keynote of the whole situation.

I should like to suggest that cases of this kind, cases where books are kept out under censorship, are, to a large extent, analogous to the injunction process in labor disputes, as to which the Senator from Montana is very much better informed



"CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE"

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than am I. The primary purpose of legislation of this character is to prevent something being done before it has been done. Practically every State in the Union has an antiobscenity law. The publication, the circulation, or the sale of obscene literature can be punished under our laws at the present time, just as acts of violence can be punished.

This type of legislation tries to keep cases from a jury by barring them in advance, by preventing people from doing something which might possibly, under some circumstances, lead to a violation of the law.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. SMOOT. I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that every State of the Union has laws against the sale of opium. Does not the Senator think, notwithstanding the States have laws prohibiting the sale of opium, that the Government of the United States should also exclude it from entry into the United States?

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, yes, Mr. President; I think they have absolute authority to do so; and in the case of opium, which is a substance which is easily traceable and discernible and can be analyzed and tested, the United States certainly should help in the enforcement of the law. We are dealing here with something which is entirely indefinite. There is no authoritative test of obscenity. There is no definition of it which all of us sitting here in this Chamber would agree to. It is one of the vaguest words in the English language.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. DILL. In connection with what the Senator from Utah suggests, I want to call attention to the fact that the Senator has cited a number of books which are forbidden entry into the country, but those very books circulate in our libraries, and are on the bookshelves, and are in the stores, and can be purchased everywhere, showing that under the laws of obscenity they are not forbidden but under the rules of some customs clerk they are forbidden.

Mr. CUTTING. It would seem to be equally important to detect them whether they are circulated internally or whether they come in from the outside.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. FRAZIER. I should like to ask the Senator if there is any provision in the section which the Senator has moved to strike out providing for an appeal to the district courts? Under the present law I understand there is such a provision; but that was stricken out in the House and left out by the Senate committee, as I understand.

Mr. CUTTING. My impression, Mr. President, is that there is still an appeal to the district courts on questions of forfeiture. I am not a lawyer, and I find it difficult to discuss these matters; but if the Senator will read sections 608 and the following sections, I think he will see that that covers the matter.

Mr. SMOOT. Sections 608, 609, and 610, beginning at the bottom of page 462 and going over to page 464.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; that is quite right. That is the part of the bill to which I refer. In other words, if the value is over \$1,000, there is an automatic appeal to the district court. If it is under \$1,000, there are certain processes which will bring it to the district court. I think there is always that appeal, but it is one that from the nature of the case is very seldom indulged in.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.  
Mr. TYDINGS. In the case suggested by the Senator from Utah the facts are entirely different.

In the first place, everybody recognizes that opium is a thing that has a great deal of evil in it, a great deal of room for harm, and the experts in medicine have so decreed.

In the case we have before us the experts should be learned men who know when literature is good or bad, or who, for example, are able to read the Spanish books which come into the country; but there the decision is made not by experts but, as the Senator says, by customs clerks who probably know nothing about the books, and are not in position to judge well whether they are or are not obscene. There is no connection at all between opium and a book.

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930

WATCH AND WARD  
To the Editor of The Herald:

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. BARKLEY. Are there not expert linguists in the Customs Service who can read these Spanish and French and Italian books to determine whether or not they are obscene? Certainly no ignorant person would be put on as inspector of Spanish, Italian, or French books. He must be able to read the book in order to determine something about its character.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I am afraid I can not guarantee that at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator does not intend to leave the impression that the Government has a lot of men employed in the Customs Service to inspect these books printed in foreign languages who can not even read the language, does he?

Mr. CUTTING. I did not mean to go into that matter at all, but if the Senator will come around to my office I can show him a great many copies of translations made by various bureaus from the Spanish into the English language which are totally incorrect from start to finish.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I should have to take the Senator's word as to the correctness of the Spanish translation. I should have to rely entirely on the Senator's version.

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator can rely on the dictionary, so far as that is concerned. I do not want to guarantee the accuracy of the readers in the Bureau of Customs or any other bureau of the United States Government, because I know that in many cases the translations are absolutely inaccurate.

Mr. President, I did not intend to take so much time with the discussion of this matter, the interpretation of the obscenity law; but it is quite obvious, even from what little I have quoted and read, that there are two entirely incongruous ideas of what constitutes obscenity. One is the idea that something is obscene which has the capacity to shock a sensitive mind; and that is the interpretation which is carried out in these decisions about words and phrases and sentences.

The other idea of obscenity is that it is something which has a general tendency to corrupt public morals. I submit that the two things are utterly incongruous. The more a book tends to shock an individual, the less apt it is to do him any damage. If it shocks him enough, he will throw it in the fire or the wastebasket, and it will not damage his morals at all. The books which are apt to do a man harm are books which do not shock him, but which in various insidious ways may tempt him to read a little further from page to page, and in the long run may undermine the whole moral fiber of his being.

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. NORRIS addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield first to the Senator from Kentucky.  
Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may not the effect of this deleterious literature be somewhat similar to the effect of narcotic drugs? It may shock the reader or the victim at first, but after a while it does not shock him, because he has become so accustomed to it that no sort of injurious literature or drug, either, could give a very serious shock to a man who was interested either in reading it or taking it.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I can not claim to be an authority on that subject. Judging from the decisions of the customs clerks and the courts which are apt to pass on those things, I think they are getting more and more sensitive as time goes on, and barring out more and more books of this sort.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico now yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator, in his answer, has really made the suggestion that I was about to make. A while ago attention was called to the fact that there was one clerk down here who never read anything but the alleged obscene literature. If the theory of the Senator from Kentucky is right, that man would let everything in by this time. Instead of that, he is keeping everything out. He gets worse instead of better.

Mr. CUTTING. He is still, apparently, a healthy member of society.

Mr. BARKLEY. Perhaps as his shockability decreases, the deleterious matter in the books increases, so that as it pulls down he pulls up.

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator will remember that they are all under a heavy penalty to keep out anything that may be deleterious.

Mr. President, the fundamental trouble in this whole thing is that we can not say what is decent and what is indecent. No human being is infallible in those respects. Every genera-

tion and every century changes its standards of decency, and even of morality.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. SMOOT. I do not want the Senator's statement to reflect upon a man whom I know, and I am quite sure the Senator does not. A prominent official of the Treasury Department passes on those books. I know that he does a great deal of other work besides passing on obscene books; and I did not want the impression to go out that all that he does down here is to deal with obscene books, because if I want any information along any other line he gives it to me. I know he is one of the very, very splendid men in the department, and this work has not corrupted him perceptibly.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I certainly did not want to reflect on the gentleman to whom the Senator refers; but, really, if he does a great deal more besides reading 739 immoral books which he has ruled out of the country—and I suppose he reads a number of books which he has decided were perfectly fit to be introduced into this country—I think he must be one of the most hardworking officials the Government has ever seen. I did not mean to reflect on him, Mr. President. I want to give him the highest encomium for his industry and efficiency.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. NORRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from Utah if this gentleman reads all of this obscene literature and still is such a fine, moral gentleman notwithstanding that, what is the use of keeping out the stuff? Why not let everybody have it, and then we will all be good?

Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. BARKLEY addressed the Chair.  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield first to the Senator from Maryland.  
Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to inquire, if some one here can give me the information, whether this gentleman needs any help in reading these books, so that they can be properly excluded?

Mr. CUTTING. I think the Senator from Utah can enlighten the Senator from Maryland on that point.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I did not know what the question was asked for. When the Senator began it I was wondering whether he was going to seek the position himself. [Laughter.] But I can not say, Mr. President, whether this Treasury official needs any assistance or not. The books that he does read, however, I want to say, are the books that come to the ports and there is a question made as to their admissibility, and he reads those books for the purpose of passing upon the matter; that is all.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. FESS. I desire to suggest to the Senator from New Mexico that it may not be necessary to read an entire book in order to find that it is an unfit book.

That reminds me, if the Senator will permit me, of what Walter Page did when he was editor of The World's Work. He received several manuscripts for publication from an individual. He returned them from time to time saying, "Thank you for your manuscript, but it is not quite suitable for this publication." So the lady pasted two pages together and sent another manuscript to him to see whether or not he really would read it, and when the manuscript came back with the same kind of letter it offended her, and she wrote to Mr. Page taking him down because he said he had appreciated the manuscript but had not read it, which was proved by his not having separated the pages. Mr. Page wrote back:

DEAR MADAM: When I order two eggs for breakfast I do not have to eat both of them to find that they are bad.

[Laughter.]  
Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's contribution to the discussion; but I think, in the case of a work of literature, it is very difficult to judge any work by sentences or paragraphs or pages. The Senator probably will remember the man who endeavored to prove from the Apostle's Creed that "Pontius Pilate was crucified." I hope, for his own sake, that the gentleman to whom the Senator from Utah referred has not read the whole of these books, but only a sentence here and there which has induced him to throw them out; but that is hardly a fair way of judging the literature

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which the American people ought to be entitled to read. It may be a fair way of judging manuscripts for publication.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?  
Mr. CUTTING. Yes; I yield.

Mr. FESS. I do not want the Senator to conclude, from the levity of the illustration I gave, that I am deprecating in the slightest degree the strong case he is making. I am impressed with what he is saying. I did want to protect this gentleman who read 700 books. It might not have been necessary for him to read the whole of a book in order to find that the book was not good.

Mr. CUTTING. I appreciate that. I am making no attack on this gentleman.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, am I correct in inferring that what the Senator is insisting on is that each State should be permitted to determine for itself what books its people might read, rather than have that determined by a customs collector?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; that is exactly my point.

Friday, October 11, 1929

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, on yesterday we had an interesting general discussion of various phases of the practical workings of section 205 as it has been construed by customs clerks and by the courts. The standards of decency and morality vary from generation to generation. Of all the classical authors the three who might seem least likely to be barred by the customs censors under present regulations are perhaps, Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare. I should like to point out to the Senate that each one of those authors at various times has been branded as an immoral or licentious author. Plato in his Republic insisted that the works of Homer, as well as those of all other poets of the classical period, should be barred as the writings of immoral and indecent authors, holding up to ridicule the religious opinions of the day.

When Savonarola came into power in Florence he burned in the public square the works of three authors, the most notorious, as he said, for licentiousness and indecency. One of the three was Dante.

The plays of Shakespeare were banned from the stage within a quarter of a century of his death as the most striking example of immorality which could be put before the people of England.

The same thing applies in many ways to works of art. It was only the premature death of one of the popes which prevented him from carrying out his plan to put draperies on all the figures of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment.

I imagine there are Senators here who remember the time when Powers's Greek Slave, in the Corcoran Art Gallery, was placed in a booth, presumably with the object of insuring that none except those with a certificate of moral excellence should be allowed to see that particular work of art.

On this general subject, Mr. President, I claim that the barring of works of literature as obscene is both unnecessary and ineffective. I believe it is unnecessary because I can not think that the evil effect of works of literature is by any means as far-reaching as the proponents of this sort of legislation seem to believe. If I may be allowed to quote from some one as old-fashioned as John Milton, I should like to read what he says about bad books as compared to bad physical diet.

Bad meats—  
He says—

will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest concoction, but herein the difference is of bad books that they to a discreet and judicious reader serve in many respects to discover, to confute, to forewarn, and to illustrate.

Further on he says:

And again, if it be true that a wise man, like a good refiner, can rather gold out of the drossiest volume, and that a fool will be a fool with the best book, yes, or without book, there is no reason that we should deprive a wise man of any advantage in his wisdom, while we seek to restrain from a fool that which being restrained will be no hindrance to his folly. . . . A wise man will make better use of an idle pamphlet than a fool will do of sacred Scripture.

Mr. President, if that was true in Milton's day, how much more must it be so at the present time among the people of this country? There has never been a nation on earth which had so widespread and far-reaching a system of universal education as has the United States, with its public schools, colleges, universities, with its libraries and night schools and correspondence courses. Is our whole educational system such a feeble thing that it can not offset the effect of an occasional bad book from abroad? Is the foundation of the American Government so feeble that it can not withstand subversive opinions of a few foreign theorists?



"CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE"

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

If this law is unnecessary, I claim also that it is ineffective, because the very books which are barred by the censors, the titles of some of which I read to the Senate yesterday, are protected by copyright in this country. The copyright laws themselves are very stringent against indecent or obscene or immoral literature, and yet these very books which we allow to be published, which can be had in our own Congressional Library, which can be purchased in any book store are banned from importation.

I realize, Mr. President, that there are many difficult problems involved in this question. There are Senators, as I know well, who feel sincerely that the importation of certain books might be corruptive of the morals of youth. The question of the youth of the country, the adolescent especially, is, of course, a peculiar problem which has been extensively dealt with by psychological experts. I do not care to discuss it at this time. All I want to say is that when one thinks of the influences to which youth can be exposed, it seems rather far-fetched to believe that any particular difference can be made by any action of the Bureau of Customs.

I should like to read a quotation from Macaulay on this subject:

We find it difficult, to believe that in a world so full of temptation as this, any gentleman, whose life would have been virtuous if he had not read Aristophanes and Juvenal, will be made virtuous by reading them. A man who, exposed to all the influences of the state of society as that in which we live, is yet afraid of exposing himself to the influence of a few Greek or Latin verses, acts, we think, much like the felon who begged the sheriff to let him have an umbrella to hold over his head from the door of Newgate to the gallows because it was a drizzling morning and he was apt to take cold.

If that was the position in the time of Macaulay, what can be the position at the present time when any youth or any adolescent can take up a copy of a daily newspaper and read all the details of the Klipp Rheinfelder or the Peaches Browning cases or the cases which are being reported in the daily press here at the present time, the McPherson case and the O'Donnell case. The protection of the morals of the youth of this country, must, I believe, be left in all common sense to their parents and to their families and to the laws of the States in which they reside.

Mr. President, I have tried to point out as briefly as possible the workings of this obscenity law so far as it is concerned with the Bureau of Customs. I now wish to take up the subject of the amendment for the first time offered to the tariff law by the Ways and Means Committee and the House of Representatives and which has been acquiesced in by the Senate Committee on Finance. I shall ask Senators to notice that we are for the first time in the history of this country including in this law the following words:

Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life or inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States.

That was the House provision. The Senate modified that provision the other day by striking out the words "the President of" and inserting the words "any person in" the United States.

Mr. President, when we deal with this matter of seditious and insurrectionary literature we, of course, are not treading on quite as firm ground as we are in connection with the question of obscenity, because the obscenity laws have been tested for a long time, but we can not, of course, be sure just how the amendment to which I am now referring might work if it were adopted.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.  
Mr. WHEELER. At the present time, of course, we have upon the statute books a law under which prosecutions may be instituted for treason.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; but may I suggest to the Senator that nobody has actually been convicted of treason in the history of the United States?

Mr. WHEELER. I was going to make this observation: During the war I was prosecuting attorney and I had occasion to come to Washington and talk with the Assistant Attorney General, who handled these matters. At that time he said to me, "We do not have any trouble in the United States in getting prosecutors to prosecute cases; the great trouble we have is getting prosecutors who will go out and make a charge of treason against somebody when no such charge exists."

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930

WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:

Just think of what we are doing in these times! We are leaving it up to some clerk in a department to say whether or not some individual is bringing in a treasonable article. An individual might bring in a paper which some little 2 by 4 clerk in the department might say is treasonable. The man who brought the paper in, then, would be branded all over this country as one who had some treasonable literature in his possession.

In order to protect himself he would have to appeal to the courts, and finally have it declared not to be treasonable literature. It seems to me it is absolutely foolish to leave the decision of such a question in the hands of some clerk and give such power to him when we have all the laws upon the statute book at the present time which we need.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I remember a case in my State where a very vigorous attempt was made to have some one prosecuted for treason because he threw a stone at a schoolhouse window over which the American flag was flying.

Mr. WHEELER. Of course in times when there is some hysteria sweeping over the country there are certain groups of people who are always trying to get some prosecutor to file charges of that kind of the most serious nature when they should never be filed at all.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, the House provision I have read to the Senate and I wish to speak just for a moment on the Senate amendment to the House provision, which the Senate adopted a few days ago and accepted without any debate and, I think, without due consideration.

The House provision excludes any pamphlet, and so forth, containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon the President. As I understand, there was a good deal of argument before the Senate Finance Committee, and they decided that it would be absolutely unfair to protect the President of the United States while we leave our distinguished friend, the Vice President, unprotected by law; and the argument was then raised that the Supreme Court judges and the members of the Cabinet and ourselves and the Members of the House were equally entitled to the protection afforded by any such provision; and on further argument it appeared that there was no reason why officials should be granted any privileges which were not given to the ordinary citizen; and the Senate committee substituted a provision which excluded any threat against the bodily welfare of any citizen of the United States.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. COUZENS. The Senator overlooks the fact that we did not confine the provision to a citizen, but it includes any person in the United States.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; I apologize to the Senator; of course, any human being who exists in our midst is equally entitled to the protection of our laws. But the absurdity of this provision and of the Senate committee amendment and of the whole subject is that we are giving to certain clerks in the Bureau of Customs the power to decide what is or what is not injurious to the bodily welfare of any citizen of the United States.

I am sorry the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND], who took part in the discussion yesterday afternoon, is not here at present, because I feel that this Senate committee amendment is particularly dangerous to members of the medical profession. If we leave it to the Customs Court, or to a customs official subject to review by the Customs Court, to decide what is or is not harmful to the bodily welfare of any citizen of the United States, we are running up against medical doctrines of tremendous tenacity.

Mr. COPELAND entered the Chamber.  
The VICE PRESIDENT. The attention of the Senator from New York is invited to the remarks of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CUTTING. I was speaking about the effect that the Senate committee amendment might have on the medical profession in this country. The Senate committee amendment, in connection with the House provision, excludes from the country any threat to inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. COPELAND. Will the Senator refer me to the part of the bill he has in mind? Is it on page 286?

Mr. CUTTING. It is.

Mr. COPELAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CUTTING. I contend that under this provision the customs clerk will have to decide whether a medical argument

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for or against chiropractic or osteopathy or homeopathy or any other medical doctrine is or is not conducive to the bodily injury of any citizen of the United States; and I ask the Senator to remember also that if he makes the wrong decision, and allows a book or pamphlet or treatise to enter, and it is afterward decided that the doctrine maintained in that pamphlet was actually injurious to the welfare of any citizen of the United States, the clerk can be sent to the penitentiary for 10 years or fined \$5,000, or both.

I consider, for instance, that there is a large body of public opinion in this country which is opposed to vaccination.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. COUZENS. I wonder if the Senator interprets this language in the same way that the committee, I think, interpreted it. This refers only to a threat to do bodily harm, and does not refer to any recommendations as to whether or not vaccination is desirable. I think this language says that the book or other matter must contain a threat to do bodily harm.

Mr. CUTTING. Does not the Senator think that a pamphlet advocating compulsory vaccination would be a threat to the bodily welfare of a citizen of the United States if the customs clerk who reviewed that section thought vaccination was a serious danger?

Mr. COUZENS. That is not my interpretation of a threat.  
Mr. CUTTING. It might not be my interpretation of a threat, either; but it might be the interpretation of a threat by the clerk who took cognizance of this particular provision of the law.

Mr. COUZENS. If the Senator will pardon me further, I do not see how any clerk could place any such interpretation on the word "threat."

Mr. WHEELER. But, Mr. President, the latter part of this provision does not use the word "threat." The provision reads:

All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion.

The first portion of it only refers to a threat.  
Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?  
Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator from Montana is dealing with another feature of the provision, which the Senator from New Mexico dealt with at length on yesterday. We were talking about the first part, which dealt with threats. As to that part, I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico if he thinks that a medical book which contains a recommendation or a suggestion that a person be vaccinated could be construed as a threat?

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I frankly say that I think it could be construed as a threat by the type of people who have been enforcing the provisions of this law in the past. I do not say that I personally should construe it as a threat.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.  
Mr. STEWART. May I merely say to the Senator that the language employed consists of the following words?—

Any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm.

We all know that criminal statutes are not to be enlarged by construction. It would seem to me that that language is so clear—and I say this with all deference to the Senator from New Mexico—that no one seriously embarking upon the mission of construing this law could reasonably argue that it means anything other than stated in the act, and that it means and could mean only the communication of a threat in the article. The mere fact that there might be something illogical or scientifically unsound in an article would not, in my own personal opinion, even commence to bring it within the boundaries of this act.

I merely wanted to suggest that to the Senator now, because I am quite certain that if he will reflect carefully upon that language he will be bound to come to some such opinion as that as to the construction of the act.

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Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I always find it difficult to deal with legal subjects; but I should have said that the danger in that particular provision was the definition of the words "bodily harm." Those words may have been so definitely construed in the past that no such construction as I have suggested could be urged in the future.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. NORRIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator that it seems to me he is correct when he says that an article, a book, or a pamphlet that would advocate, for instance, that all people be compulsorily vaccinated, that vaccination be made compulsory and that people be forced to submit to vaccination and that their children should be forced to submit to it, would constitute a threat in the estimation of some people, when we remember that while it may be a small minority, a very respectable minority—respectable not in size, perhaps, but in quality—some very fine individuals think that the worst crime that can be committed is to vaccinate a child; and they would defend their children with a gun before they would permit it to be done. In the mind of such a person, it seems to me, this would be the worst kind of a threat that could be made; and they are conscientious about it. I am not, of course, arguing that I think they are right; but they are just as conscientious as we are in any action that we take here.

Suppose that a high-minded, conscientious official, a graduate of several colleges, and having a lot of degrees behind his name that he had obtained at different collegiate institutions, were the person who had to pass on this question.

Mr. CUTTING. Backed up by an equally intelligent judge of the Customs Court.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes. We know what he would say, and we know, too, that he would be perfectly honest and perfectly conscientious in saying it, and that kind of literature would be barred; and that is only a sample. We could take up some other branch of human propriety or morality, when some equally conscientious, intelligent, and educated person might have definite ideas on some other line, and what would the decision be?

In other words, it seems to me that we ought to remember the words of Benjamin Franklin. I wish I had them here. I have quoted them before, but I do not happen to have them now. In speaking of the right of free speech, in substance he said:

It is argued that if we permit free speech the right will be abused. Why, of course, it will be abused. Everybody knows that it will be abused; but if we are going to decide what is proper in free speech, some human being must decide. He must be the judge. He must pass on it, and his idea will prevail and become part of the law; and it may be entirely different from the idea of anybody else.

In other words, we have reached a point where it is beyond the power, ingenuity, and wisdom of man to define just what should be on this side of the line and what should be on the other side of the line.

Mr. CUTTING. With the Senator's permission, may I quote these words from Benjamin Franklin?

Mr. NORRIS. I should be glad if the Senator would.

Mr. CUTTING. (reading):  
Abuses of the freedom of speech ought to be repressed; but to whom dare we commit the care of doing it?

I think that is the passage to which the Senator referred.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. EDGE and Mr. STEWART addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield first to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, these possibilities are very interesting; but I should like to ask the Senator if he sees any possibility of misunderstanding these 8 or 10 words? As I read them, I can not see how there is any possibility of reading anything general into the paragraph. It prohibits the importation of matter advocating or urging of treason—that certainly is clear—insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat, and so forth.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

Mr. EDGE. Just a moment, please, until I finish my question. I should like to ask the Senator this question: If I follow the Senator's argument, he criticizes the present method of censorship. But has the Senator any plan to suggest for another type of censorship to take the place of the customs officers, or are we to understand, through his amendment to strike out this entire section, that he believes that there should not be any



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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

censorship of the type of literature which provides the things I have just read?

Mr. STEINER. Mr. President, does the Senator want to answer the Senator from New Jersey or will he yield to me?

Mr. CUTTING. I should like to answer the Senator from New Jersey first. In answer to his question I will say that I feel that this matter is adequately taken care of by State law; that that has been done in the century and a half since this Republic was instituted, and that I believe that situation is adequate for the future.

Mr. EDGE rose.

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. EDGE. I do not want to interrupt the Senator. I was very much interested in his answer to my question. If he has completed it, if I understand him correctly he would remove all censorship and depend entirely upon State jurisdiction to control any possible distribution of literature from abroad that endeavored to incite treason or the infliction of bodily injury.

Mr. STEINER rose.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I am going to deal with that question a little further on in my argument, and I would rather not make an extended reference to the point now. I was particularly referring to the Senate committee amendment changing the protection granted to the President of the United States into a general protection granted to every citizen, and I think the Senator from Oregon is about to discuss that feature of the law.

Mr. STEINER. Mr. President, I wanted to make one further suggestion with respect to the interpretation of the language.

It seems to me that it is impossible for us in an intelligent way to carry forward the discussion of policy in regard to this matter if we are disagreed as to what it is the measure prohibits. I do not care at this time to engage in debate with the Senator from New Mexico with respect to the general question involved; indeed, I do not know that I want to do that at all. But it seems to me very clear that there is some misunderstanding of the language. The thing that is prohibited is the importation of a certain article. All the rest of the paragraph is in the nature of definition. Inhibition or prohibition against the importation of these certain materials is defined by the language commencing in line 15, where it is provided that the article is prohibited if it contains any matter advocating or urging certain things, and then in line 17, "or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person."

It would seem to me, as I listened to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORTON] that his assumption was not sound when he suggested to the Senate that if the proposal in the writing were of such a nature that it constituted a threat, or of such a nature that it might be said by some person at least to constitute a menace, or that it was the teaching of a doctrine that was injurious, it would fall within the inhibition of this proposed act.

Repeating what I said a little while ago, a criminal act is not so broadly construed. If there be doubt, lawyers know that the criminal act will not be enlarged, and if we are to disagree here as to the meaning of simple language, it seems very certain to me that no court, and probably no agent of the Treasury, would go so far as to say that the mere presence in the writing of the actual or implied threat would constitute a violation of this measure. It would seem to me—and I say it with all deference to the views of others—that it is perfectly clear that the thing that is prohibited is the importation of the article which contains in it some matter which is a threat to take life or do bodily harm. That means the actual making of the threat by the person who formulated the writing, and it can not mean that there is in the doctrine exhibited in the writing something which some of us might consider as a menace.

I hope that the lawyers of this body will address themselves to that, because if we misread or misunderstand the meaning of the language employed, we may argue here at large and at length and never come to a proper conclusion respecting the whole matter.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to his colleague?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BRATTON. The point the Senator from Oregon has advanced emphasizes the soundness of the theory advanced by my colleague. The Senator from Oregon suggests that the lawyers of this body address themselves to this language and see if they can arrive at a conclusion. If it is so doubtful that the lawyers here listening can not agree upon its true interpretation, that fact accentuates the soundness of the argument of my colleague that it is dangerous to leave the determination

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930

WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:

of that question to an untrained and unskilled mind, to wit, to some customs officer.

If we can not agree—and I dare say if the lawyers of this body were to express their views at length, there would be a dozen different views advanced and argued here. I think that emphasizes the very argument of my colleague.

Mr. STEINER. Mr. President, I would like to ask just one further question. I recognize the legal ability of the senior Senator from New Mexico, who has just spoken, and I am wondering if he disagrees with me in the proposition that the writing must contain an actual threat before it comes within the inhibition of this law.

Mr. BRATTON. I am not disagreeing with the Senator about that.

Mr. STEINER. May I ask the Senator, before he leaves that, whether he does not agree with that as a legal proposition?

Mr. BRATTON. I say that legal minds will disagree as to whether a given document constitutes a threat.

Mr. STEINER. Oh, yes, Mr. President; I did not mean to discuss that question at all. I am talking about the proper interpretation of the language of the measure itself, and trying to determine the thing that is inhibited or prohibited by the language. I am still wondering whether the Senator from New Mexico will not agree with me that the inhibition does not apply unless there is an actual threat contained in the writing.

Mr. BRATTON. That is my view.

Mr. STEINER. So we are not in disagreement at all; we are agreed, and I think we will all agree if we study this language just a little.

Mr. BRATTON. But I repeat that that does not detract from the soundness of my colleague's argument, because the document itself is not so important; the important thing is the interpretation and construction to be placed upon it. My colleague complains against placing the power to make that interpretation and construction in the hands of some untrained, unskilled mind. With my colleague I am in full accord as to that.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, that is exactly the point I have been trying to make.

Mr. COPELAND and Mr. WHEELER addressed the Chair.

Mr. STEINER. Mr. President, may I say just this: That, so far as the last statement made by the senior Senator from New Mexico is concerned, I am disposed to agree with him in it. I do not want to be understood as saying that the clerks of the Treasury should have the authority to interpret language upon which lawyers might disagree, and I think the Senator is quite right about that. It was only as to the interpretation of this language that I was addressing myself, and I still feel that it does not inhibit writings merely because they contain material which we might construe, or which some other person might construe, as a menace to the life or bodily welfare of some other person.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I think that this is rather an unimportant sentence in the bill, and I am not desirous of over-stressing this particular point. I should be glad to hasten discussion of this particular word or phrase. But I yield now to the Senator from New York.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. I am not a lawyer, but I think I can read this language, and perhaps I am the sort of a person who might be called upon to determine whether the book attempted to be brought in was obscene or whether a threat were contained in it. The language in line 17 is "or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States." I think this language refers to anything which may be a menace to the life or to the bodily welfare of any person in the United States. If it means that, the criticism made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORTON] is perfectly valid. There are lots of persons in this country who would do exactly what the Senator from Nebraska has said—defend with a pistol, if need be, the rights of their children against the invasion of a board of health seeking to vaccinate or inoculate. The language refers to anything that may be a menace to the life or to the bodily welfare of any person in the United States, and if some Government official takes the view suggested by the Senator from Nebraska regarding vaccination or inoculation, he would say that any advice regarding vaccination or inoculation is something that is a menace to the life or bodily welfare of a citizen of the United States.

While I have the greatest sympathy in the world for persons who do not believe in vaccination and inoculation, yet I feel that nothing in science has been better established than the value of vaccination and inoculation, and I would say that it was pathetic, lamentable, and a tremendous mistake that there should be placed in the hands of an official of the Govern-

ment the right to say that any material must be excluded because, in his opinion, it was a menace to the life or the bodily welfare of a citizen.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, something else has occurred to me during the Senator's remarks. Suppose the customs clerk were an advocate of the orthodox theory of medicine, and suppose a book came before him which urged the prohibition of vaccination by any citizen of the United States; would not such a book be apt to be barred by the customs authorities at the port, and might not the judge who afterwards passed on the matter agree with the decision of the customs official?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. During the war we placed upon the statute books a law which made it a felony for anyone to threaten to take the life of the President of the United States. It seemed perfectly plain to me what that law provided, but an examination of the decisions of the Federal district courts of the United States will show that they were not all agreed as to what a threat to take the life of the President of the United States was. During the war we went so far as to say that anybody who threatened the life of the President of the United States should be punished as a felon under the sedition act. Now, in times of peace when we are about to sign another peace treaty, we say that not only should we prohibit anybody from threatening to take the life of the President of the United States but should prohibit anybody threatening to take the life of any Member of Congress or any other citizen of the United States; and we ought to include the goats and the sheep and the cattle of the United States, because the attempt is to carry it to the utmost extreme.

As I have said, we find that the district courts of the United States disagreed in the interpretation of the sedition act, one district court and one circuit court of appeals holding that this was sedition, and another district court and another circuit court of appeals holding that something else was sedition.

Let me particularly call attention to this language—and I do not want to interrupt the Senator unduly—

Mr. CUTTING. I appreciate the Senator's remarks.

Mr. WHEELER. The language is, "advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance." Just think of the latitude that would give to one of these petty officials, to determine what is a book or other writing advocating treason. All we have to do is to go back to the Adams sedition law.

Under that law we find that the Federal courts of the United States prosecuted men for treason for the most trivial things. The truth about it is that the courts, the lower courts, particularly, have decided that different things amounted to treason and particularly when it came down to saying what amounted to advocating treason and what amounted to advocating forcible resistance. There is the widest kind of latitude, and I challenge the Senator from Oregon [Mr. STEINER] to get any two lawyers in the Senate who could possibly agree as to just the limit to which we could confine it.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I beg the Senator's pardon for digressing just slightly from the subject of his discourse, but while Senators have been talking about the language of the act itself I want to call attention to it in one particular. It reads:

All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country—

And then gives the names of the things that are prohibited. Those who are interested in the language of the statute will observe that the inhibition is against "importing into the United States from a foreign country." The United States is quite well defined as not including Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and yet if one wanted to import those things he could import them into any of those territories, because the law does not inhibit the importation into those territories, and then they could be reshipped to the United States, because they must be imported from some foreign country before they can be prohibited from entry into this country. While we were talking about language, I thought it well to call the Senator's attention to that thought.

Mr. CUTTING. I think the Senator for the suggestion.

Mr. CARAWAY. The provision is against importing into the United States from a foreign country. It would be a very easy matter to get around the entire censorship in the way I have suggested.

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Mr. WHEELER. We ought to protect the Filipinos if we are going to protect the people here in the United States.

Mr. CARAWAY. It would seem so, but whoever wrote the law evidently did not think so.

Mr. SMOOT. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands can protect their own citizens.

Mr. CUTTING. I do not care to take any further time on that particular detail of the provision. I think that the two documents which I shall offer for the Record at the present time have perhaps already been printed in the Record, although I am not at all sure. One is a statement by a former assistant attorney general of the United States, Alfred Bettman, of Cincinnati. He was an assistant attorney general during the Wilson administration and had a great deal of experience in interpreting laws of this kind. I am not going to read it at length, but I want to call particular attention of the Senate to this statement:

The proposed tariff bill proposes to place the interpretation and application of the section in the hands of customs officials and customs courts, and we know by experience that language of that sort is interpreted and applied by administrative officials in a manner most dangerous to civil liberties and contrary to fundamental constitutional conceptions.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the entire statement in the Record at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The statement is as follows:

MR. BETTMAN'S STATEMENT

"My attention has been called to section 305 of the proposed tariff act of 1929 as reported out by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate. This section forbids the importation of 'any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.'"

"If this really means what it says, then it is useless. For, as a matter of fact, nobody writes or imports any book or writing advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States."

"In all the history of courts in the United States there has never been a conviction for treason; and Aaron Burr was the last man who advocated insurrection. But the proposed tariff bill proposes to place the interpretation and application of the section in the hands of customs officials and the Customs Court, and we know by experience that language of that sort is interpreted and applied by administrative officials in a manner most dangerous to civil liberties and contrary to fundamental constitutional conceptions."

"For instance, take a book which in a most scientific, impersonal, and philosophical manner discusses violence as a mode of political activity, for instance, as those written by the French political scientist Sobel's work on Violence, or a book which discusses the ethics of revolution in a most philosophic and detached spirit. The author might even take his stand against the use of violence under any circumstances but include within his book, for purposes of discussion, the arguments of his opponents. Such discussions occur in the works of some of our most learned political scientists and constitutional lawyers. Such books do and ought form part of the reading of students of problems of law, government, and ethics, and it is just such books which administrative officials, not equipped with the necessary philosophic and scholarly outlook, are apt to interpret as falling within a provision of this nature."

WORSE THAN USELESS

"Certainly in peace time we do not need any sedition law. What place has a sedition law in a protective tariff bill? As Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes has pointed out in his latest opinion, freedom of thought and discussion is the vital basic freedom. Without it democratic society is impossible. We have no sedition. The proposed section is worse than useless; it is mischievous."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Bettman was the man in the Wilson administration who at one time at least had charge of practically all prosecutions under the sedition act, if I am correctly informed.

Mr. CUTTING. That is correct.

Mr. WHEELER. One of the reasons why the Wilson administration finally had to select somebody here in Washington was because of the fact that the courts and the district attorneys all over the United States were holding different views as to what the real meaning and interpretation of the statute ought to be. They tried to confine it within proper limits, and in doing so had to select some one here in Washington to guide the various district attorneys and Federal judges to keep them from putting a wrong interpretation upon the statute.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, the second document which I am going in a moment to ask to have inserted in the Record



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is a statement by Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr. of the Harvard Law School, with regard to this particular provision in the pending bill. I think that statement has been introduced into the Record heretofore. I am not going to read it in full. With great diffidence I am inclined to think that "the power to decide whether such printed material shall be forfeited is given to the customs officials without a review before United States district judges," is probably incorrect. I believe, after some study of the matter, that there is already a proper channel for appeal to United States district judges, although there is an optional appeal to the Customs Court at the same time.

The part of Professor Chafee's statement in which I am particularly interested is where he makes it clear that this clause is not limited to books and pamphlets which specifically refer to revolutions in the United States. He states:

The clause appears to include any general advocacy of revolution as a means of social change, since such a doctrine would naturally extend to the United States as well as to other countries. Some at least of the customs officials to whom the reading of the books is intrusted would be sure to act on this interpretation of the law.

In other words, if I construe Professor Chafee's interpretation correctly, the words "treason" and "insurrection" do not refer to laws of the United States, and "forcible resistance" is the only thing which is specifically connected with the laws of the United States under the plausible interpretation of the provision.

I ask unanimous consent that the entire statement of Professor Chafee may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT OF PROF. ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR., OF THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, IN RE PARAGRAPH 305 OF PENDING HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF BILL.

1. The power to decide whether such printed material shall be forfeited is given to the customs officials without a review before United States district judges.

2. It seems almost certain that this clause is not limited to books and pamphlets which specifically refer to revolution in the United States. The clause appears to include any general advocacy of revolution as a means of social change, since such a doctrine would naturally extend to the United States as well as to other countries. Some at least of the customs officials to whom the reading of the books is intrusted would be sure to act on this interpretation of the law.

3. This clause creates an effective censorship over foreign literature. There are many foreign books and pamphlets which for the most part contain elaborate discussions of social and economic questions, which it is very desirable to read. Here and there the writer is so impressed with the hopelessness of legal change in the present system that he advocates resort to force if nothing else serves. That alone will render importation of the whole book impossible.

4. Many of the classics of modern economics will be put on this new index expurgations. The law will prevent a loyal citizen from obtaining from abroad the work of Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin, or Stirner. Even if we could wisely dispense with these left-wing books, much less radical publications will be excluded. For example, one of the sources of contemporary thought which has had a large sale in this country is Bertrand Russell's Proposed Roads to Freedom. The further importation of this book would be forbidden because of its extracts from the communist manifesto of 1848 and from anarchist songs. Of course, any antisocialistic book which gives an adequate historical account of its opponents will fall under the same condemnation.

5. One particular instance will show the evil of such a statute. Harvard University has been collecting in its library books, pamphlets, posters, and other material relating to the Russian Revolution. After the French Revolution nothing of the sort was attempted for many years, and in consequence the Harvard library is avoiding such a loss in the case of the Russian Revolution, which everybody, no matter what his opinion of it may be, recognizes as one of the important events in history. The proposed law would necessitate the seizure of most of any further material of this sort on its arrival from Russia. No exception is made in the bill for universities or other libraries. Even officials can not lawfully import revolutionary literature, and an exception in their favor would be an insult to the citizens of the United States.

6. This law will not merely prevent the importation of important books printed abroad, but it will also indirectly stop the reprinting of such books by our own publishers, since they will be unable to obtain the necessary sheets of the book from abroad for use in setting up the type here.

7. This law is a kindergarten measure which assumes that the American people are so stupid and so untrustworthy that it is unsafe to let them read anything about revolutions, because they would immediately become converted. If this legislation is to be enforced with any impar-

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ality, it must necessarily cut us off from the economic and political thought of Europe and the rest of the world in our own time.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, we are now getting down to the base of the whole discussion, the propriety of excluding political opinion which may happen to differ from our own. I think it will be seen by anyone who studies the two statements which I have just sent to the desk for insertion in the Record that a customs clerk might quite plausibly exclude almost any work of advanced political thought or even of political thought which happened to disagree with his own opinion. That is the fundamental difficulty with the whole censorship matter. There is no practical appeal in an ordinary case, because it is not worth a man's time or trouble or money to prosecute an appeal in general from a decision of such clerks.

Professor Chafee makes it clear that the works of political theorists like Carl Marx, Proudhon, Bakunin, or Stirner, and even Bertrand Russell, would be excluded or might conceivably be excluded by customs clerks under the provision which we are talking of adopting. I will go further than that. If we consider the purpose for which such a provision was obviously placed in the bill I can quite conceive that any postal clerk could exclude the works of any man who would agitate a reform of any kind or any man who argued in such a way that the public spirit of unrest might be aroused.

After all, is there any vaguer word in the English language than the word "insurrection"? It is even worse than the word "disobedience."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.  
Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was just going to suggest to the Senator that probably the English editions of Thomas Jefferson's works would be prohibited.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; of course, they would be prohibited.  
Mr. WHEELER. Likewise some of the speeches made by Abraham Lincoln would certainly have been excluded.

Mr. CUTTING. The Declaration of Independence would certainly be excluded in English editions. If there ever was a treasonable utterance toward the government which was in power at that time it certainly was the Declaration of Independence, and if treason means not treason against the Government of the United States but against any government, how could we admit the words of Tom Paine or Patrick Henry?

I thank the Senator from Montana for his reference to Abraham Lincoln. He undoubtedly remembers what Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural address, which I quote:

This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

If those words are not insurrectionary, I can not conceive of any words that might be.

If, as Senators have suggested, the law might be interpreted to exclude the works of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, it would certainly exclude most of the thinkers of the present day and most of the thinkers of the past century.

Mr. WHEELER. They certainly would never allow to enter into the United States some of Ramsay MacDonald's speeches made in England, and really I am not sure, if what I am told is correct about the speech he made the other day before representatives of the foreign press association, that if he had made that speech abroad and tried to send it into the United States, it would have been barred under this section notwithstanding the fact that most of the members of the Finance Committee stood up and applauded him when he spoke the other day in the Senate.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I appreciate the suggestion made by the Senator from Montana. Every Member of the Senate was profoundly moved by the words of the British Prime Minister, certainly one of the most eminent of living statesmen. I wondered at the time—because I spent a good deal of time in England during the war—how many Members of this body were stopping to think of the fact that during those years Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was ostracized as a disloyal citizen in his own country and was occasionally even branded as a traitor. Certainly if a customs clerk were to study his written and spoken utterances at that time he might very plausibly be convinced that those utterances were of a treasonable character, because after all his country was at war when he uttered them and they must have had the effect of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country. I disagreed with many of the opinions which he uttered at the time and with many of them I

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am still in disagreement, but I think that anyone who listened to that man at the tribune of the Senate the other day and heard his sincere and straightforward statement would be convinced that it was in the long run for the benefit of humanity to allow him to say what he said then and to maintain the position which he has consistently maintained at that and at other times. I thank the Senator from Montana for his suggestion. It is a striking illustration of the fact that public opinion changes with startling rapidity, and that the heresies of to-day may easily become the commonplaces and platitudes of to-morrow. I believe that it was to a large extent Mr. MacDonald's courage and sincerity in advocating the doctrines in which he believed which has made him for the second time the foremost citizen of the British Empire.

It is a most striking thing, Mr. President; it is one of the things which must clearly illustrate the danger of any such provision as has been incorporated into this bill, to think that quite possibly every statement made not only in war time but in the years after the war by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald might be excluded from this country, and may be excluded if this proposed legislation shall pass.

Mr. President, I am not going to take the time of the Senate to elaborate points of this character, but I wish to mention one particular thing. One of the movements which the American people should be most ready to study is the movement now going on in Russia. Those of us who disbelieve in it ought to study it even more carefully and with greater consideration than those who may happen to believe in some of its doctrines. It is one of the fundamental facts of world history. Under this provision of the pending bill, as proposed, it is quite conceivable that all books dealing with the soviet system of government would be kept out of this country. Is that really what we want? Do we really want to bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich and say that we are going ahead, without any knowledge of facts of utmost importance which are going on around us in the world?

It has been brought to the attention of the people of this country that several universities, including Harvard and Leeland Stanford, are at present engaged in an extensive collection of all documents dealing with the Russian revolution. Under the terms of this bill none of them could be imported. That applies just as much to books that denounce Bolshevism as to books which uphold it, because, of course, any study of Bolshevism, whether favorable or unfavorable, must include the statement of its principles and its slogans and manifestoes, which would be deemed seditious and insurrectionary under the interpretation of the average clerk in the Bureau of Customs. Those collections would be stopped.

The Congressional Library would, I presume, have to throw out several hundred books of Trotsky, Lenin, and their followers, which they have at the present time, and which any one of our citizens can go there and read.

By the way, Mr. President, the Congressional Library has at all times been one of the chief offenders against the obscenity statute as we have it on our books. All of those books which we bar through the Bureau of Customs we admit to the Congressional Library, and any of our citizens can go over there and read them; there is no ban on that. I imagine most of the 379 Spanish books which I spoke of yesterday can be obtained by going to the Congressional Library. If the Congressional Library keeps the proposed law, as other institutions and the citizens of the United States are supposed to keep any law, what information are we going to have as to what is going on in the world?

There are Senators in this Chamber who are making a collection of books concerning the Russian revolution, Senators who are entirely opposed to every precept and every principle which is back of that revolution. Are we going to stop them from importing works which will help them in their historical studies?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President—  
The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.  
Mr. WHEELER. I should like to suggest that there would be excluded under this statute most of the historical law cases which have been tried in the French courts, many of the law cases which have been tried by the House of Lords, criminal cases and cases of that kind. There would likewise be excluded cases decided by some of our own courts in criminal actions. I have in mind numerous cases which we had to study when we were at law school and citations from them. They would have to be excluded under this proposed act, if it were strictly enforced.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President—  
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The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from New Mexico has moved to strike out the entire section without offering a substitute; and, as I understand his argument, his idea is based upon the belief that the Federal Government should not exercise the power of censorship at the ports; and that if there is anything wrong with these documents and books, which are so deleterious to the human mind, the police power of the States is adequate to cover the situation and protect their citizens?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; the Senator has stated my position.  
Mr. BLACK. In other words, recognizing that there might be a distinction in what New York would permit, for instance, and what California and Alabama and South Carolina would permit.

Mr. CUTTING. Absolutely.  
Mr. BLACK. For that reason, the Senator takes the position that it is not necessary to have any statute at all; in other words, that we have no business with a censorship of the reading of the people by the United States Government. Is that his position?

Mr. CUTTING. That is correct.  
Mr. President, in line with what we have discussed as to the possible banning of certain utterances and writings by some of our great modern statesmen, here [exhibiting] is a book which has been a classic for sixty or seventy years—John Stuart Mill on Liberty—which contains this shocking sentence, a sentence which would come under the ban of the House provision of the pending bill even before it was modified by the Senate Committee on Finance:

There ought to exist the fullest liberty of professing and discussing, as a matter of ethical conviction, any doctrine, however immoral it may be considered. It would, therefore, be irrelevant and out of place to examine here whether the doctrine of tyrannicide deserves that title. I shall content myself with saying that the subject has been at all times one of the open questions of morals; that the act of a private citizen in striking down a criminal, who, by raising himself above the law, has placed himself beyond the reach of legal punishment or control, has been accounted by whole nations, and by some of the best and wisest of men, not a crime, but an act of exalted virtue; and that, right or wrong, it is not of the nature of assassination, but of civil war.

How could a book which contains a sentence like that be permitted to come into the United States under the provisions proposed by the House and by the Senate Finance Committee?

On the question of tyrannicide, of course, Senators will remember that during the religious wars in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that doctrine was unanimously held by all the great theologians on either side of the discussion, each one of them admitting freely that the man who opposed him in his religious beliefs ought to be persecuted and executed as a tyrant. I believe there was scarcely an exception among the great theological writers of those centuries. Are we going to exclude all those theological works from the country because they include a doctrine of violence obviously shocking to those who propose this section in our laws?

The truth of the matter is, Mr. President, that the expression of unpopular views is highly useful to the community. It is a valuable safety valve for the individual. If that sort of expression is suppressed, it leads more surely than any other method which can be adopted to discontent and in the long run to revolt. That, I think, is one of the doctrines on which our Republic was founded.

To return to Thomas Jefferson, you will remember, Mr. President, what he said in his inaugural:

If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

And, again quoting from John Stuart Mill:  
Popular opinions on subjects not palpable to sense are often true but seldom or never the whole truth. They are a part of the truth; sometimes a greater, sometimes a smaller part, but exaggerated, distorted, and disjoined from the truths by which they ought to be accompanied and limited. Heretical opinions, on the other hand, are generally some of those suppressed and neglected truths, bursting the bonds which kept them down, and either seeking reconciliation with the truth contained in the common opinion or fronting it as enemies and setting themselves up with similar exclusiveness as the whole truth.

Mr. President, I think many of the Members of the Senate have been to London, and have gone through Hyde Park on a



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Sunday afternoon, where they have heard, at every street corner, cheap and facile orators—or at least they seem so to us—arguing the most absurd propositions, or propositions which seem absurd to us, speaking on communism or atheism or what not; crowds collect around them, cheering or yelling, without the slightest disturbance of the peace, without any violence. The police are always on hand, so that if any overt act should be committed it can be punished; but the cases in which any overt act of violence has been committed are extremely few and far between. I have often wondered whether the relative absence of crime in London, as compared with most of our own great cities, may not, perhaps, be due, in large part, to the freedom of discussion and to the chance for letting off steam among these extremists. I do not really believe that they have any more actual influence on the course of affairs in public life than the extremists we have in our midst and whom we have usually tried to suppress.

The men whom we now revere as the great men of the past have usually been men who, in their own time, have been regarded as agitators, as heretics, as corruptors of the morals of youth, like Socrates, or as blasphemers, like the Founder of the Christian religion.

In the consideration of public policy it would be a very sufficient man who could stand up and say, "This train of thought is right and the other is wrong." It can not be done by the Treasury Department. It can not be done by the Bureau of Customs. In my opinion, the only policy we can accept in this matter is the belief that the American people in the long run can be trusted to take care of their own moral and spiritual welfare; that no bureaucratic guardian is competent to decide for them what they shall or shall not read.

I admit that there may be those among us who will occasionally abuse those privileges, but I insist that the same men who would abuse those privileges would abuse the privilege of the franchise. If a man is not capable of deciding what he may or may not read without injury to himself, then that man is not fit to be entrusted with the right to select his own representatives in the Government. All democracy is based on the theory that popular judgment on the average, in the long run, is more apt to bring about good than harm; that the men who are unfit to handle their own destinies form a small and negligible proportion of the population of this country. If that contention is unsound, then our whole Government goes down; but, if it is sound, we have no right to censor public thought or public opinion. The doctrine of censorship is a doctrine characteristic of the Fascist government of Italy, and equally characteristic of the Bolshevik government of Russia. It has nothing to do with a democracy. A democracy, if it means anything, must have a right to hear both sides.

You remember the old classical statement by Milton:

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple: Whoever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

And Jefferson said, practically echoing those words:

Truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself. She is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict unless, by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HASTINGS in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.  
Mr. BORAH. I do not think I can quote the language exactly; but President Wilson once said, in effect, that if a community found that an individual had dangerous ideas or foolish ideas the best thing to do was to rent him a hall and let him discuss them; that the people would take care of him.  
Mr. CUTTING. I believe that is an entirely fundamental proposition in our system of government.

I have detained the Senate for a long time. I want to try to concentrate their attention on one thing, because this one thing is common to an obscenity law and to seditious and insurrectionary laws: Whether the pretext by which we exclude a book is obscenity, or sedition, or any other reason, the fact remains that we are leaving it to the judgment of individual decisions, for practical reasons, there is hardly ever any appeal. We talked yesterday of All Quiet on the Western Front, and of Candide. Both of those books were excluded. It is very doubtful for what reason why they were excluded. I believe the Commissioner of Customs now claims that the Eng-

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lish version of All Quiet on the Western Front was excluded on account of the copyright act. Whether it was on account of the copyright act, or on account of obscenity, or on account of insurrectionary or seditious propaganda, or for any other reason, the fact remains that we are giving these clerks, uneducated men for the most part—at least, uneducated in the particular matter with which they are asked to deal—the right to decide for the American people what they may or may not have the right to read.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.  
Mr. COUZENS. Will the Senator turn to page 286, and tell us if the provision would be more agreeable to him, or more in line with his views, if the words on line 16, "treason, insurrection, or" were eliminated?

Mr. CUTTING. Oh, yes, Mr. President; I think that would help the interpretation of the law.

Mr. COUZENS. The reason why I ask that question is because I am very much in favor of the position taken by the Senator, and agree with all he has said with respect to everything except the urging and advocating of force. I believe that is not consistent with our ideas of democracy. We are taught to believe in discussion, and agitation, and all of those things, but not the use of force; and I should be glad to go along with the Senator on everything he has said, both as to the obscenity provision and the other provision, if he would provide against the urging or the advocacy of force.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I am just as hostile as the Senator is to the use of force rather than argument in political discussions; but if we adopted the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan I am afraid we would prevent the discussion of the possible use of force, which is a philosophical discussion, which is a discussion which ought to be held, on which both sides ought to be heard. The mere proposition that force should be used in overthrowing our Government is one which, after being discussed, would probably be rejected by the average citizen, although, as I pointed out a while ago, it was sustained by no less a person than Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. COUZENS. That is dealing with a different matter, so far as our internal affairs are concerned. Whether it is discussed or not does not seem to me to be the question. It is a question of advocating and urging the use of force.  
If the Senator will pardon a personal reference, I remember that when I was commissioner of police of Detroit "Big Bill" Haywood came to Detroit, and all the reactionaries and big business interests and the clergy opposed his being permitted to speak. He had hired a hall, and advertised broadly a speech to be made on a Sunday afternoon.

I went down to the hall with him, and took 20 police officers with me, and said that he would not be interfered with unless he advocated the use of force. He could advocate any theory he liked, any form of government, any principle he chose, as long as he did not advocate force. I sat with him all Sunday afternoon, with 20 police officers, and there were a lot of other so-called radicals there who spoke, but none of them advocated force; and the meeting went off in an orderly fashion, even in spite of the fact that there had been general condemnation of the fact that he was permitted to speak at all.

I think there is a clear distinction there; that we can hardly permit the advocacy of force, and the shooting down and killing of people, to carry out some political theory.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, I also think there is a clear distinction there; but I am not sure that I should place it along the exact lines that the Senator does. I think that a man who got up in a public meeting and advocated the use of force might properly come within the police rules, because it might obviously lead to immediate violence; but a man somewhere in Europe who writes a book or writes a letter in which he discusses the use of violence as an abstract political proposition is not, in my conception, so actively and necessarily provoking immediate violence as the man to whom the Senator refers.

I do not see any reason to exclude the discussion of the possible use of force in political matters, as the Senator does; and I believe that if that clause were retained, even though the rest of the law was struck out, it might be very difficult to import documents dealing historically with, say, the Russian revolution, and the communist manifestos, and the various other matters of which I believe most American citizens should be cognizant.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, does not the Senator believe that the word "threat" must refer to something to be exercised in the future, and that the mere writing of history and of what took place in the past would not come in conflict with that law?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.  
Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will not the Senator answer my question before he yields to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes.  
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Mr. CUTTING. Oh, yes; but the books would contain the threat. They would contain the threat made by the various Russian leaders.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President—  
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator.  
Mr. BINGHAM. The language of the proposed law as it will read as suggested by the Senator from Michigan would prevent the importation of any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, and so forth, urging forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

The Senator has just said that he did not see why an article discussing in abstract the use of force should be prevented from coming to this country, and I think we will all agree with him. A philosophical discussion of the use of force or a philosophical discussion of tyrannicide is one matter which is not endangering the life of the United States or inciting to riot; but does the Senator mean to say that he would be in favor of the introduction of literature urging forcible resistance to a law of the United States, and thereby inciting to riot?

Mr. CUTTING. Perhaps I misunderstood the suggestion of the Senator from Michigan. I thought it included the threat to inflict bodily harm upon some citizen of the United States.

Mr. COUZENS. The point I tried to make to the Senator was that all this anticipated some act in the future and that the mere writing of history or the relating of incidents that took place in communist Russia could not possibly be construed as advocating or urging forcible resistance to any law of the United States or as threatening the life of or the infliction of bodily harm upon a person within the United States.

Mr. CUTTING. I do not think the Senator from Michigan and I are very far apart on this question. Suppose, however, some Russian leader whose opinions were of world-wide importance should advocate forcible resistance to some law of the United States. Would not that be a historical fact with which the people of this country ought to be familiar?

Mr. COUZENS. If he is advocating it, it certainly has not happened. I mean, if he quotes what was advocated in Russia, what may have been accomplished in Russia, what has been done in Russia, that is a different thing.

Mr. CUTTING. But suppose some Russian leader gets up and advocates that the men in the United States who sympathize with him should forcibly resist some one of our laws. Would not that be a matter which we ought to know about?

Mr. COUZENS. I do not object to his writing about what may have been done in some other country; but to insist in what form he puts it, whether it is a discussion on the platform or whether it is in a book, to urge the use of force, the shooting down and killing of people because they do not approve of some law, is something I can not agree with.

I do not care what they advocate under our general understanding of a democracy. I do not object to what they say. I do not suppose there is anybody in the Senate who is more liberal with respect to those matters than I am. But I can not condone the suggestion that anybody, Russian or otherwise, can, through book or through speech, urge upon some citizen or some other person in the United States the use of force to obtain his will or his law.

Mr. CUTTING. He might be arguing with somebody in Russia. This section, as I read it, would cover the case of a man who might make a speech in Russia advocating resistance to some law of the United States. The Senator would exclude that as a matter about which our people should not know anything.

Mr. COUZENS. I would only prohibit the importation of the literature. Of course it is obvious we can not restrain a man from saying what he chooses in Russia, but to import that, and to urge it in this country, is foreign to my conception of our democracy.

Mr. CUTTING. Suppose a conservative Russian were to make a speech denouncing his opponents for urging forcible resistance to the laws of the United States, and his words were quoted; would the Senator oppose letting that in?

Mr. BORAH addressed the Chair.  
Mr. COUZENS. Certainly I would. I would object to the use of any means whatever to urge force, or to recommend the use of force, in opposition to any laws we may have. So far as I am concerned, if I did approve of such a method, I would urge the use of force against the prohibition law as quickly as against any law, but I do not urge force against the prohibition officers, although oftentimes internally I feel it is justified.

Mr. CUTTING. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.  
Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will not the Senator answer my question before he yields to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUTTING. Yes.  
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Mr. BINGHAM. I asked the Senator whether he objected to a law which would prevent the importation into the United States of any book, pamphlet, or paper urging forcible resistance to a law of the United States, in other words, inciting to riot. I am not discussing academic questions, as to whether somebody discussed in Russia or in some other country whether it would be a nice thing to do or whether it would not be fine if the people of the United States rose up and overthrew their Government. I am discussing a concrete case of a book or pamphlet distributed in the United States actually inciting to riot, and actually urging forcible resistance to a law of the United States.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—  
Mr. BINGHAM. Does the Senator object to that?

Mr. CUTTING. I will answer the Senator from Connecticut before I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

The Senator from Connecticut seems to me to be discussing a subject which has no relation to the pending provision. This provision attempts to exclude "any book, pamphlet, paper \* \* \* containing any matter \* \* \*"

Mr. BINGHAM. "Advocating \* \* \* forcible resistance."  
Mr. CUTTING. "Or urging," and so on.

Mr. BINGHAM. "Or urging \* \* \* forcible resistance."  
I ask the Senator whether he would object to a law providing for the exclusion from the United States of a book, pamphlet, or paper urging forcible resistance to a law of the United States?

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator omits the words "containing any matter."

Mr. BINGHAM. Will not the Senator answer my question?  
Mr. CUTTING. I am trying to have it made clear whether the Senator is discussing the pending bill, or some hypothetical law in his mind.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am reading certain words in the pending bill and leaving out certain others. But these words are in the bill.

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator is leaving out words controlling the meaning of other words.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am asking whether the Senator objects to excluding from the United States any book, pamphlet, or paper urging forcible resistance to any law of the United States. That is part of the section the Senator would strike out. If it contained only those words, would the Senator object to it?

Mr. CUTTING. My objection to censorship is so fundamental that I should find it hard to accept any provision which would deny the right of free entry to discussion of matters of political opinion. But I do want to point out that the Senator from Connecticut is suggesting something which is entirely different from anything provided in this measure.

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, no, Mr. President.  
Mr. CUTTING. Because he has omitted certain words.

Mr. BINGHAM. They are part of the measure.

Mr. CUTTING. I beg to differ, because the bill contains the words "book, pamphlet, paper, writing \* \* \* containing any matter \* \* \* urging treason," and so on. In other words, a book which had one page containing a speech made by some Soviet leader would be excluded, whereas, as I understand the Senator, he is talking about a book which urges as its main theme forcible resistance to some law of the United States. I think there is a very fundamental distinction there.

I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, it was the question submitted by the Senator from Connecticut to which I was seeking to address myself.

Of course, I suppose we would all be opposed to the urging or advocating of treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, if we had a proper tribunal to determine what was treason and forcible resistance, and then had a proper definition of what was treason or forcible resistance, sedition, and so forth. But what we are objecting to, so far as I am concerned, is that there is submitted a list of some pamphlets, books, and so forth, dealing with these particular subjects, leaving it to subordinate clerks in the Bureau of Customs to determine whether or not they urge treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance. A tribunal is erected or scheme devised which to my mind is wholly incapable of passing upon that question.

When we had the sedition laws in this country, it will be remembered that it was regarded as sedition for a man to make a speech upon a street corner in opposition to some view or some law or some policy of the administration, and when we turn over to a bureau to determine what is sedition, or what is treason, or what is forcible resistance, we are establishing a tribunal which is wholly incapable of passing upon the question.  
Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President—







ton speaks of between truth and error or between two opinions, each one of which believes itself to be the truth.

In blazing out the trail, there is room for all of us, the conservatives and the radicals, the religious fanatics and the skeptics, the advanced dreamers and the practical men of action. But before we set out on that road let us be sure that we have our weapons with us; that we are properly equipped to take that journey, and to take note of the dangers which may meet us on that high errand. In that way alone, I believe, Mr. President, will we aid the general cause of public advancement in this country and elsewhere.

Mr. President, I believe the present situation is intolerable. I do not see that the law as it stands on the statute books today can be defended in any intelligent way, and I think the amendments which have been suggested by the House committee and agreed to by the Senate Committee on Finance will make matters worse than they are at present.

I have been impressed since I have engaged in this discussion with the possibility that some compromise might be reached, eliminating the censorship on works of literature but maintaining it on other things which might, in the judgment of many Senators, be detrimental to the people of the country. So, Mr. President, I wish to amend the amendment which I have offered by proposing a substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has a right to modify his amendment.

Mr. CUTTING. I desire to modify the amendment by inserting a substitute, and I ask to have the modification read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator will send his modified amendment to the desk, it will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 286, beginning with line 11, it is proposed to strike out through line 7 on page 288, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

(a) Prohibition of importation: The importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, drawings, post cards, transparencies, photographs, photographic plates, advertisements, casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, and of all drugs or medicines, and all articles whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, and all lottery tickets, and all printed papers that may be used as lottery tickets, and all advertisements of any lottery is hereby prohibited. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles and, unless it appears in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, the entire contents of the package in which such articles are contained shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs laws: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinafter mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinafter specified, are excepted from the operation of this subdivision.

(b) Penalty on Government officers: Any officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States who shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail indecent or obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, drawings, post cards, transparencies, photographs, photographic plates, advertisements, casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, or drugs or medicines, or any articles whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or lottery tickets or printed papers that may be used as lottery tickets, or advertisements of any lottery shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 10 years, or both.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the Senator first offered an amendment to strike out section 305 entirely.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I notice here on the desk a printed amendment that does not go nearly so far as the amendment that has just been read at the desk. As I understand, the Senator is not going to offer his motion to strike out, but offers the amendment as read from the desk just now as a substitute for section 305. Is that correct?

Mr. CUTTING. That is correct. May I state for the benefit of the Senator that the substance of this amendment is to go back to the law of 1842, which kept out of the country the so-called works of art of an indecent character, which I believe could be quite properly and adequately judged by the customs clerk, and also adds "casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, drugs, medicines, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or causing unlawful abortion."

tion." In other words, it includes everything which the present law includes except works of literature.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator also strikes out the provision in regard to matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection.

Mr. CUTTING. The amendment excludes all that; yes.

Mr. SMOOT. In other words, all literature is eliminated by the Senator's amendment; also, matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I am not sure that I correctly construe the amendment which is proposed; but, as I caught the language of the amendment, it provides that if obscene literature is imported into this country, but not for immoral purposes, it shall be admissible; or, if other articles shall be brought in, it is claimed that they are not brought in for immoral purposes, then it shall be permissible to import them into this country.

In other words, that is a license to the party bringing in the obscene literature or other matter. The amendment does not refer to seditious literature now, I believe; but in the case of any of the articles, if it is claimed that they are brought here for moral purposes, they may be admitted; and there are plenty of people who claim that obscene literature promotes good morals.

While I think a great majority of the American people feel otherwise about it, there are people who believe that obscene literature promotes good morals. Personally, I have never yet seen how it did.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. CUTTING. I do.

Mr. WAGNER. I just want to suggest to the Senator that the moment literature is determined to be obscene it becomes immoral. By that very finding it becomes immoral literature, because it is obscene, because it does impair morals. That is the finding.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I say, myself, that it is immoral if it is obscene; but I am speaking of the language of the amendment. The amendment says that if it is not brought into this country for immoral purposes, then it shall be permissible to be brought in. That is what the amendment we are considering says.

Mr. SMOOT. Absolutely.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. DILL. I understand that under the Senator's amendment literature which might come into this country as soon as it came in, of course, would be subject to all the laws to which literature already here is subject.

Mr. CUTTING. Why, of course.

Mr. DILL. And we would not have the ridiculous condition of an individual citizen being forbidden to bring in a book which, when he got into the United States, he could go to a bookstore and buy or find on the shelves of a library because the courts had held that it was not obscene.

Mr. CUTTING. The Senator is correct. It embraces all the provisions of the present law, almost literally, with the exception of literary works.

I have spoken long enough on this subject, Mr. President. Before Senators vote on the amendment, however, I should like to read two passages. The first one is from a dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Holmes, delivered a few weeks ago:

If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought—not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate.

The other passage is from an even more classic source—the pamphlet of John Stuart Mill on Liberty:

If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind. Were an opinion a personal possession of no value except to the owner; if to be obstructed in the enjoyment of it were simply a private injury, it would make some difference whether the injury was inflicted only on a few persons or on many. But the peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race—posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it.

If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error.

Mr. CUTTING's amendment was defeated by a vote of 48 to 23. Afterwards Mr. CUTTING submitted another amendment, which, as modified by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], reads as follows:

(a) Prohibition of importation: The importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, drawings, post cards, transparencies, photographs, photographic plates, advertisements, casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, and of all drugs or medicines, and all articles whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, and any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing urging forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, and all lottery tickets, and all printed papers that may be used as lottery tickets, and all advertisements of any lottery is hereby prohibited. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles and, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, the entire contents of the package in which such articles are contained shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs laws: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinafter mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinafter specified, are excepted from the operation of this subdivision.

(b) Penalty on Government officers: Any officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States who shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail indecent or obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, drawings, post cards, transparencies, photographs, photographic plates, advertisements, casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, or drugs or medicines, or any articles whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or lottery tickets or printed papers that may be used as lottery tickets, or advertisements of any lottery shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 10 years, or both.

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engravings, drawings, post cards, transparencies, photographs, photographic plates, advertisements, casts, instruments, and other articles of an immoral nature, or drugs or medicines, or any articles whatever, for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or lottery tickets or printed papers that may be used as lottery tickets, or advertisements of any lottery shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 10 years, or both.

This amendment was adopted by the following vote: Yeas 38, Nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—38			
Black	Dill	King	Stock
Blaine	Fletcher	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Frazier	McKellar	Tydings
Bratton	George	McMaster	Wagner
Brookhart	Gillett	Norris	Walcott
Broussard	Glenn	Payne	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	Hawes	Primmer	Walsh, Mont.
Connally	Hayden	Russell	Wheeler
Couzens	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	
Cutting	Johnson	Simmons	
NAYS—36			
Allen	Greene	Oddie	Shortridge
Barkley	Hale	Overman	Smith
Blease	Hastings	Patterson	Smoot
Brack	Hatfield	Philips	Stewart
Capper	Hedlin	Reed	Thomas, Idaho
Denen	Keyes	Robinson, Ind.	Trammell
Egan	McNary	Sackett	Vandenberg
Goff	Metcalf	Schall	Warren
Goldborough	Moses	Shepherd	Watson
NOT VOTING—21			
Ashurst	Glass	Kean	Swanson
Bingham	Gould	Kendrick	Townsend
Burton	Harris	Norbeck	Watman
Copeland	Harrison	Nye	
Dale	Hebert	Shipstead	
Edge	Jones	Stephens	



Vote passed at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held at Amherst, Mass., November 3, 1928

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts Library Club, while firmly opposed to the circulation of obscene books and pictures, believes that the emphasis should be laid on the spirit and purport, rather than the letter, of a book. Increasing freedom of speech has brought greater frankness into many good books. The Club recommends amendment of the existing Massachusetts law on the subject, so that, in passing judgment, not merely isolated passages but the entire contents and purport of a publication, or of any complete component part of a composite work, shall be considered.

A similar resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting at Lenox, October 19, 1929.

The undersigned committee has been authorized to urge librarians to appeal to their local state representatives for the passage of such an amendment.

You are earnestly requested to present the enclosed argument to your legislators, either directly or through library trustees or other prominent citizens.

Please act at once or it may be too late!

LESLIE T. LITTLE, Waltham, *Chairman*

FRANK H. CHASE, Boston

HILLER C. WELLMAN, Springfield.

## BRIEF OF NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY IN OPPOSITION TO HOUSE BILL No. 181

The position of the New England Watch and Ward Society with reference to House Bill No. 181 now being considered by the Committee on Legal Affairs on the petition of Edward Weeks is as follows:—

If the Legislature considers that some amendment of the existing statute relative to criminal obscenity is in the public interest, the Society does not oppose any amendment of the present law.

The Society does oppose the precise amendment proposed by House Bill No. 181 for the following reasons:—

1. If enacted House Bill No. 181 will establish the book "considered as a whole" as the only test of criminal obscenity. If the theme and context of the whole book is not obscene, it may freely be circulated even though it contains a chapter or a page of description so frank as to border on pornography. The existing law is criticised, and perhaps justly, because it requires the courts to disregard the book and to convict on a chapter, a paragraph or even a phrase. The proposed law is opposed by this Society because it requires the courts to disregard every test except the book "considered as a whole". House Bill No. 181 proposes a standard which is just as inflexible as the present law.

2. House Bill No. 181 is a legislative novelty. No precedent for such a law has been found in the statutes dealing with criminal obscenity in any English speaking jurisdiction. The statutory situation with respect to legislation has recently been studied by Mr. Justice Ford of the New York Supreme Court, from whose recent book on "Criminal Obscenity" (1925) some of the following material has been taken.

In the United States the statutes can be grouped in two classes:—

There are fourteen states (Ford p. 35) which follow the present Massachusetts law forbidding circulation of books "containing obscene language". These include of the New England States:—

Rhode Island: General Laws Chap. 339-39-43.

Connecticut: Revised Statutes Chap. 233 Sec. 6397.

Maine: 1916 Revision Chap. 126 Sec. 32.

New Mexico and Alaska have no state or territorial law on the subject.

All the remaining states, and the Federal Statutes forbid sale of an "obscene book"—Example:—

U. S. Criminal Code Sec. 241: "Every obscene . . . and filthy book, pamphlet, picture, etc. is declared unlawful."

U. S. Criminal Code Sec. 243: "Whoever shall import any obscene . . . book, pamphlet, etc."

New York Penal Law Sec. 1141: A person who sells etc. "any obscene . . . book, pamphlet, etc."

Illinois Criminal Code: Chap. 38 Sec. 222: whoever shall sell etc. "any obscene or indecent book" etc.

New Hampshire Pub. Stats. Chap. 265 Sec. 6: "No person shall sell 'any obscene book' etc."

Colorado Compiled Laws Chap. 154 Sec. 218 or 219: If any person shall sell "any obscene book" etc.

Canada: See Canadian Criminal Code Part V Sec. 207-209.

England: 29 and 31 Victoria Chap. 84: providing for seizure and condemnation of "obscene books" etc. kept to be sold etc.

See also Appendix to Ford Criminal Obscenity pp. 131-140 for full exp. of law in Massachusetts.

New York, Illinois and Federal Statutes.

p. 142 for reference to Statutes in all states.

In spite of the present agitation of an earnest and determined group principally interested in the literary aspects of the question, it is not believed that the General Court of Massachusetts is prepared to enact a more liberal law on criminal obscenity than exists in any English speaking jurisdiction and which is wholly without statutory precedent.

If the Legislature believes that some change in the present law is desirable, the obvious amendment to favor is one which will bring Massachusetts in line with a large majority of the other jurisdictions.

The Watch and Ward Society does not oppose an amendment which will delete from the present statute (General Laws Chapter 272 Sec. 28) the words "containing" in line 2 and "language" in line 3 and

"tends" in line 3, substituting for "containing" "which is" and for "tending" "tends" to read:

"Whoever sells a book which is obscene, indecent or impure or manifestly tends to corrupt" etc. This change will (a) permit the entire book to be introduced in evidence and go to the court or jury, (b) permit the prosecution to argue that a particular chapter or lesser part of the book is so objectionable as to bring the entire book within the statutory prohibition, (c) leave the courts free to determine whether the book is or is not obscene without attempting to dictate the precise test or standard.

A copy of Chapter 272 Section 28 as amended to conform to the "which is" suggestion herein contained is given below.

"Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which is obscene, indecent or impure or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars."

NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY.

March 6, 1930.



(House 184)

AN ACT RELATIVE TO OBSCENE LITERATURE

Section Twenty-eight of Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out, in the second line, the word "containing", and inserting in place thereof the words: "which, considered as a whole, is—by striking out, in the third line, the word "language", and by striking out, in the said third line, the word "tending" and inserting in place thereof the word:—tends,—so as to read as follows: Section 28. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which, considered as a whole, is obscene, indecent or impure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, procures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

Introduced by Mr. Shattuck of Boston, on the petition of Edward A. Weeks and others.

The undersigned committee of the Massachusetts Library Club is a working unit in the Massachusetts Committee for the Revision of the Book Law. We have every reason to believe that the bill as reported out by the Committee on Legal Affairs will command our support if it incorporates the principle of "Consideration as a whole."

LESLIE T. LITTLE, *Chairman*  
Waltham Public Library

FRANK H. CHASE,  
Boston Public Library

HILLER C. WELLMAN,  
City Library Association, Springfield



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by WALTER PRICHARD EATON

author, journalist, dramatic critic and a  
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The Massachusetts Association for  
Occupational Therapy

at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, March 12, 1930

at the

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon St., Boston

Mr. Eaton's eminence in his profession, the interesting  
subject of his lecture, and the worthy charity which will  
receive the proceeds of the lecture should draw a large au-  
dience. It is suggested, therefore, that you make early  
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Chapter 162

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty

An Act relative to Obscene Literature.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Gen-  
eral Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby

amended, by striking out in place

of books, prints, pub-

lications, printed paper

or, or manifestly

indecent or impure

material tending to cor-

rupt family, school or place

in his possession any

material, indecent or impure

therefor for the purpose

intent to introduce

the same, shall be punished

with a fine of not less than

ten dollars

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of March, 1930.

ALTONSTALL Speaker.

27, 1930.

BACON President.

or.

## HOUSE . . . . No. 181

By Mr. Shattuck of Boston, petition of Edward A. Weeks and others  
for an amendment of the law relative to the publishing and selling of  
obscene books, pamphlets and ballads. Legal Affairs.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty.

An Act relative to Obscene Literature.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives in General Court assembled, and by the  
authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Section twenty-eight of chapter two hundred and
- 2 seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended
- 3 by striking out, in the second line, the word "con-
- 4 taining", and inserting in place thereof the words:
- 5 which, considered as a whole, is, by striking out,
- 6 in the third line, the word "language", and by
- 7 striking out, in the said third line, the word "tend-
- 8 ing" and inserting in place thereof the word: tends,
- 9 — so as to read as follows:—Section 28. Whoever
- 10 imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book,
- 11 pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which,
- 12 considered as a whole, is obscene, indecent or im-
- 13 pure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of
- 14 youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print,
- 15 picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tend-
- 16 ing to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces
- 17 into a family, school or place of education, or buys,
- 18 procures, receives, or has in his possession any such
- 19 book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene,



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## CENSORSHIP

by WALTER PRICHARD EATON

author,  
director of

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Chapter 162

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty

An Act relative to Obscene Literature.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Gen-  
eral Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section twenty-eight and inserting in place thereof the following:- Section 18. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing which is obscene, indecent or impure, or manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth, or an obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or description, manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school or place of education, or buys, secures, receives or has in his possession any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, obscene, indecent or impure print, picture, figure, image or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or both.

House of Representatives, March 16, 1930.

Passed to be enacted, LEVINE B. SALTONSTALL Speaker.

In Senate, March 27, 1930.

Passed to be enacted, CASPAR G. BACON President.

March 31, 1930.

Approved, FRANK G. ALLER Governor.



-2-  
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Secretary

Boston, April 1, 1930.

A True Copy.

Witness the Great Seal of the Commonwealth.

  
F. W. Co.  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



Tr. 6. 27.  
EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

## Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

More Sane Statute Is Argued  
to Curb "Obscene"  
Literature

### Spirit of Law Good

Watch and Ward Society Fears  
Changes Suggested Would  
Mean Harm

By Forrest P. Hull

During the last two years sixty-five books of country-wide circulation were withdrawn from the shelves of Boston booksellers because of action or suggestion by the public authorities. Publishers, booksellers, librarians and representatives of other interests immediately raised a cry that Boston had become the "laughing-stock of the world." Today that sentiment was reiterated before the legislative committee on legal affairs when a petition by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., seeking a change in the law relative to obscene literature, was heard.

One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

#### Changes Suggested

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law the word "book" and would add to the law another section, saying in part that, "Whoever imports, reads, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, is indecent or impure" shall be punished by imprisonment for two years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or both.

Attorney Henry L. Burnham of Boston, introduced by Galen W. Hill, Quincy, president of the Library Club, handled the case for the proponents, characterizing the present law as a "legal curiosity" in that it allowed a finding of guilty on the language used in any one part of a book without considering the complete text.

There was much questioning of Attorney Burnham by members of the committee, during which a Supreme Court decision on the present law was read and the attorney refused to accept the opinion of the questioner that the court had approved the law. Mr. Burnham agreed with Representative M. E. S. Clemons of Wakefield, House chairman of the committee, that "writers who wave a flag or utter a godly phrase at the conclusion of a book to get by should be condemned."

Several of the speakers reiterated the statements of last year that the present law would, if literally enforced, cause the removal of such books as the Bible, Shakespeare, and Byron from library shelves.

"Under the present law it is enough to convict if language in the book is impure, which is a weak word," Attorney Burnham argued. "Under the present law a person may even be guilty if the language 'tends to corrupt the morals of youth.' On a sober, controversial subject just as likely to be on the wrong side as the defendant. It is a drag-net statute."

#### Asks for Confidence

Henry C. Wellman, librarian of the Springfield Public Library and one of the three men appointed to draft the amendment, said that there was no question but the intent of the present law is good and also no question that as it is carried out it is foolish.

"I hope you can have some confidence in the librarians of Massachusetts, who in the librarians of the reading are as deeply interested in the reading of young people as any other group and would not stand for letting down the bars. They have not acted hastily, but after a two years' discussion. The resolution for a change was approved without a dissenting voice."

Mr. Wellman told the committee that there never had been a legal definition of the word "obscene" that was satisfactory. What the librarians want is a size is that in deciding what is doubtful for morals the entire context of the book be considered, and not the offending passages alone. The New York law says that a book must be, in a great majority of the States. Our statute says a single passage. Moreover, it is of interest to know that Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" was bitterly assailed when published, but now it is considered proper for school children. In reply to a question he did not think the book under another name would be considered obscene now. The law, he said, ought not to be of such a nature that practically everybody violates it, and he was certain that the Watch and Ward Society reads an entire book before condemning it.

Edward A. Weeks, Jr., of the Atlantic Monthly, remarked that responsible publishers were not willing to be responsible for an indecent book. The good will of the house depends on their books, he said, and, moreover, objectionable books seldom pay.

"I am not saying that there were no objectionable books on the list banned, but will say that without the publicity attending them most of them would not have paid. Boston publishers resent the position in which they are placed by the present statute. In fact, this statute is like the antiquated policeman of 1890, who, if now turned loose would make wholesale arrests for indecent exposure."

#### Weed Glad to Read Book

Charles F. Weed of Brookline, vice president of the First National Bank of Boston, said that he was in favor of the principle of the bill. He had a son at Harvard who was majoring in English. On the list for reading was a book that was banned in Boston.

"I bootlegged that book and read it myself," said Mr. Weed, "and it was as fine and wholesome a book as I have ever read and I was proud that I had read a book banned in Boston—the American Tragedy."

Harold Williams of Brookline, representing the Board of Trade of the Boston Booksellers, said that "we are not defending or trying to defend any obscene books. The language in any other document, should be judged by its context. There are about 10,000 books published every year. Most of them are soon forgotten, perhaps a half dozen survive. It would be impossible for everyone through whose hands they pass to read each book. If complaint is made, perhaps by a 'crank,' there is not enough profit in any one book to fight the case and the book is withdrawn."

"Boston has been at the head of the country in the book business," he remarked, "and her influence has extended all over the country. It would be a shame to have that influence minimized."

Mr. Williams read a statement made a year ago by the Watch and Ward Society's president to the effect that it is the policy of the society to ban books not the policy of the society to ban books for single passages. The change suggested, he said, was an attempt to carry out more completely and sanely the spirit of the law.

Professor Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in favor of the bill, defined an immoral book as one which paints vice in such terms as

to make it attractive to the reader. It would be foolish, he went on, to place in this category books which deal with important questions of living, questions which are being discussed by people of intelligence everywhere.

On the other hand, Professor Rogers went on, vulgar, sensational, glamorous books are being fed to the public from 'corner' lending libraries which "continually harp upon crime and vice" and are a menace to the "young and somewhat weak intellects" which crave them. Such books, Professor Rogers said, are allowed on sale and yet attempts are made to ban books of real merit on the charge that they are salacious or obscene. These self-same volumes, he said, are ones which can be purchased only so that they are not within the scope of young people generally.

Professor Rogers thought it a strange situation in which "smutty" musical comedies are allowed to go on in Boston while efforts are made to ban books which are not vicious in that they do not paint vice in alluring colors.

#### Felt Harm Would Come

Dr. Raymond Calkins, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, who rose when the chairman asked for the opposition to the bill, explained that his organization "is in full intellectual sympathy" with the proponents of the legislation, but it felt that harm would follow if the law is changed.

"Everyone," he went on, "appeared to be satisfied with the statutes which have been on the books for years until about two years ago, when the police proscribed a number of books," he said. "Then everyone started to scrutinize the statutes, with the result that legislation changing them was requested."

Dr. Calkins indicated that if the only persons to be affected by the proposed change in the law were those interested in the pending legislation, he would have no objection to it but, he went on, the people of the entire State will be affected and for that reason his organization opposed the change.

If the law is amended, the speaker explained, it will be much more difficult than at present to obtain convictions for real violations of the statutes. It would be quite possible, he said, for a publisher to insert in a novel a chapter or several chapters which, standing alone, would be characterized as obscene by anyone, and yet the publisher beginning and ending the book in a proper manner, would be in a position of placing the volume on sale and "getting away with it."

Also, Dr. Calkins remarked, it would be extremely difficult to successfully prosecute a vendor in event the law is changed so that he will be liable for "knowingly" distributing obscene literature. An assistant lawyer, the speaker went on, could use the word "knowingly" most effectively in bringing about the quashing of a case.

The speaker further contended that the whole system of jurisprudence so far as dealing with obscene literature is concerned would be overthrown if the statutes are amended, so that it would be necessary for the courts to start afresh in deciding as to what is right and wrong in the matter of literature being sold.

Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge, a member of the committee, showed Dr. Calkins a copy of an editorial which Dr. Calkins had written on the subject of indecent books. Representative Derham maintained that in the editorial Dr. Calkins went farther than his remarks indicated before the committee but Dr. Calkins replied that he was ready to stand his ground upon the editorial itself.

THE BOSTON HERALD

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

#### THE WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:  
The opposition of the Watch and Ward Society to the book bill reported to the Legislature by the committee on legal affairs, so far as that opposition is disclosed by the society's circular, reported in your issue of this date, turns upon the argument of innovation. This is a strange argument coming from that society, because two years ago, before the Legislature of 1928, the society advocated a book bill then known as the booksellers' bill, which represented an extreme innovation in this same matter, very different from the very moderate change which is proposed by the advocates of the bill reported by the committee on legal affairs. The booksellers' bill would have established an entirely new proceeding in equity relating to books, or at least without analogy in the law since the abolition of the court of star chamber in 1641. The argument based on innovation is one which has been made many times in the course of the recent discussion between speakers representing the Watch and Ward Society and speakers representing the Massachusetts Legislature for the revision of the law. I believe we have already been persuaded successfully. The alleged fact that the law which is proposed is not contained in any other State is untrue in the first place, unless it refers to the mere words of the statute. By judicial construction in New York, the law is interpreted in accordance with the proposed legislation, and decisions to the same effect exist in other jurisdictions, though, of course, there are decisions to the contrary. The argument that no other State has adopted such legislation is without significance, because when the occasion for new legislation arises, as it does in this case, it is most appropriate that Massachusetts, where the matter has taken its most acute form, and more experience has accumulated, should take the lead in legislation. If it does so by the adoption of the present proposal, it will occupy an honorable place at the head of a movement, and will be imitated instead of being an object of derision at the rear of the procession. The necessary change cannot be made by the imitation of existing laws, because these laws, in the United States at least, are all practically of two types, both of which have been fully discussed in dealing with the present proposal. Those laws differ very little between themselves, except in the variation of the epithets used to indicate the kind of books which are to be condemned. The present proposal is a real attempt to introduce the product of some thought into legislation, and to secure thereby the necessary discrimination between good books and bad books.  
HENRY L. BURNHAM.  
Boston, March 8.

## The Censorship in Boston

Q Boston is unique among cities of the United States in its advance censorship of books, plays and public meetings. Once the literary center of the country, it has now become the hub of censorship.

Q Though Massachusetts laws affect other cities, Boston alone has established a system of advance control through threat of prosecution or of revoking licenses of halls and theaters.

Q The guarantees of civil liberty all denounce censorship in advance, leaving the determination of law-breaking to the courts. But not in Boston!

Q Here is the record of books banned, plays prohibited or censored, meetings forbidden or broken up.

Q And here are the remedies proposed to break this largely lawless and always ridiculous censorship.

Read the story as told by PROF. ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR., of the Harvard Law School, and give your help.

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One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

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PROF. CHAFEE was graduated from Brown University in 1907 and from the Harvard Law School in 1913. He was associated in the practice of law with Tillinghast & Collins, at Providence, R. I., 1913 to 1916 and 1922 to 1925. He was appointed assistant professor of law at the Harvard Law School in 1916, and in 1919 he was made full professor. He was one of twelve lawyers reporting on the illegal activities of the Department of Justice in 1920. The fall of the present year (1929) he was appointed, with Walter H. Pollak, to investigate the lawless activities of law enforcement officers for the Law Enforcement Committee appointed by President Hoover. He was chairman of the Committee on Coal and Civil Liberties reporting to the United States Coal Commission in 1923. He is author of "Freedom of Speech," "The Inquiring Mind," a chapter on law in "Civilization in the United States" and part author of "The Next War". He is prominent in the campaign to abolish capital punishment in Massachusetts.

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## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

by PROF. ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR., of Harvard Law School

The wisest man who was ever born or lived in Boston, Benjamin Franklin, summed up the whole problem of the control of discussion when he said, "Abuses of the freedom of speech ought to be repressed, but to whom dare we commit the power of doing it?"

Often something which is said or written will seem objectionable to many persons; but in every instance the suppression of such utterances will require that fallible human beings be entrusted with the power of determining what is undesirable. The fitness of the particular officials to decide delicate questions of opinion becomes extremely important. The risks of unrestricted discussion are obvious, but against them must be balanced the dangers of error on the part of censors. The seriousness of these dangers is proved by events in Boston.

Censorship in Boston is an old story running back before the war. But its excesses have been marked chiefly in recent years. It's based on the fear of discussion of two issues—sex and economic radicalism—though it has prohibited also meetings of the Ku Klux Klan, opposed by the Roman Catholics, and on one occasion, a peace meeting on the Common.

The censorship rests on the claim that books, periodicals, plays or meetings present matters which are "obscene" or "against the public interest."

The official chiefly responsible for the censorship is the Mayor. As a member of the board entrusted with granting and revoking licenses for theaters and halls and permits for meetings on the Common, he has assumed the authority to prohibit plays and meetings he opposes. This has been true under the recent administrations of Mayor Curley and Mayor Nichols. The



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#### THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

censorship of books and periodicals is outside his jurisdiction, and is accomplished by threat of prosecution for their sale.

The forces behind this unique censorship are twofold and unrelated, except as they happen to agree in their viewpoint toward "obscenity." They are the Puritans and Roman Catholics. The Puritan element, reflected in the "Watch and Ward Society," is not concerned with prohibiting public meetings either favoring birth control—which have been banned for ten years—or on radical issues. It has rarely acted to censor plays. It is concerned primarily with the book censorship.

The Catholic opposition is unorganized, but the Catholic viewpoint against public agitation of birth control makes itself felt wherever Catholics approach a majority, though nowhere with such rigid determination as in Boston. Both Catholic and Protestant mayors have taken precisely the same stand under pressure of the same forces.

In addition to this advance censorship, the Boston authorities have also had recourse in recent years to the ancient statute, passed in 1646, against blasphemy. Three cases have been brought in Massachusetts since 1925, two of them in Boston, the first such prosecutions in almost a century. Two resulted from speeches at public meetings—the case against Anthony Bimba at Brockton, and against Prof. Horace M. Kallen in Boston. One was directed against a book, the "Secret of Free Masonry" by Warner G. Williams. One man was acquitted, one case was dismissed before trial, and one was dismissed on appeal after conviction. But the fact that the cases were brought at all, and only in Massachusetts of all states in recent years, is indicative of the temper of the authorities.

Various attempts have been made to break down the censorship of books and meetings. Nothing has been done to tackle the control of plays, or of meetings on Boston Common. The book censorship has been fought by test cases in court involving particular books or periodicals—twice with success—and by the introduction of various bills in the legislature. All such bills have failed of passage.

The censorship of meetings in licensed halls has been twice protested by citizens' mass meetings in the Old South Meeting

## THE BOSTON HERALD

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

#### THE WATCH AND WARD

To the Editor of The Herald:  
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#### THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

House, sponsored by leading men and women. Efforts to stage test meetings have been repeatedly made in the hope of throwing the issue into the courts—all without success.

Practicable remedies lie in organized effort to bring actions in the courts and to pass bills in the legislature. Only a determined opposition by an aroused public opinion can break down this entrenched—and for the most part lawless—assumption of the power of advance censorship.

The story must be told in detail to make clear the lengths to which the Boston authorities have gone. Here it is.

### THE BOOK CENSORSHIP

Some 65 books, freely sold in other parts of the United States and passed by the postal authorities, were withdrawn from public sale by Boston booksellers in the years 1927 to '29. A list of them will be found in the appendix. Among the best known of them were: "Elmer Gantry" by Sinclair Lewis; "An American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser; "The Hardboiled Virgin" by Frances Newman; "The Plastic Age" by Percy Marks; "Oil" by Upton Sinclair, and "The World of William Clissold" by H. G. Wells. Five successive issues of Scribner's Magazine have lately been barred because of a serial by Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms."

This astonishing situation, which has made Boston ridiculous to the rest of the country, is explained in part by the wording of the law. The Massachusetts statute against the sale of books and periodicals "containing obscene, indecent or impure language, or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth," differs from similar laws in other states in testing a book by passages and not as a whole.

The interesting feature of the Boston book situation is that the determination of what books are indecent and the exclusion of such books from sale has not been made for the most part by the ordinary methods of the criminal law; that is, an arrest of a bookseller followed by prosecution and a jury verdict. *Private persons, not public agents and tribunals, have been the main factor in deciding what books should not be sold.*



# Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

More Sane Statute Is Argued  
to Curb "Obscene"  
Literature

## Spirit of Law Good

Watch and Ward Society Fears  
Changes Suggested Would  
Mean Harm

By Forrest P. Hill

During the last two years sixty-five books of country-wide circulation were withdrawn from the shelves of Boston booksellers because of action or suggestion by the public authorities. Publishers, booksellers, librarians and representatives of other interests immediately raised a cry that Boston had become the "laughing-stock of the world." Today that sentiment was reiterated before the legislative committee on legal affairs when a petition by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., seeking a change in the law relative to obscene literature, was heard.

One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State and as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

### Changes Suggested

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law the word "book" and would add to the law another section saying in part that, "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, is indecent or impure" shall be punished by imprisonment for two years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or both.

Attorney Henry L. Burnham of Boston, introduced by Galen W. Hill of Quincy, president of the Library Club, handled the case for the proponents, characterizing the present law as a "legal curiosity" in that it allowed a finding of guilty on the language used in any one part of a book without considering the complete text.

There was much questioning of Attorney Burnham by members of the committee, during which a Supreme Court decision on the present law was read and the attorney refused to accept the opinion of the questioner that the court had approved the law. Mr. Burnham agreed with Representative M. E. S. Clemons of Wakefield, House chairman of the committee, that "writers who wave a flag or utter a godly phrase at the conclusion of a book to 'get by' should be condemned."

Several of the speakers reiterated the statements of last year that the present law would, if literally enforced, cause the removal of such books as the Bible, Shakespeare, and Byron from library shelves.

"Under the present law it is enough to convict if language in the book is impure, which is a weak word," Attorney Burnham argued. "Under the present law a person may even be guilty if the language 'tends to corrupt the morals of youth.' On a sober, controversial subject the complainant in such a case may be just as likely to be on the wrong side as the defendant. It is a dragnet statute."

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There have been only two Boston prosecutions in recent years, and these were test cases based on publications which had already been withdrawn from sale before any legal decision. Of these, one was brought into court by the publishers of "The American Tragedy," resulting in a conviction which has been appealed; and the other by H. L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, who sold a banned number containing a story, "Hatrack." He secured not only an acquittal, but also a federal temporary injunction restraining the Watch and Ward Society from boycotting his magazine (later dismissed without prejudice for lack of prosecution.)

Practically all the withdrawals of publications from sale have been due to the mere threat or fear of prosecution without any trial whatever. Most of the banned books have never been legally passed on and condemned by judge and jury.

Another singular fact about the Boston situation is that it is confined almost wholly to Boston. Books withdrawn there under threat of prosecution are freely sold in adjoining cities, with occasional exceptions in Cambridge. Yet publications which are criminal under Massachusetts law in one city must be so in another. The explanation is doubtless that the chief market for books is in Boston, and the police authorities there have come to regard control of books as one of their normal activities. The Boston booksellers are organized as an association responsive as one man to threats and have developed and accepted the policy of censorship.

They respond to threats from any quarter. Sometimes it is the police superintendent who warns them, sometimes the Watch and Ward Society, sometimes private individuals. In most instances it is private agencies, though the Watch and Ward Society figures less than is commonly reported. Only 11 of the 65 books withdrawn from 1927 to '29 were on its complaint. But that was because of a change of policy following the "American Mercury" case. The court in that case in 1926 scored as illegal the system of pressure of private agencies on the booksellers. The booksellers themselves then set up their own censorship. It was on their own decision that some of the 65 books were withdrawn.

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The history of the conflict between booksellers and their censors is interesting. The beginning of censorship dates from 1880, when the law was changed to its present form. At first it was applied only to pornographic matter, but later the Society in its zeal began to attack the classics. The booksellers attempted to get the law repealed, but without success. They then made a truce with the Watch and Ward, entering into an agreement by which all questionable books should be submitted to a committee of six persons, three from the Society, three from the book sellers. When a book was found to be obscene by this committee, the book sellers were notified by one of the committee members, and its sale was discontinued.

This worked smoothly until one fine day when the police arrested two women for selling a book which the committee had passed! The Watch and Ward Society had to appear in court to defend a book which the police declared obscene! Thereafter the police and district attorney joined the censors under an agreement not to make an arrest without first putting the case to the committee.

This worked until 1927, when the police broke the agreement by arresting two men for selling the "Plastic Age," a novel by Percy Marks, which had been passed as O. K. by the censorship committee three years before. The charge was later withdrawn, but the publicity stirred up over it aroused scores of complaints against books. Relations between booksellers and the District Attorney and police became strained. The booksellers have since done some censoring of their own, and have also withdrawn from sale all books about which complaint was made.

The most numerous complaints in recent years have come from one Rev. Paul Sterling, an insistent person who takes his "bad" books to the police when the Watch and Ward turns him down. And the Boston police are eager censors. In 1925, for instance the Literary Digest number of the Harvard Lampoon was confiscated on Boston newsstands by order of the Superintendent of Police because of "improper pictures," which were merely comic versions of well known paintings, and newsdealers were warned not to sell it. It was permitted to be distributed



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#### THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

later with the objectionable pictures blocked out. Similar action was taken in Cambridge.

Since J. Frank Chase, the agent of the Watch and Ward, died the situation has become much worse. Many more books have been banned each year than in his lifetime. The police have been much more easily shocked than was he.

The booksellers in 1928 went to the Legislature for relief. They caused a bill to be introduced, requiring a warning from the police that a book is objectionable before its sale becomes a crime, and providing for a proceeding in equity in the Superior Court instead of a criminal prosecution. Another bill, introduced independently, required that the entire theme of a book, not isolated passages, be made the basis of criminality. Both bills failed.

In 1929 the fight for relief was joined by the Massachusetts Library Club, composed of public librarians. A bill was introduced covering the same features as the former bills, with the exception of the proceeding in equity. It proposed that a seller can be held liable only if he "knowingly" distributes a book containing language which is indecent when considered in connection with its entire context and theme. Books were separated from other printed matter, which was untouched.

Although the bill had wide support and very little opposition, it was defeated by a few votes when it came before the State Senate.

### CENSORSHIP OF THE THEATER

The Mayor of Boston grants licenses to theaters for the theatrical season; but a board consisting of the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, and the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court may by a majority vote revoke or suspend any such license "at their pleasure." Thus they can close a theater if a play which they think indecent is performed notwithstanding an intimation of their view to the manager. It used to be said of a former mayor that he journeyed to New York to enjoy dramas that were exciting comment, and then as a result of his observations banned them in Boston.

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This censorship of the theater is far less active than the censorship of books, which rests on less direct interference. And it is less active than in former years, due to more tolerant public standards. It is directed primarily to serious plays, not to burlesque or leg-shows, which have been for years as broad in Boston as elsewhere.

Four plays in recent years have been banned entirely,—the "Gods of the Lightning" based on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, "Fiesta" a Harvard Dramatic Club play written by Michael Gold, which was produced in Cambridge without interference, "Desire under the Elms" by Eugene O'Neill, and the "Strange Interlude" by the same author. Several others have been cleansed of profanity or "obscenity" before showing or after one performance,—notably "Porgy", "What Price Glory", and "Jarnegan", produced by Richard Bennett.

The Boston scheme for theatrical regulation has some advantages for managers over the common law method, which would render them liable to prosecution without warning after they had gone to great expense in the production of a play. If some kind of dramatic censorship is desirable, this scheme of board control is better than the English censor, whose absurdities have long been a target for George Bernard Shaw. A single censor is liable to become unduly preoccupied with questions of morality, while the three Boston officials have other things to think about.

Nevertheless, the Boston scheme has dangers which deserve consideration. The difficulty is not merely that the Mayor, the Police Commissioner, and the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court are not put into office because of their qualifications for dealing with the rightness and wrongness of abstract ideas. Objections would still exist if this power to censor the drama were entrusted to a board consisting of the Presidents of Boston University, Boston College, Harvard, and Tufts, the Episcopal Bishop, the Roman Catholic Cardinal, a Jewish rabbi, and the editors of the "Transcript" and the "American." The question is, whether even these persons could safely be entrusted with the arbitrary power to control the drama, or whether it would be better to allow the producers to make their own decisions on



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#### THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

their plays, at risk of being punished after conviction before a jury.

In the latter way, if a crime is committed, it can be severely dealt with. *The present method is more than a power to punish crime. It is a power by which, it is true, crime may be headed off, but on the other hand the threat of revocation of a theatre license may deprive the public of a play which would be approved by a jury merely because this board of officials—or the most influential member thereof—happens to be opposed to its subject matter.* The problem still remains, whether any human being is good enough to be a censor.

It may be asked in what respect control of plays by jury verdicts is better than control by censors, since in either case the decision is made by human beings. Unless we are to have absolutely unrestricted drama, we can not eliminate the risk of human caprice either before or after production. The answer is, that the censor is in danger of becoming professionalized and out of touch with public standards of tolerance, while the jury comes to the issue of decency fresh from ordinary occupations, represents the views of twelve persons instead of one or three, and on the whole brings in the opinion of the mass of playgoers upon the question of what they want to see and hear. The difficulty that the jury ordinarily sits after the harm is done and punishes the producer without warning, might be met, if really important, by the New York device of calling a jury when the play is first put on, as was done in Quincy.

No solution of the problems of indecent dramas, books, and periodicals is entirely satisfactory. Still, the most outrageous can easily be stamped out by prosecution, and I sometimes wonder if we are not overanxious to get rid of the others by operation of the law. The situation may prove its own best corrective. Nothing nauseates so quickly as a surfeit of licentiousness. Audacious ballets once shocked some and allured others, but of late years they have reduced the public to the state of mind of the London bus driver who ejaculated to the coyly descending damsel, "Step lively, Madam, legs ain't no treat to me."

It should be noted that no censorship of motion pictures exists in Massachusetts. A proposal to establish a state censor-

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Boston, March 8.

#### THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

ship was voted down overwhelmingly at the polls in 1924. But even in the absence of a state censorship, no case has arisen of serious interference by Boston authorities with any film—at least none which has attracted public attention. Apparently the industry's own censorship has been strict enough to satisfy even Boston.

### THE CONTROL OF MEETINGS IN LICENSED HALLS

Every public hall in Boston is licensed annually by the Mayor. That is a regulation common to most cities. Licenses may be revoked by him at any time under authority of a state law for unsatisfactory structural conditions and for that reason alone. His action is subject to approval by a large board of men familiar with building construction.

The Mayor has no authority to withhold or revoke a license because of his objection to any use to which a hall may be put. Criminal proceedings alone furnish the only legal control over the misuse of a public hall.

*Yet in practice the Mayor controls meetings in public halls by a threat to revoke the licenses for "unsatisfactory structural conditions" if any meeting he opposes is held.* No hall-owner dares disobey such a threat. It is only too easy in the maze of building regulations to find some structural defect.

Probably no hall-owners have ever had their licenses revoked for holding a meeting forbidden by the Mayor, because none has openly defied him and only a few took a chance by not consulting the Mayor's office in advance on a doubtful meeting. That means in effect closing all public meeting places in Boston to any favorable discussion of birth control—the chief topic at which the restriction is now aimed. Nor has the Ku Klux Klan been able to hold meetings either in public or on private property behind closed doors. The Mayor's threat alone was sufficient during the Curley regime to ban all such meetings. No Klan cases have arisen under Mayor Nichols.

When a hall-owner is doubtful of the Mayor's attitude, he calls up the License Commissioner's office. The business is not done in writing. The License Commissioner either expresses



# Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

## More Sane Statute Is Argued to Curb "Obscene" Literature

## Spirit of Law Good

## Watch and Ward Society Fears Changes Suggested Would Mean Harm

By Forrest P. Hull

During the last two years sixty-five books of country-wide circulation were withdrawn from the shelves of Boston booksellers because of action or suggestion by the public authorities. Publishers, booksellers, librarians and representatives of other interests immediately raised a cry that Boston had become the "laughing-stock of the world." Today that sentiment was reiterated before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs when a petition by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., seeking a change in the law relative to obscene literature, was heard.

One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the Massachusetts Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that the subject was considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

### Changes Suggested

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law the word "book" and would add to the law another section saying in part that, "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, is indecent or impure" shall be punished by imprisonment for two years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or both.

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## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

what he knows to be the Mayor's view, or he inquires of the Mayor—and his decision is conveyed to the obliging hall-owner. The License Commissioner, John J. Casey, who has been in office for many years under many mayors, is referred to by hall-owners as their "czar," though he is said to be a most agreeable fellow. His personal views doubtless carry weight with the mayors, but he has only advisory powers.

## MAYOR CURLEY ON FREE SPEECH

Occasionally the Mayor makes public announcement of his position, and in plain language for obvious political effect. Mayor James M. Curley expressed himself thus on birth control meetings, in a letter in March, 1925, to Mr. John S. Codman, Boston representative of the American Civil Liberties Union:

"You can have no difficulty in arriving at a very clear knowledge of my opinions and my attitude towards this pernicious doctrine, the campaign for its exploitation, and the campaigners; and there is not the slightest chance that I will change my views, or cease to exercise my legitimate power and authority to arrest the progress of this infamous cult.

"You and your allies call this crime against civilization and the race, 'Birth Control,' a pleasant sounding euphemism for 'Birth Prevention,' which is merely the crime banned in all lands among all peoples, by all the codes, secular and sacred, under the ugly name of 'Abortion'; and which is abhorrent to sane, normal, decent humanity no matter how sweetly disguised in terminology and no matter how skillfully hidden in the Trojan Horse you term freedom of speech and assembly.

"When you point out to me the instance of a person who gave an address in Franklin Union Hall entitled 'The Case Against Birth Control, an Answer to Margaret Sanger' and assume by implication that my tolerance and restraint open the door to general advocacy of this crime, you misunderstand me as signally as you demonstrate your own lack of the faculties of reason and logic. You might just as well seek to convince me that the Christian churches which warn their congregations

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One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

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ties prohibited public meetings to aid in the defense of Anthony Bimba, who had been prosecuted for "blasphemy and sedition" for a speech made in Brockton. Thereupon a committee of Boston citizens, headed by Moorfield Storey, former Governor Eugene N. Foss, James P. Munroe, George R. Nutter, Richard W. Hale, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, the Rev. Samuel McCord Crothers, George W. Coleman and others, addressed a protest to Mayor Nichols, in which they said:

"Within the last few years a practice has grown up among city officials of preventing proposed public meetings in Boston which, because of the supposed purpose or their sponsors, have not met with official approval. Prevention has been accomplished, either by threats to revoke the license of any hall-owner harboring such meetings, or by closing the halls in which the meetings were to be held on the pretext that fire, health or building regulations affecting the premises had not been complied with.

"We had assumed that when you became Mayor this arbitrary interference with free speech and free assembly would cease. We have, therefore, been surprised and disturbed that, during your recent absence in New York City, other cases of interference with public meetings by city officials have occurred....

"Unlawful actions or utterances at meetings should of course receive the attention of the police, but to assume in advance that unlawful actions or utterances are intended at a meeting or that the attempt to hold a meeting is of itself unlawful, merely because of the supposed views of its sponsors, is a gross violation of civil rights and a direct attack upon one of our most cherished institutions. To prevent meetings by such methods as threatening hall-owners, or by deliberately hunting for technical violations of the building code, etc. as a pretext for closing a hall, is neither fair nor straightforward and does great injury to the reputation of the city."

Two months later Mayor Nichols replied:

"Let me say at once that I am as deeply interested as anybody can be in the subject of free speech and public assemblage in the City of Boston, but I do not believe and cannot think that any who signed the letter of April 13 believes that the slightest

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encouragement should be given to persons who, under cover of free speech and public assemblage, indulge in artful language directed against our free institutions and in seditious talks advocating the overthrow of our government....

"Since the war we have had a continuation of seditious propaganda, financed in part from foreign sources, and actively or passively countenanced by people who may be well intentioned but do not realize what the propaganda really means. We have, moreover, an epidemic of indecency in various publications and on the stage which constitutes a most perplexing problem, and one which cannot be ignored. Here, too, as in the case of public meetings, it is not always possible for the Mayor of Boston to go on the theory that he has no responsibility until something indecent or seditious has been said or done. It is difficult to draw the line and mistakes are bound to occur; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and I shall endeavor to the best of my ability to draw it as long as I am Mayor of Boston...."

In accordance with these sentiments, Mayor Nichols has continued the ban on birth control meetings, at least those favorable to a repeal of the Massachusetts law which forbids the dissemination of birth control information. So far as is known, the Ku Klux Klan has not attempted to hold a meeting under Mayor Nichols' administration.

#### THE RECORD OF MEETINGS BANNED

Birth control is the continuing chief issue around which the hall censorship revolves. Meetings opposing it are freely held without interference, for the reasons given by Mayor Curley. The ban has been directed particularly to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who has been unable to speak at any public meeting in Boston since 1920. Meetings arranged for her in 1923, 1924 and 1925 were prohibited by Mayor Curley, and in 1929 by Mayor Nichols. The Community Church finally put her on their Sunday morning program in Symphony Hall in May, 1929. The authorities claimed they had no jurisdiction over religious meetings, and did not interfere. Her only other Boston appearances were at a Ford Hall burlesque in the spring of 1929 to which she came with a gag



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## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

on her mouth, and at a birth control committee dinner this autumn at the Hotel Statler.

The Klan attempted to hold private meetings in 1923 and 1924. One was scheduled for a licensed hall and the other for a hotel room. In both cases representatives of the Mayor's office found structural defects with the property which prevented the meetings from being held. The Mayor showed no anxiety about building conditions in halls where meetings on his own side were held, although it would seem much more important to protect one's friends from fire and collapsing floors rather than one's enemies.

Interference with other than birth control or Klan meetings has been only occasional. One hall-owner said he would not think it necessary to inquire of the Mayor's office on any other issue, "except possibly a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting." He was sure "Tom Hefflin could not speak in Boston" and he figured it would be useless to inquire. The only other meetings that have been prohibited in recent years were meetings for raising defense funds for Anthony Bimba. Notable among those was a mass meeting scheduled for the Tom Paine Memorial Hall,—of all places,—with Scott Nearing as speaker, on the recognition of Russia. The meeting was broken up for fear it would turn into a defense of Bimba, and Nearing was arrested when he attempted to speak on the street.

At the time of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in 1927, it was impossible for those who wished to protest the execution to secure any licensed hall in Boston, save one, which was found after a long search. Even a year later on the first anniversary of their execution, it was possible to get only this one hall to take the risk of running foul of the Mayor's office. On both occasions the police were present. Following the second meeting one of the speakers, Prof. Horace M. Kallen of New York, was charged with blasphemy, but the warrant was later withdrawn.

Even two years after the execution the committee arranging a memorial meeting was unable to secure any hall in Boston seating over a few hundred persons. They therefore transferred their meeting to New York City, whither the Boston speakers journeyed. The Old South Meeting House, historic forum of

## THE BOSTON HERALD

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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

### THE WATCH AND WARD

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HENRY L. BURNHAM.  
Boston, March 8.

## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

free speech in Boston, refused to permit a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting within its walls, although agreeing to its use by the same committee to protest against other halls closing their doors to them!

*If a speaker in a Boston public hall utters indecencies, or advocates crimes such as the overthrow of the government by violence, he can be punished after conviction by a jury. If the speeches break no law, nobody should be punished. Each man should be responsible to the limit of the law for his own crime.* The prohibition of meetings in advance is not a power to punish crime. It is a power which, under the guise of heading off crime, may suppress any discussion to which the Mayor happens to be opposed, even though no jury would ever convict for it. It is just as much a censorship of oral discussion as his power to suppress a newspaper for distasteful editorials would create a censorship of written discussion.

## RESTRICTIONS ON BOSTON COMMON

Even if the Mayor and his associates abandoned their assertion of power over public halls, there are many speakers who have not the funds to hire a building, and yet have views which they ardently desire to express, and which perhaps it is for the advantage of citizens to be able to hear. For such men there exists in the center of Boston an open forum, an open-air forum, the Common. On Sunday afternoons particularly, it has been the custom for years to hold meetings there. A half dozen small gatherings are usually held on fair Sundays, attended by an average total of a thousand people. The organizations using the Common more or less regularly are either religious or radical—notably the Socialist and Communist parties.

But here again municipal censorship exists, this time with the express sanction of the law. An ordinance provides: "No person shall, in any of the public grounds, make a public address... except in accordance with a permit from the mayor." The validity of this ordinance, under the free speech and personal liberty clauses in the state and federal Constitutions, has been sustained by the supreme courts of the Commonwealth and the



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Watch and Ward Society Fears  
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By Forrest P. Hill

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One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

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Several of the speakers reiterated the statements of last year that the present law would, if literally enforced, cause the removal of such books as the Bible, Shakespeare, and Byron from library shelves.

"Under the present law it is enough to convict if language in the book is impure, which is a weak word," Attorney Burnham argued. "Under the present law a person may even be guilty if the language tends to corrupt the morals of youth." On a sober, controversial subject the complaint in such a case may be just as likely to be on the wrong side as the defendant. It is a dragnet statute."

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United States. Without such a permit the speaker can be arrested for a crime, and the permit can be refused in the uncontrolled discretion of the Mayor; or he may issue a conditional permit which is revocable if the condition be violated.

This power has existed for many years, and I assume that for the most part permits have been issued as a matter of course. Before the war the police were very tolerant. The Boston authorities pursued the same wise policy of avoiding violence by letting the agitators blow off steam in the open air that was followed by Arthur Woods when he became Police Commissioner of New York City in the unemployment of 1914, after a series of suppressed outdoor anarchistic meetings had produced a very dangerous tension. Instead, he ordered that meetings in Union Square and other parks should be left alone unless an actual disturbance took place, but that plenty of police should be kept in readiness to suppress a disturbance if it occurred. Consequently, the atmosphere immediately cleared up.

### THE SACCO-VANZETTI MEETINGS

An entirely different policy was adopted in August, 1927, when Boston Common was made unavailable to speakers who wished to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. On the first Sunday after the Governor had refused to alter the death sentences (August 7), when speakers with permits assailed the courts and the state's witnesses, the Superintendent of Police ordered the meeting to disperse. There was no general disorder, but the crowd fell back slowly; altercations followed, and several arrests were made. Permits to Socialists and Communists were thereupon revoked on the ground that the courts had been criticized and the Governor abusively denounced. The following Sunday, the announcement of an effort to meet without a permit attracted a crowd of two or three thousand. A score of uniformed police and as many plain-clothesmen were on hand, and after the arrest of the unlicensed speaker, Powers Hapgood, a hundred patrolmen and several mounted police were on the Common. The last Sunday before the execution, the Common was closed to all meetings. The police said they feared addresses might lead to

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arguments and thus to rioting. The New York Times remarked, "As a result of the occurrences on the Common, public tension was heightened."

It seems probable that the crowd came to see the arrests rather than to listen to the speakers, and that if the usual permits had been issued and no interruptions made by the police, the situation could have been easily handled. It is significant that on each Sunday the disturbances appear to have followed and not preceded police interference. Of course, the authorities of Boston had a duty to prevent a riot, and it may be that the state of feeling was such that their action in closing the Common was a justifiable precaution. However, one ground of objection to the speakers deserves attention, that the courts should not be unfavorably discussed. In a democracy no elective and no appointive official should be kept beyond the reach of public opinion.

It may be argued that after Governor Fuller had made his final decision, there was no further value in public discussion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, so that nothing was lost when speaking on the Common was forbidden. On the contrary, if the case were shown to reveal defects in the judicial system of Massachusetts, steps to remedy these ought to be taken for the common good. The formation of public opinion on changes in criminal procedure could best have been accomplished while all men's minds were focused on the matter, for in ordinary circumstances few people are interested in law reform.

But even more unwarranted than these arrests in 1927 was the action of the police two years later in arresting two speakers on the Common at Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings. The police may conceivably have had some justification in 1927 for their fear of disorder at such meetings. No such justification could possibly excuse their conduct in 1929 in arresting Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party, because, contrary to arbitrary and unlawful police instructions, he mentioned the names of Sacco and Vanzetti. Lewis had a permit which was revoked during his speech! His arrest followed. A Communist speaker at a similar meeting nearby, also holding a permit, was arrested when he criticised the police. Both men, tried for speaking without a permit, were discharged in court, Judge Carr of



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Mr. Williams read a statement made a year ago by the Watch and Ward Society's president to the effect that it is not the policy of the society to ban books for single passages. The change suggested, he said, was an attempt to carry out more completely and sanely the spirit of the law.

Professor Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in favor of the bill, defined an immoral book as one which paints vice in such terms as

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## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

the Municipal Court delivering an opinion sustaining the principle of free speech. The judge said:

"... In their zeal to protect our institutions, the police must not forget that free speech is an American institution; that in time of peace the right is reserved to people to bring about reforms by public discussion of their affairs even if such discussion involves some criticism in their representatives in the executive, legislative or judicial branches of the government....

"As a matter of policy, however, it should be remembered that out of door oratory is often a safety-valve for persons whose opinions we condemn. Prosecuted, they become heroes. Let alone, if they have no worthy cause, they generally attract little attention and without publicity find slight incentive to continue."

### HYDE PARK

In contrast to the requirements of permits from the Mayor for speakers on Boston Common is the system adopted in a much greater park and a much larger city, Hyde Park in London. There, a man may get up and address a meeting or gather a crowd of listeners as he talks, without any previous formalities. That is the point—without any previous formalities. No permit whatever is necessary. He is absolutely free to talk, subject of course to being arrested if he says anything in violation of law. The police may, if they choose, close the gates of Hyde Park and exclude all persons, soap-box orators and the wealthy paraders in Rolls-Royces alike; but so long as the gates remain open, any one can speak without any official license. For many years this plan has been in operation, and only once has there been disorder; that was the day in 1866 when the police closed the gates and the crowd leaned against the fence till it fell down. As for its value, hear Charles E. Hughes: "Hyde Park meetings and soap-box oratory constitute the most efficient safety-valve against resort by the discontented to physical force."

I believe that the time is ripe to endeavor to make Boston Common like Hyde Park. It is not only abuses of the Mayor's present power as to the Common that call for change, but also the existence of the power, which may some day make abuse possible.

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There are abundant instances of cities where the requirement of a permit existed, where during a strike the Mayor refused permits to any person presenting the strikers' cause to the public, so that their side of the controversy had no chance to be heard. All sorts of controversies might arise where the Mayor at that time might be prejudiced and deny a hearing for a legitimate cause, and from his decision, be it remembered, there is absolutely no appeal.

*My contention is that speakers should be free to talk without any previous permission from anybody, but that they should be held fully responsible for what they say.*

If it be thought there is danger in Boston that without the permit the police would not know of the speech so as to be on hand in case of trouble, it would be practicable to adopt a plan which works well in France. The prospective speaker does not apply for a permit; he merely notifies the city authorities that he is going to speak. They then send him a receipt, which they can be legally compelled by him to do if they will not send it voluntarily. This receipt can be shown to any policeman as evidence that the meeting is legal. His notice serves as a warning to the city to have as many police on hand as seem desirable under the circumstances. Notice that under this system there is no censorship, no control by officials. Any man is free to speak. No permission in advance is necessary. And the public safety is amply protected.

Z. CHAFEE, JR.

### WHAT TO DO?

The remedies for those varied and unique censorships in Boston lie either in legislation or in proceedings in the courts.

1. For the book censorship, the remedies are primarily legislative. But a strongly organized public opinion is essential to any legislative relief. The bills directed to that end have failed twice in the Legislature. The bill introduced by the Massachusetts Library Club should be pushed again. It requires a jury in a criminal proceeding to take into consideration the entire book at issue and not isolated parts, and provides in effect for advance



# Librarians Ask Relief in Book Banning

More Sane Statute Is Argued  
to Curb "Obscene"  
Literature

## Spirit of Law Good

Watch and Ward Society Fears  
Changes Suggested Would  
Mean Harm

By Forrest P. Hill

During the last two years sixty-five books of country-wide circulation were withdrawn from the shelves of Boston booksellers because of action or suggestion by the public authorities. Publishers, booksellers, librarians and representatives of other interests immediately raised a cry that Boston had become the "laughing-stock of the world." Today that sentiment was reiterated before the legislative committee on legal affairs when a petition by the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc., seeking a change in the law relative to obscene literature, was heard.

One of the largest hearing rooms in the State House was filled with friends of the measure who came from all sections of the State, and, as many persons desired to speak, the hearing was continued during the afternoon. The only person who responded to the call for the opposition was Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., of Cambridge, president of the New England Watch and Ward Society, and he admitted that he should not be considered as an opponent. What he desired to do was to warn the committee that the suggested changes in the law might lead to trouble of serious nature.

### Changes Suggested

The proposed legislation would eliminate from the present law the word "book" and would add to the law another section saying in part that, "Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells or distributes a book, knowing it to contain language which, when considered in connection with its entire context and theme, is indecent or impure" shall be punished by imprisonment for two years or by a fine of not more than \$1000 or both.

Attorney Henry L. Burnham of Boston, introduced by Galen W. Hill of Quincy, president of the Library Club, handled the case for the proponents, characterizing the present law as a "legal curiosity" in that it allowed a finding of guilt on the language used in any one part of a book without considering the complete text.

There was much questioning of Attorney Burnham by members of the committee, during which a Supreme Court decision on the present law was read and the attorney refused to accept the opinion of the questioner that the court had approved the law. Mr. Burnham agreed with Representative M. E. S. Clemons of Wakefield, House chairman of the committee, that "writers who wave a flag or utter a godly phrase at the conclusion of a book to 'get by' should be condemned."

Several of the speakers reiterated the statements of last year that the present law would, if literally enforced, cause the removal of such books as the Bible, Shakespeare, and Byron from library shelves.

"Under the present law it is enough to convict if language in the book is impure, which is a weak word," Attorney Burnham argued. "Under the present law a person may even be guilty if the language tends to corrupt the morals of youth." On a sober, controversial subject the complainant in such a case may be just as likely to be on the wrong side as the defendant. It is a dragnet statute.

to make it attractive to the reader. It would be foolish, he went on, to place in this category books which deal with important questions of living, questions which are being discussed by people of intelligence everywhere.

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## THE CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

notice by the police or prosecuting authorities that a book is objectionable before its sale can be made a crime.

2. So far as the censorship of the theater is concerned, it will be necessary to repeal the law under which the Mayor and board can revoke theater licenses "at their pleasure." Particular grounds for revocation should be specified, and should have nothing to do with the performance on the stage. Dramas should be subject, like books, to criminal proceedings in the courts as they are in other cities, and to that control alone.

3. Concerning licensed halls, it will be possible to break down that lawless censorship only by getting the issue into the courts by one form of suit or another. But to do so requires the co-operation of some hall-owner who is willing to take the risk. That is obviously difficult. On the single issue of a discussion of repealing the Massachusetts statute on prohibiting the dissemination of birth control information, it has been proposed to hold a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, owned by the city of Boston, and in case the Mayor's office refuses a permit, to go into the courts with a suit to compel it to be granted. That would raise the issue of the Mayor's discretionary power in prohibiting discussion of this subject.

4. Concerning Boston Common, the requirements for permits should be abolished. Meetings there should be as free as they are in Hyde Park, London, or in the streets of New York and many other cities. No permits are required. Notice is merely given the police so that traffic may be handled. Speakers who break the laws are subject to prosecution. No other control is needed. If space needs to be regulated or meetings protected, a notice to the police of the time of meeting should result in designating the place and giving needed police protection.

5. Last, but not least, of course the old blasphemy act, under which three ridiculous prosecutions have been brought in Massachusetts, should be repealed.

To do all this requires organized effort. A committee has been organized—The Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts, with headquarters at 6 Byron St., Boston. Its sponsors appear on the back page of this pamphlet. All those who are in sympathy with its objects are urged to join.

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Boston, March 8.

## APPENDIX

The list of books below contains the majority of those that have been suppressed during the current Boston frenzy of censorship. The booksellers decline for their own tactical reasons to give out the current list vouched for by them—the list containing those which have been on ban for a time and which now have returned to grace and those which stand taboo at the moment. The list below is a fair and accurate sample of the books that have been banned during the past five years and which set the standard by which no end of similar books may be banned during the next indefinite period in Boston.

TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR
Dark Laughter	Sherwood Anderson	The Captive	Bourdett
The Wayward Man	St. John Ervine	Crazy Payments	Beverly Nichols
High Winds	Arthur Train	Young Men in Love	Michael Arlen
Blue Vagabond	Conrad Aiken	On Such a Night	Babette Deutsch
The Irishman	St. John Ervine	The Starling	Doris Leslie
What I Believe	Bertrand Russell	Pretty Creatures	William Gerhardt
Circus Parade	Jim Tully	The Madonna of the Sleeping Car	Dekobra
The American Caravan			
More Over	E. Pettit	Dream's End	Thorne Smith
Oil	Upton Sinclair	Tamok the Sculptor	Eden Phillpotts
From Man to Man	Olive Schreiner	The Plastic Age	Percy Marks
Mosquitoes	William Faulkner	The Hard Boiled Virgin	F. Newman
Pilgrims	Edith Mannin	The Rebel Bird	D. Patrick
Horizon	Robert Corse	The Butcher Shop	J. Devening
The Sorrows of Elsie	Andre Savignon	The Ancient Hunger	E. Greenberg
Nigger Heaven	Carl Van Vechten	Antennae	Herbert Footner
Power	Leon Feuchtwanger	The Marriage Bed	E. Roscoe
Twilight	Count Keyserling	The Boudle	P. Smith
Black April	Julia Peterkin	As It Was	H. L.
An American Tragedy	Theodore Dreiser	Elmer Gantry	Sinclair Lewis
The World of William Glissol			
	H. G. Wells	The Sun Also Rises	Ernest Hemingway
Wine, Women and War		Blended Kings	Kessel & Iswolsky
Manhattan Transfer	John Dos Passos	Spreed Circles	Ward
The Fruit of Eden	Gerard Little	Pilchers	I. Glenn
Count Bruen	Ben Hecht	Master of the Microbe	Service
Kink	Brook Evelyn Grainger		C. F. Hummel
Red Pavilion	John Gunther	Cleopatra's Diary	Thompson
Ariane	Claude Anet	The Allingham	May Sinclair



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## Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts

6 BYRON STREET, BOSTON

Haymarket 6063

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1930

### MOVIE CENSORSHIP

Patrons of Sunday movies in Massachusetts cities and towns who have for years enjoyed the performances all unconscious of the fact that their entertainment had been benevolently censored by the State Department of Public Safety have recently become aware that somebody must have been tinkering with the films. This realization has been coincident with the coming of the talking pictures, for some of the "talkies" are not so easily "cut" as the old silent plays. The films which operate with a "sound track" adjoining the miniature pictures are comparatively simple, for offending sections of the film can be easily removed and the audience is not likely to notice the hiatus. But the Vitaphone films, the sound device of which centres in a phonograph disc, present a more difficult problem. The usual solution is simply to turn off the sound when the censored lines are reached. It is this sudden silence, while the pictures themselves continue, which Sunday audiences have noticed.

But, aside from these purely mechanical difficulties, the development of the "talkies" provokes questions of logic and ethics. The "revised regulations governing approval of entertainments to be held on the Lord's Day," for instance, forbid dancing in any form on the stage. Yet it is perfectly legal on the screen. Actors must not appear in costume other than ordinary street dress on the stage, while any costume, as long as it decently covers the body, is permitted on the screen. The layman may ask why it is wrong for the public to see a beautifully dressed chorus prancing on the stage of a Sunday night, while it is right to see and hear a beautifully dressed chorus prancing on the screen. The censors at the State House will reply simply, and correctly: "It's the law."

The Department of Public Safety, in its own little theatre, sees and hears every picture (excepting the news reels), before it is exhibited in public. It flatly rules out a few films, as totally unfit for Sunday presentation. Others it endorses as entirely pure. Still others it permits to be shown with certain specified "cuts." These proscribed portions contain scenes in which profanity, nudity, suggestive words or acts, sacrilege, gambling, suicide, premeditated murder, use of narcotics, and similar indecent or morally questionable episodes occur. The word "damn" is considered profanity. Therefore George Arliss can conclude "The Green Goddess" with the philosophical line, "Well, she would probably have been a damn nuisance," on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. But people who see the film on Sunday will never know what the last line of the play is—that is, not unless they are so sacrilegious as to read Mr. Arliss's lips.

All censorship must necessarily in principle be a compromise between what some people consider moral and others consider immoral. In practice it is usually arbitrary, and very often it is ridiculous.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930

### THE CENSORSHIP BILL

Neither of the objections brought against the Censorship Bill by the Watch and Ward Society has substance. The Society objects to the all-important phrase "considered as a whole" and wants to have the provision for mandatory jail sentences retained. The Society objects to the phrase in question while admitting in the circular which it is distributing that the existing law is "criticized and perhaps justified" because it "requires the courts to disregard the book and to convict on a chapter, a paragraph, or even a phrase."

Precisely; that is the point of the indictment against the law as it stands. The great purpose of the advocates of the proposed legislation is to prevent the banning of a book or a pamphlet on account of a single word or sentence or paragraph or page and to compel the consideration of the context in making a judgment. The proposed modification does not eliminate the very important provision in the law as it stands about any manifest tendency to corrupt the morals of youth. It is hard to see how a better formula could be drawn than the one now offered, which has the support of a large number of the most competent and high-minded citizens of the State.

As to the mandatory sentence. The bill provides for punishment "by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000 or both." The Watch and Ward would have nothing but a mandatory jail sentence. That idea is directly at variance with the spirit and practice of the courts of the Commonwealth. The subject was debated at length when a Baumes law for Massachusetts was proposed, a law making it mandatory upon a judge to impose a life sentence after a fourth conviction. We should not withdraw from our courts the discretion they now enjoy. Our judges are of life tenure, removed from political influences, and immune from the temptation to impose sentences on any grounds save those of justice and the general welfare.

The Watch and Ward Society is a private detecting agency. It has brought ridicule and abuse on the city. It is suspected and discredited in most quarters. It is desired to mention it has been an object of criticism by even such as Dist. Atty. Bushnell, Judge Parker and former Atty. Gen. Herbert Parker. Although it includes in its membership some excellent men, unfortunately they have not the force for it. The most significant episode in the recent history of the Society was to be explained. We refer to the resignation of Dr. David D. Scannell, which preceded and was apparently not directly related to the Dunster Book Shop case. Why does the Watch and Ward Society refuse to make public his letter of resignation?

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Boston, March 8.



**For Open-Eyed Censorship**

Opponents of the bill to improve the Massachusetts book censorship express great concern over the revision of law recommended by the General Court's committee on legal affairs. The remonstrants seem to believe that five or six words of change in the existing statute will have consequences immense and devastating. Writers will have "almost complete freedom in the use of indecent language," they argue, and the literary morality of this old and well-established Commonwealth will in a twinkling be as completely overwhelmed as though the Atlantic Ocean should flood the State from Cape Cod to the Berkshire hills. The idea is conjured forth that once a jury is allowed to hear evidence concerning the general purport and total content of a protested book, the twelve good men and true will of a sudden be cut loose from all their normal sound and decent qualities of judgment, as well as their common sense, and will be left powerless to report a verdict against the offending volume.

The remonstrants' great fear seems to result, in the first instance, from a misconception of the meaning of the words, "as a whole." They contend that no book "considered as a whole" could be adjudged objectionable, "because it would be hard to prove the entire book obscene." Most certainly the words "as a whole" have no such vastly inclusive meaning as that. No prosecutor will ever be bound to show, when opposing a book, that its every line and chapter is objectionable. But after he has pointed out the passages to which he objects, defense counsel will at least be allowed—as they are not now allowed—to give the jury some general idea what the book is all about, so that they may have a normal basis for judgment.

Once such a basis is provided, the people of Massachusetts need have no doubt that their judges and juries will then proceed to apply normal and competent standards of decency in forming their judgments. The book in a recent Cambridge case which the defense admitted was "a vile product" will be just as instantaneously banned under the amended law as under the old law. It simply is not true that five or six words of change in a statute-book can sweep away the common sense and the moral standards of the law courts and the people of a well-established and self-respecting community. But it is true that the slight change proposed will bring about a change in existing rules of practice so that hereafter when a Massachusetts jury enters a verdict against any book in the future, the jury will know, with open eyes, what it is doing, and will not be acting with three-fourths of its normal sight blindfolded. The sooner such a censorship is provided, the better for the good name of Massachusetts.

**Plain Facts of the Censorship Legislation**

A furious attack may sometimes be admirable, but too often it risks fatal weakness. In the excitement of fervid battle, it tends to ignore many plain facts. It makes extreme statements unsupported by the available record. Thus, the same censorship bill passed last week by the State Senate is attacked this morning by our usually sound neighbor, The Post, as a bill "admittedly framed for the purpose of making a conviction for the sale of obscene literature as difficult as possible." Who, may we ask, makes any such admission? Are we to accept the preposterous view that the Massachusetts Library Club, one of the first and strongest sponsors of the movement for censorship reform, had this low object in mind? The charge cannot stand for one moment among any who know the librarians of Massachusetts for what they are—a group markedly conscientious, thoroughly devoted to what is good in literature and actively hostile to all that is bad.

Again, are we to assume that the 631 delegates to the January convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs who voted, after careful argument, to support the present bill, with only 79 votes opposed, gave such overwhelming endorsement to a measure "admittedly framed for the purpose of making" the sale of obscene books as easy as possible? This idea of course is also preposterous, and any suggestion that there is truth in it would amount to an unconscionable insult against the womanhood of Massachusetts.

The needless confusion of facts runs deeper still when, in the extreme attack made this morning, it is argued that the "particular book" which recently figured in the Dunster House Bookshop case "is the sort of a book that the proponents of this legislation evidently consider fit to be sold." On what possible warrant is this statement made? We know of not one voice which has been raised in this community in support of such a book as "Lady Chatterly's Lover." The method employed by the Watch and Ward Society in bringing about the sale of a copy were indeed under sharp fire. But the Superior Court judge who rebuked these methods, the district attorney who assailed them and even the defense counsel who exonerated them were all equally positive in condemning the book itself.

The plain truth is that the recent widespread movement for reform of the Massachusetts censorship law not only did not derive from even a remote disposition to approve such books as "Lady Chatterly's Lover," but came into existence before this book had ever been heard of. The book which supplies the true basis for the present reform movement is Dreiser's "An American Tragedy." When it was learned that this novel had been

banned, hundreds of sound-minded, conscientious and thinking citizens of Massachusetts for the first time found their interest engaged in the campaign for reform which previously they had ignored or made light of, despite the fact that many eminent leaders of thought throughout the United States had for some months been protesting against the prevailing narrow-mindedness of our self-appointed censors, and a great part of the country was laughing aloud at the State's backwardness in submitting to such restrictive tyranny.

But conscientious citizens in Massachusetts did not form their views merely by listening to the echoes of a nation's laughter. They sat down and read "An American Tragedy" from cover to cover. And what did they find it was? Not, to be sure, a "great masterpiece" as many enthusiastic critics have touted it. They did not find it even a very interesting or absorbing book, but rather a dreary and tedious book. Any father might be quite proud of a son or daughter who would show the intellectual persistence and force of application to read it through. But more especially might the father or mother of such a youth be sure—thoughtful Massachusetts readers found—that the son or daughter who finished the book would gain from it certain very positive moral values. In an age when jazz and glitter abound, youth would be led to see—from this literal report of an actual case in New York State—what fearful consequences follow upon weakness and levity. At a time when mediocre standards of conduct are only too readily accepted in many quarters, the reader of "An American Tragedy" is brought face to face with a realization that mediocre moral standards are extremely dangerous to those who hold them.

Yet this was a book which, under Massachusetts law as it now stands, a Massachusetts jury was allowed to judge only through the reading of a few isolated passages, without the slightest information, or even argument, regarding the trend of the book as a whole! That is the underlying wrong which has led to the present movement for reform of the censorship statute, and there is no other cause. Furious attackers may be reassured. No decent citizen in Massachusetts, and no jury of twelve good men and true in the Bay State, will ever let down the bars against obscene books in this State. But a great body of citizens does demand that when such novels as "An American Tragedy" are put under ban, those who protest against them shall be at least required to give the jury the facts about the books in question, and not merely cite a few scattered passages on a basis which, if used regarding the Bible, would certainly lead to the banning in Massachusetts even of Holy Writ.

**Filthy Books**

The Shattuck Bill Offers NO Help to the Man Who Sells Them

FIRST on the orders of the day, members of the House of Representatives tomorrow will find the Shattuck, or so-called "bad books" bill.

This is a bill which would so amend the existing statute as to make it necessary to consider book, pamphlet or ballad AS A WHOLE, before determining it to be obscene or indecent and punishing the vendor accordingly.

The measure already has been passed by the Senate, a roll call there showing 23 Senators favorable, 11 opposed.

Members of the House who wish to be fair, whose inclination is to align themselves with the liberals, and who are anything but ashamed of the stand Massachusetts has taken against the indiscriminate sale of literature of the sewage school, might safely place their trust in the eminent citizens who have urged the change.

Among the 200 petitioners were clergymen, educators, lawyers and librarians.

The name of the late Bishop Slattery headed the list. Other signers were Charles F. D. Belden, Boston's city librarian; President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke, Principal Alfred Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy, Grafton D. Cushing of the Children's Society and Ellery Sedgwick of the Atlantic Monthly.

Support like this could never have been enlisted for a movement to lower the bars to obscenity.

The House should join the Senate in passing the Shattuck amendment.

**Bushnell Predicts Book Law Will Be Liberalized**

Article Declares "Banned in Boston" Best Sales Slogan Publishers Have—Reviews Watch and Ward Activities

Robert T. Bushnell, district attorney of Middlesex, forecasts the liberalization of the book law "eventually if not this year," in a trenchantly phrased article entitled, "Banned in Boston," that appears in the North American Review for May.

Summing up some widely prevalent views that people about the country entertain of New England and Massachusetts and their blue laws, he asks somewhat satirically: "Isn't it a fact that 'Banned in Boston' is the best sales slogan for a book on which the publishers have been losing money?"

It is difficult, he observes, for many to believe that a majority of New Englanders are not descendants of Cotton Mather, praying for the damnation of the unrighteous. The article bristles with entertaining Bushnellisms.

**CENSORS DISLUCKED**

He quotes the statute, the verbiage of which he characterizes pithily as the "single passage" law. This law, he

says, contains no provision for censors, any more than the common law. "The idea of a censor," he says, "is as repugnant to the people of Massachusetts as was the stamp act of King George."

He goes on to say: "The only censors of books recognized by the laws of Massachusetts have been the juries. If a defendant does not care to have a jury, he may now waive that privilege and appoint a single judge as his censor."

"Banned in Boston" did not arise from the verdicts of juries considering the book as entities. The trouble was that the juries, representing cross-sections of the public, seldom had anything to do with the cases. Most of the banned books were outlawed by an informal system of censorship, entirely foreign to the law."

This system he described as "devised in the city of Boston, whereby a representative of the prosecutor's office, the police commissioner and an organization with the benevolent title of 'The

**BOOKS WORTH BUYING**

Congress now has the opportunity to buy for the nation an unusual, marvelous set of books. The price seems high, \$1,500,000, but the bargain is there, nevertheless, because of the value of the goods. At the top of the list is a copy of the most valuable of all printed books, a Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum. Of this work there are three copies in existence, one in the British Museum, one in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and the one in the collection of Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr of Berlin now offered the United States for the Library of Congress. This copy is perfect and it is unique, as containing three volumes instead of two as in the Paris and London copies. Its authenticity is beyond question. It has had three owners, Johann Fust, the partner of Gutenberg; the Benedictine monks, first in Paris, then in the Black Forest whence they fled in the time of the Napoleonic wars to a monastery in Carinthia; and finally Dr. Vollbehr. Such men as A. Edward Newton, the collector, and Dr. Rosenbach, the dealer, say that a million would be a reasonable price for it. Even the Gutenberg on paper in the Yale Library cost Mr. Harkness \$123,000.

There are 3000 books in all in the collection. All are incunabula, "cradle books," so called because they belong to the era of the beginning of printing and bear dates earlier than 1500. There are 200 volumes which are unique in the literal sense of the term; 100 were printed between 1455 and 1470; 300 are early classics; 20 are concerned with the great feat of Columbus; there are 100 works in Italian, 52 in German dialects, 48 in Spanish, 17 in French, 10 in Hebrew, eight in English. All the famous early printers are represented and many of the early centres of learning. The collection is described as a cross section of the thought and culture of the people of the fifteenth century, the era of the invention of printing, the revival of learning, the Reformation, the discovery of America, one of the great expansion periods of the world's history. Small wonder that historians, librarians, scholars in general, are intensely interested in this proposal that the United States acquire for the Library of Congress this wonderful collection. Such an opportunity is not likely to occur again. It would make our national library, already one of the largest in the world, one of the most distinguished as well. The Gutenberg Bible alone is enough to set a great library up in business.

It is proposed to name this collection for Dr. Herbert Putnam, the present librarian of Congress, who for five years was the Boston librarian. In his comprehensive statement in advocacy of its purchase, Representative Collins of Mississippi recalled the instances in which opportunities for the acquisition of valuable books for the nation have been allowed to escape, among them the failure years ago to purchase Washington's Library, a collection which "finally was bought by 70 patriotic citizens of Boston, Cambridge and Salem for the Boston Athenaeum." Here is a chance to place the Congressional Library at a single stroke on a plane of parity at least with its only rivals in the world. We should make the most of it. As Elihu Root has said: "The possession of such a collection would give distinction to our library and it ought not to be treated as a second-class institution."



## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1930

### "BANNED IN BOSTON"

Robert T. Bushnell, the district attorney who made some pointed and well-remembered remarks about the Watch and Ward Society at the trial of the Dunster Book Shop case, states his views on censorship in general and the Watch and Ward in particular in the current issue of the North American Review. He holds that New England is not nearly so bad as it is painted, that we have a cosmopolitan population who constitute one of the most tolerant communities in the country. The "idea of a censor is as repugnant to the people of Massachusetts as was the stamp tax of King George," but we are determined and have been for three hundred years "to prevent the corruption of youth by pornographic literature."

How shall it be done? To that question the district attorney devotes the major portion of his article. He goes back to the common law and traces the origin of the present Massachusetts statute. He shows that there is no provision in the common law or in the statute for censors, that our only censor is the jury, unless a defendant prefers to waive the jury and accept the judge. He shows how the former "Gentlemen's Agreement" came into existence, so that banned books were outlawed by an informal system of censorship entirely foreign to the law. Booksellers could not afford to go to trial when passages standing alone in a book would oblige the judge to instruct a jury to convict. So questionable books were submitted to representatives of the district attorney, the police commissioner and the Watch and Ward, and the booksellers accepted their opinions. The committee had no power to ban, and this small group of individuals only had the authority of private arrangement and usage.

Having outlined the recent Dunster Book Shop case, the district attorney has his say about the Watch and Ward. The directors "for the most part have been genuinely sincere men with little practical experience. . . . Many have been high-minded clergymen, possessed of knowledge of criminal investigation as naive as that of a child of four." For secretary the directors "have selected clergymen whose success in their calling has been at least open to question." The directors "have had little or nothing to do with the actual work of the society. One of them . . . did not even know he was a director." The results were "such as might have been expected from such a system."

One good thing is going to come out of the Dunster case. Mr. Bushnell expects the present single-passage law to be liberalized. The indirect effect of the case was to marshal public attention upon the whole subject of pernicious literature. The "inevitable consequence" must be to allow a book "to be considered as a whole in criminal prosecutions." Mr. Bushnell does not allude to the change lately made in the law, but he says that, irrespective of what action may be taken at once, "the law of Massachusetts eventually will be brought into accord with common sense, for the simple reason that a majority of the people of Massachusetts believe in common sense."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930

### CHICAGO PITIES BOSTON

Now that a drive on books has failed in Chicago because the Illinois Vigilance Association resorted to "entrapment" methods, the Chicago Tribune moralizes on the low estate of Boston. We are "provincial." We have laid a blight of ignorance and censorship on cultural life and literary production. We are in the clutch of despotism and inquisitions. We are "intellectually dead." We are culturally "stagnant and uninspiring." "There is no hope in Boston." It is good to know that Chicago journalists, in the intervals of hopping out of the way of Chicago pineapples and evading the gunmen, are so solicitous of our welfare.

It all has a familiar sound. Our critics seem to love to compare the Bostons of the past and the present, strongly emphasizing the finest features of the older city and the least creditable aspects and untypical of the present. Actually, a ridiculously small number of unrepresentative citizens has been able heretofore to have its way in the supervision of literature.

Whatever the outcome of the Dunster Book Shop case and the report which a well known Boston lawyer is to make on the activities of the Watch and Ward Society, the situation here now is more satisfactory than for many years. Thanks to a candid judge, a bold district attorney and a former attorney-general to whom increasing honors come with the years, the professional snoopers have begun to learn something and to remain quiet. The censorship law passed by the Legislature is a great improvement on what we have had heretofore. And as a matter of fact, the application of literary censorship has not kept the censored books from the people. Cambridge sells them and they may be brought in by mail. The censorship movement was silly and harmful, but it did not seriously affect that Boston culture which our friends of the West seem to value so highly.

"Chicago has its faults," says our contemporary, "but lives eagerly and with a liberal hope." As we read of the activities of the aspiring gangsters and racketeers of the Windy city, we wonder whether hope is not a misprint for "hop."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930

### Must Serve Term



JAMES A. DELACEY

### TO SERVE TERM FOR BOOK SALE

Supreme Court Upholds  
Verdict Against Dunster  
Shop Manager

PUBLISHER MUST  
PAY FINE OF \$300

The famed Dunster Book Shop case was closed yesterday with a decision by the full bench of the supreme court sustaining the verdict of Judge Foedick that James A. Delacey, manager of the store, was guilty of selling "a book containing obscene, indecent, or impure language and tending to corrupt the morals of youth." The court overruled Delacey's exceptions and ordered the fine of \$300 be paid, and the sentence of one month in the house of correction be served.

Co-incident was the decision of the bench overruling the exceptions taken by Donald S. Friede, New York publisher, to the verdict of Judge Hays that Friede was guilty of the same offense in selling a copy of "An American Tragedy" to Lt. Hines of the Boston police. Friede must pay a fine of \$300.

**"ENTRAPPED" HE CLAIMED**  
Delacey contended he was entitled to a verdict of not guilty because, he claimed, he was entrapped by an agent of the Watch and Ward Society. Throughout the trial, the book, "Lady Chatterley's Lover," was referred to as "the book in question."

The opinion of the full bench, written by Judge Pierce, says in part: "The conclusion we have reached upon a full reading of the book is in accordance with that of the trial judge, which he formulates as follows: 'The book read as a whole, having regard to its significance as an entity, not merely parts of it viewed separately, is obscene, indecent and impure, and manifestly tends to corrupt the morals of youth.'"

Friede's appeal on exceptions was on the ground of the refusal of Judge Hays to allow the contents of the two volumes of the work read to the jury, instead of certain passages.

This decision, written by Judge Pierce, says in part:

The commonwealth offered in evidence passages from the books, which were read to the jury. A careful reading of this compact book of more than 800 pages, which is a part of the record, affords a demonstration that it would have been impracticable to have tried the case had the defendant been permitted to read this long novel to the jury, and makes evident that even assuming great literary excellence, artistic work and an compelling moral lesson in the story, there is nothing essential to the history of the life of its principal character that would be lost if these passages were omitted which the jury found were obscene, indecent, and manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth.

It is evident the court in the exercise of its discretion, had the authority to exclude the oral evidence of the theme of the story contained in "An American Tragedy." The seller of the book which contains passages offensive to the statute has no right to assume that children to whom the book might come would not read the obnoxious passages, or if they should read them would continue to read on until the evil effects of the obscene passages were weakened or dissipated with the tragic denouement of the tale.

Delacey was found guilty of selling a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" to a Watch and Ward agent, on Nov. 24, by Judge Stone in Cambridge court. The justice at that time denounced men who sold such literature as "in the same class as men who prostitute women." He termed the "book in question" the vilest he had seen in his 25 years on the bench. The trial of the case was notable for the short shrift and verbal lashings given the Watch and Ward by the prosecuting attorney, Robert T. Bushnell.

The sale of "An American Tragedy" was made by Friede in a test case of the Boston book ban on April 16, 1927. He was convicted by a jury in Suffolk superior court two years later and fined \$300. Judge Hays refused to grant the prosecution's plea for a jail sentence. Clarence Darrow, noted criminal lawyer, pleaded portions of the case and Friede appealed the fine.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930

### The Book Cases

One thing stands out clearly in the Supreme Court's decision of the "An American Tragedy" case and that is that it was a wise move on the part of those opposed to censorship to make their recent fight before the Legislature on the grounds that it is impossible to judge a book by isolated parts. For Judge Pierce's decision reveals that, although only certain passages were offered in evidence, the Supreme Court, in order to reach a finding upholding the trial judge, was forced to "a careful reading of this compact book of more than 800 pages, which was a part of the record" but which the jury never saw and which the Supreme Court now finds would have been "impracticable" for the jury to have seen. Again in the Dunster House case the Supreme Court reaches its conclusions "upon a full reading of the book." If the supreme tribunal must read the entire book to come to its decisions, why should not the jury and the trial judge be so required? Undoubtedly the amended law passed this year, which forbids the sale of any book "which is obscene, etc.," will necessitate such a decision when it is tested before the high court. Both of the defendants in these cases were found guilty under a law now no longer on the statute books.

It is evident that the belief of the public is that a book should be judged as a whole and not by isolated parts, else the present amendment would not have been passed. Because of this and because of the fact that public opinion has endorsed the condemnation of the methods of prosecution as publicly made by the trial judge, the district attorney, and the attorney for the defense, would it not be the wise and generous thing for Governor Allen to exercise his executive powers and grant clemency to James A. Delacey, who is faced with the odium of a term in jail? We hold no brief for the book, which was admittedly obscene even before so found by the court, but a high sense of justice would seem to admit that Mr. Delacey should not go to jail.



## Watch and Ward Methods Upheld by Supreme Court

Finds No Evidence of Entrapment and Reaffirms Sentence of Delacey, Dunster House Proprietor—Society Issues Proctor Report—"American Tragedy" Found Obscene

THE long awaited statement of defense of its methods in the Dunster House Book case came today from the Watch and Ward Society, closely on the heels of the decision of the Supreme Court reaffirming the sentence and fine which James A. Delacey, proprietor of the bookshop, received for selling a copy of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" to an agent of the society. The report was prepared by Thomas W. Proctor, as paid counsel for the society. In this report strong defense is made of the society's method, based upon the decision of the Supreme Court, in which denial that Delacey was entrapped by agents of the society is made. The Watch and Ward, in its statement, says that the unanimous decision of the court, "effectively disposes of the widespread criticism directed against the methods of the Watch and Ward in procuring evidence upon which Mr. Delacey was convicted."

Not only did the Supreme Court find Delacey guilty, but it also found that Donald S. Friede of New York, who sold a copy of "An American Tragedy" to Lieutenant Hines of the Boston police, was guilty of selling an obscene book. Friede had appealed the finding of Judge Hayes in Superior Court. He was fined \$100 for his offense. Delacey was fined \$500 and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

**Watch and Ward Statement**  
The statement of the Watch and Ward Society in defense of its actions in prosecuting Delacey follows in full:  
"In its decision the facts in the case so far as they affect the society are stated by the court in the following language:  
"An investigator for the Watch and Ward Society, a private association, on Oct. 29 went to the book shop of this defendant, its manager, to ascertain if a copy or copies of the book in question were there kept for sale and, if such were the fact, to procure a copy for the purpose of prosecution. He was told by the clerk who waited upon him that the book which he described was not carried in stock; that they did not consider it advisable to carry it in stock, but that, if he wanted it, they would try to get it if he would give an order and that the price would be \$15. The next day the investigator returned to the shop and told the clerk he would be willing to order the book; he there saw the defendant who said to the clerk, 'Take his name and address and we will try to get it for him.' He gave as his name his first and middle names. He did not give his full name because he didn't want them to know or tie him up with the Watch and Ward Society. He concealed his connection with the society so that the clerk and the manager would go through with the sale."

**Defendant Not an Agent**  
"The talk of the investigator at the first interview with the clerk was to the effect that he was interested in books—he intended to intimate that he was a book buyer and was in that store as an ordinary person really interested in books. He was in fact interested in prohibited literature with an intent to find out whether the clerk and the manager would sell him the prohibited book.  
"Later in the same month the investigator learned by telephone from the manager that he had received the book and on Oct. 30, 1929, the book was delivered to him by the clerk on the payment of \$15. It is the contention of the defendant that on the facts disclosed in the bill of exceptions there was no sale of the book; that is, that the defendant acted as an agent in procuring

it for the investigator. This contention does not merit serious consideration. The contentions upon which the defendant most earnestly relies are found in his requests for rulings numbered 1A and 2A. These requests sought a ruling that the defendant is not guilty because he was entrapped by the agents of the Watch and Ward Society. After citing authorities relied upon by the defendant the court proceeds:

**Desired Gain; Not Entrapped**  
"Assuming that the doctrine of entrapment, as above stated, is not limited to cases where the entrapment is done or procured to be done by public officers, we feel that the facts in this case do not show that the defendant, within the principle decided, was not one who prior to the defense charged had never conceived any intention of committing the offense prosecuted or any such offense in violation of G. L., ch. 272, sec. 28. Indeed the evidence of the defendant himself that he had procured and sold on five different occasions to five different individuals a copy of the book in question warranted the trial judge in finding that the defendant had the intention to do what he did do without the allurements of any thing beyond the desire of gain from the sale of the book in question and other sale of the book that he was not entrapped to books and that he was not entrapped to sell this book by any decoys or false allurements of the agent of the Watch and Ward Society.  
"At the trial of this case in the Superior Court, the issue of paramount importance was not the guilt or innocence of the principal defendant but the propriety of the activities of the Watch and Ward Society in procuring evidence in such cases. The defendant was denounced not only by eminent counsel for the defense but by the district attorney himself. Although the issue of entrapment was the only issue in the case as argued before the Supreme Court, it is of significance that it was not mentioned in the printed brief of the district attorney and that the case was not argued orally by the district attorney.

**Society Claims Vindication**  
"The Watch and Ward Society has had no way to protect itself against these attacks. It could not be represented by counsel in the Superior or in the Supreme Court because it was not a party to the case. On advice of counsel, its directors have refrained from public comment on the evidence so long as the case was pending in the courts.  
"Its vindication by the Supreme Court is therefore a matter of gratification to its directors.

"This decision confirms the opinion submitted to the directors by Thomas W. Proctor, Esquire, who was employed to examine the record and all available evidence for the purpose of making an impartial fact finding report to the directors on all aspects of the case affecting the society and its directors. Mr. Proctor was instructed to examine all evidence available from every source touching on all of the activities of the society and of its agents in connection with this case. His attention was especially called to persons that the book in question had been planted in the Dunster Book Shop, directly or indirectly, by employees of the society prior to its purchase by agents of the society. The instructions closed with the statement that 'the directors do not want a whitewashing report from you. They want the actual facts and all the facts as you find them.'

**Praises Proctor's Report**  
"The society considers itself fortunate to have secured the services of Mr.

Proctor. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the bar. He is a past president of both the Boston and Massachusetts Bar Associations. He is chairman of the committee of the Boston Bar Association appointed to assist the attorney general in the Garrett inquiry. Mr. Proctor's long professional experience is believed to have especially qualified him for this inquiry. During the years of his earlier practice he was an assistant counsel of the city of Boston. As a successful trial attorney with long experience, he is believed to have exceptional qualifications for analyzing evidence and passing on the credibility of witnesses.  
"Mr. Proctor's report was submitted in writing March 24. It was considered and accepted by the directors at a special meeting held March 31, and is now made public in accordance with previous announcement."

### Statement of Counsel for Watch and Ward

The report of Thomas W. Proctor, who was retained by the Watch and Ward Society to study the facts in the so-called Dunster Book Shop case, is as follows:  
"I was asked some time ago to examine the facts in the recent case tried in the Superior Court in Cambridge for the violation by the defendants of General Laws, Chapter 272, Section 28, and to make a report to you concerning such facts."

"Preliminary to such statement of facts it would seem under the circumstances to be not unimportant to state certain settled principles of the law of Massachusetts bearing upon the subject.  
"In the first place it has long been the law of Massachusetts, speaking generally, that any person whatever (at least competent to be a witness) is a potential complainant in a criminal case. That is, any such person may lodge a complaint in the proper court against any other person, that the latter has committed an offense against the law. There has never been any requirement that a complainant must be a peace officer or policeman.  
"It has also been the law for seventy-five years, as the reported cases uniformly show, that a person may apply to another to break the law, for the sole purpose of making complaint against no intention at the least to bear in mind the name of the witness for the prosecution, if by any chance the book afterward should be offered to the defendants, there was no occasion whatever to take his name and address. That is, what would have been done if the intention was to fill the order, as the witness for the prosecution claimed, was done. Then both the clerk and the principal defendant testify to the actual sale.  
"The examination of the principal defendant on this point by the District Attorney was:

Q.—After all, you did at least through your clerk sell this book to the witness for the prosecution, did you not?  
A.—Do you call that a sale?  
Q.—Just let's trace it down. He gave you \$15?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—Previous to that the book was yours, wasn't it?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—You handed the book to him?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—In exchange for his \$15 he got the book?  
A.—Yes.  
Q.—And he walked out with it?  
A.—Yes.  
"The clerk testified: 'Around the first of November I was in the office working at the time and I heard some one come in and it was the witness for the prosecution. He was alone. I greeted him and asked him if I could help him and he said yes, that he had come for the book in question. I said, 'I told you that we didn't have the book,' and he said, 'Yes, but I have been talking to the principal defendant and he has gotten a copy of the book for me.' So I said, 'Just a minute' and I went into the office and I told the principal defendant that this old man was out there and seemed to think he had a copy of the book for him; and the principal defendant says 'I have,' and got out of the chair and took the book from a drawer or a shelf in the office. I don't know where, and walked out and handed it to the witness for the prosecution and then he went into the other room. (The witness for the prosecution) was looking through the book in question

and he asked me if I had read it, and I told him 'No' and after glancing through it he said it was the book he wanted. So I asked him if I could wrap it up for him and he said 'Yes,' so he handed me the book and \$15 and I went in the office and he followed me into the office, and while I was wrapping it up he asked me if he could have a receipt for it and I couldn't give him a receipt for it and we didn't give a receipt for cash sales; so he didn't press the matter any further, but just thanked me and walked out with the package."

"In August, 1929, as he said, he had procured for persons who had asked him to do so, five copies of the book in question which were shipped to him C. O. D. paying for the five the sum of \$25. He was then familiar, he said, with the reviews of the book, so that he knew the substance of it. He testified that he could not defend the stuff within the covers of the book. He said, he said, these five copies to five different persons for \$15 apiece, making a profit of \$10 on each book. This amount of profit, he said, he did not make on ordinary books.

"About October 11, 1929, the secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society received a communication from the secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, to the effect that the principal defendant's book shop had bought five copies of the book in question. The secretary consulted with the directors and was instructed to have an investigation made. He also consulted counsel on the subject. Consequently on October 15, 1929, agents of the society proceeded to the store of the principal defendant. A sale of the book in question was made to the witness for the prosecution for \$15 on Oct. 30, 1929.  
"In considering this part of the matter there are two questions. The first is whether an offense was committed. All three, the witness for the prosecution, the clerk and the principal defendant agree that the principal defendant said, 'Take his name and address.' The witness for the prosecution said, the principal defendant added, 'We will try and get it for him.' This is denied by the other two.  
"It is clear, however, that if there were on the part of the defendants no intention to try to procure the book, or no intention at the least to bear in mind the name of the witness for the prosecution, if by any chance the book afterward should be offered to the defendants, there was no occasion whatever to take his name and address. That is, what would have been done if the intention was to fill the order, as the witness for the prosecution claimed, was done. Then both the clerk and the principal defendant testify to the actual sale.  
"The examination of the principal defendant on this point by the District Attorney was:

Q.—After all, you did at least through your clerk sell this book to the witness for the prosecution, did you not?  
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Q.—And he walked out with it?  
A.—Yes.  
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### Nature of Book Admitted

"The character of the book—that was the subject of the inquiry—was conceded on all hands plainly to be within the prohibition of the statute against the sale of obscene publication.  
"The principal defendant as appeared from his testimony was a man of over forty years of age; he had been from 1915 to 1920 assistant manager of a book store in another State and the manager of the same store from 1920 to July, 1927, when he came to Cambridge and undertook the management of a book store in that place, where he had remained, dealing, as he testified, with the faculty, with book collectors and other literary persons.

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1930

### THE WATCH AND WARD

In following the recommendation of Dist. Atty. Bushnell and revoking the sentence imposed on James A. DeLacey, Judge James H. Sisk of the superior court had a sympathetic, although invisible, brother on the bench. Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of the superior court, who had already reduced the sentence passed in a lower court, authorized the district attorney to quote him to Judge Sisk as favoring the revocation. So, we have a district attorney and two superior court judges participating in a decision which fair men will read with the greatest satisfaction. Mr. DeLacey will pay a fine, as he should. He will stay out of jail, as he should.

This is the conclusion of a case which may well be the ultimate undoing of the Watch and Ward Society, a development which would not send decent men into mourning. The tactics employed in the Dunster book shop case are typical of those used in other instances—tactics which right-minded men condemn instinctively. Once again it may be suggested that, as the Watch and Ward Society has made public Thomas W. Proctor's report, the public should now be favored by the society with the letter of resignation of Dr. David D. Scannell. As an active director of the society, he had full opportunity to see the work of its agents at first hand. Why did he resign? Why is his letter withheld?

Mr. Bushnell has done the public a real service. He has lived up to the highest ideals of a district attorney, which prescribe that his first obligation is not to obtain convictions indiscriminately but to have justice dispensed evenly. The public is fortunate in having such citizens as he, Judges Fosdick and Sisk, and ex-Atty-Gen. Parker, who defended Mr. DeLacey. Here we have prosecution, administration of justice, and private performance of duty at their very best.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

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## DE LACEY JAIL TERM REVOKED; BUSHNELL FLAYS WATCH, WARD

Declares Statement on High Court Decision 'Brazen Effrontery'

BOOK SHOP MANAGER TRAPPED INTO SALE

'Not Criminal in Usual Sense'—Released on Payment of Fine

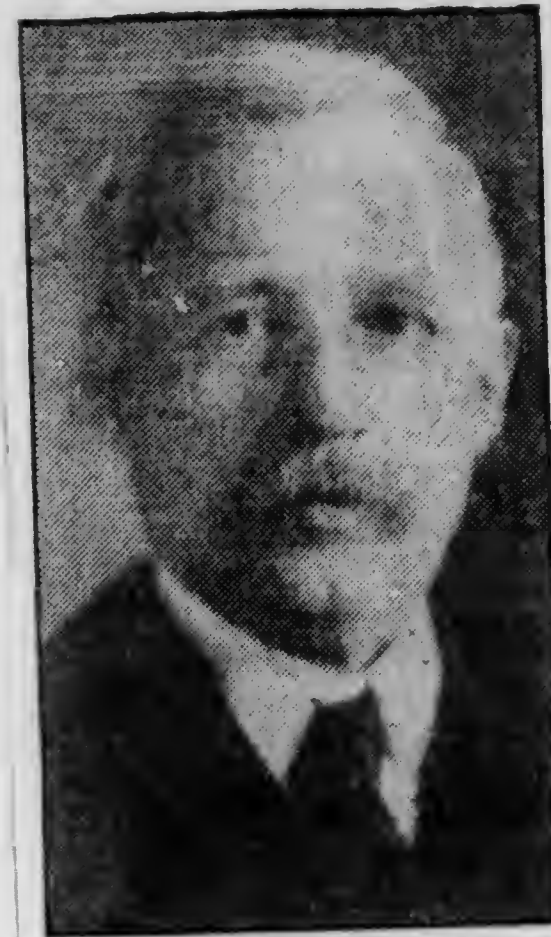
Again denouncing the Watch and Ward Society, this time for what he termed its "brazen effrontery," Dist. Atty. Bushnell of Middlesex county yesterday afternoon in superior criminal court at East Cambridge, brought about revocation of the jail sentence imposed on James A. DeLacey last winter in the noted Dunster House book shop case. Sitting quietly within the bar enclosure, former Atty-Gen. Herbert

Parker, of counsel for DeLacey, listened to Mr. Bushnell with keen attention. Later he said that he considered the district attorney's stand in the matter one of the most courageous and honest ever taken by a prosecuting officer in Massachusetts. Referring to the Watch and Ward Society, Mr. Parker said: "I never considered it as anything except something to kick out of the road as one is going by."

The proceedings required barely five minutes, and no one in the courtroom except counsel had the slightest inkling as to what was coming. DeLacey, manager of Dunster House book shop in Cambridge, which has a large patronage among Harvard faculty and students, was tried before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick last December for selling a copy of an obscene book, "Lady Chatterley's Lover." He was found guilty and sentenced to one month in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$500.

**SOCIETY DENOUNCED**  
In imposing sentence, however, Judge Fosdick took occasion to condemn the

### Frees DeLacey



JUDGE JAMES H. SISK

methods employed by the Watch and Ward Society in bringing about DeLacey's predicament. "I do think," said Judge Fosdick at the time, "that the way in which the defendant was induced to sell the book calls for every part of the condemnation that has been placed on it by counsel for either side."

Mr. Bushnell, in prosecuting the case, declared: "The more I consider this case, the more I feel that it is an excellent illustration, the best I have seen, of the futility of the existence of private snooping societies." The district attorney added that if the society ever came into Middlesex county again with such tactics, he would proceed against it for criminal conspiracy.

Counsel for DeLacey carried the case to the supreme court, which recently overruled the appeal taken. This decision left DeLacey facing a month in jail, as well as the fine, and the case came before Judge James H. Sisk yesterday afternoon for disposition. Present with Mr. Parker as counsel for DeLacey was Richard C. Everts, while Mr. Bushnell appeared for the state. DeLacey and his wife were seated on one of the spectators' benches in the big room, which was packed at the time by a sea of the arraignment of many defendants recently indicted.

**BRAZEN EFFRONTERY**  
When his case was called DeLacey stepped forward, and Dist. Atty. Bushnell addressed the court, saying:

This defendant was sentenced on Dec. 20, 1929, execution being stayed pending the exceptions before the supreme court. The exceptions were overruled on May 26, 1930. The case was on for disposition Monday, June 2, and continued to today at the request of and for the convenience of counsel for the defendant.

The decision of the supreme court

Every lawyer familiar with the facts and issues involved knew that the exceptions would be overruled, because it was admitted that this defendant did sell an obscene book. The able attorney for the defendant had but a forlorn hope if there was any validity to the exceptions to Judge Fosdick's ruling.

When the supreme court decision came down, the Watch and Ward Society issued a statement proclaiming that the opinion vindicated their solicitation to this young man to commit a crime. This is the most brazen piece of effrontery that has yet appeared in these proceedings. Every lawyer and most laymen know that the supreme court decides legal issues and was not at all concerned with the Watch and Ward Society. Yet these people have not had the decency, the manliness or the courage to come forward and acknowledge that they made a mistake. If they had done this, those members of the public who are just as much interested in keeping pornographic literature out of the hands of their children as are any members of the Watch and Ward, might well have taken a more charitable view toward this organization.

### FELL INTO TRAP

The question before us, however, is whether the public interest requires a jail sentence. I feel that it does not and have so felt from the start. Legally, this defendant stands on no different footing than any other first offender.

If this defendant had been found guilty of selling the book in question to young people or to a youthful person, I should unhesitatingly recommend a jail sentence. There is not the slightest evidence of this, however, and the facts are quite the contrary. He was managing a reputable bookshop, with a legitimate trade, patronized by members of a college faculty.

The Watch and Ward Society purposely sent a mature man to procure the sale. This proved that they knew the defendant would not sell to a youthful customer.

We have been impressed by the defendant's conduct since the trial. If he had been the type who needed imprisonment as correctional treatment, he would have made a martyr out of himself. He has had plenty of opportunities. He has steadfastly rejected the attempts of others to project himself into the limelight. Instead, he has maintained a dignified demeanor and has gone quietly about his work.

The defendant did sell this book after repeated solicitations by the Watch and Ward Society. He made a mistake, but he is not a criminal in the usual sense of the word. He is entirely without any previous contact with the courts. There is not the slightest ground for believing that he will offend again.

Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, the manner in which the defendant was pursued by the Watch and Ward until he had committed this crime and his previous good record, I feel that the ends of justice do not require the imposition of a jail sentence. I therefore recommend that that portion of the sentence calling for confinement in the house of correction be remitted.

I would have hesitated taking this action lest it be construed as an implied criticism of one of the finest judges in Massachusetts. Yesterday, however, I talked with Judge Fosdick and I am authorized by him to state to your honor that such a disposition meets with his full approval.

Without comment Judge Sisk immediately accepted the recommendation made by Mr. Bushnell. DeLacey was released on payment of the fine, and the last chapter of the Dunster House book case had been recorded.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930

### OUR MAIL BAG

ANSWER TO MR. ROTHWELL  
To the Editor of The Herald:

Certain rhetorical questions in Mr. Bernard Rothwell's letter dated July 9 challenge analysis, and certain implications therein should be immediately refuted in the interest of truth. For although the case of the Commonwealth vs. De Lacey of the Dunster House bookshop is now a cause *jure*, unfortunately the case of the People vs. the Watch and Ward Society is not.

Mr. Rothwell asks: "Did the district attorney not know that the defendant before Judge Stone denied under oath ever having sold a copy of the unspeakably obscene book complained of?" Mr. Bushnell did not know this, nor does Mr. Rothwell, nor does anybody else. Mr. De Lacey made no such denial.

Mr. Rothwell asks, concerning five copies sold by Mr. De Lacey: "Did the district attorney not know that the defendant paid \$5 for each one of these five copies and sold them to five different persons at \$15 apiece?" Mr. Bushnell did know this admitted fact and specifically referred to it in his closing address to Judge Sisk.

Mr. Bushnell also knew that of the five copies three were sold to officers of instruction in Harvard University, one to a respected member of the Massachusetts bar and one to a collector of first editions of D. H. Lawrence. Mr. Bushnell knew, in other words, that all were sold to mature and responsible persons, and not for the "corruption of youth" within the meaning of the statute. Mr. Bushnell was also at pains to assure himself, by means of personal letters from each purchaser to Mr. De Lacey's counsel, that each copy was still in the possession of its purchaser and had not been passed on for general circulation.

Mr. Bushnell, in short, as prosecuting attorney went to far more pains to get at the "watchdog" of the case than did the complainant. The Watch and Ward Society, and very obviously, the more it unfolded itself, the greater became its disgust, not with the defendant, but with the complainant.

Mr. Rothwell, referring to the testimony as to the sale of a final copy to the elderly agent provocateur of the Watch and Ward Society, asks: "Did the district attorney believe that surprising tale or expect that it would be believed by the public?" Obviously Mr. Bushnell did believe it. Mr. Rothwell has, apparently, no better case for the defense or his society than to try to make Mr. De Lacey out a liar. Mr. Bushnell had every opportunity during the two trials to judge whether or not Mr. De Lacey's testimony was credible. So had Judge Fosdick during the second trial, who approved of the district attorney's request for a remission of the jail sentence. And it is incredible that Judge Sisk would have decided as he did had there been the slightest evidence of perjury. It remains for a director of the Watch and Ward Society, after the case has been judged, to throw out such an implication.

A defence of the society in terms like these can only add to the disgust its methods have aroused in the mind of the public at large. If Mr. Rothwell will reread attentively the list published last week of the subscribers to the defence fund for Mr. De Lacey, and will realize that the subscription of each one is a protest against the methods of his society (not necessarily against its aims, he may be unwilling again to come to their defence by using the very methods which have caused that disgust.

P. de C. la Rose.  
Cambridge, June 10.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930

### NOT A VINDICATION

The Watch and Ward Society in a formal statement affirm the "gratification" of their directors in the "vindication" they now have received from the supreme judicial court in the decision handed down on Tuesday in the Dunster Book Shop case.

The decision does not "vindicate" the society. The supreme judges were not passing upon the merits or demerits or the moral implications of the methods used by the society in obtaining the sale of the book by the shop manager as a transaction on which to base his prosecution and ultimate conviction under the censorship law. The court was passing on the legal issues involved in the manager's appeal.

Neither directly nor indirectly does the court pass any such judgment or express any such opinion as may fairly be held to "vindicate" the society. Society in general abhors the methods used by this society in particular. The court had no occasion to comment upon the views expressed by some of the ablest and most high-minded of our citizens when the case was before the superior court.

The court finds that the defendant, the Dunster Shop manager, knew the book was "not fit for publication or circulation," and that he had already sold five copies at \$15 which had cost him \$5 each before the sale was made to the Watch and Ward "investigator." The court states that on a full reading of the book the judges find it both as a whole and in certain passages "obscene, indecent, impure, and manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." The court says the manager "knew the substance of the book" and "did not consider it fit to sell," that he "knew what he was putting out and could not defend the book." Yet he sold five copies and then one more, and the sixth was his undoing.

The court then reviews the familiar story of the Watch and Ward "investigator." The manager in his appeal cited various federal cases of entrapment in an effort to show that he would not have violated the law had he not been induced to do so by the Watch and Ward "investigator." The court does not agree to this contention. It is not the case of a man who, through entrapment, commits a crime which he never had committed before. His motive in the sixth sale was "a desire for gain." He was "not induced to sell this book by any decoys or false allurements of the agent of the Watch and Ward Society." His act cannot be defended on the ground of the use of "decoys." That, stripped of legal verbiage, is the exact meaning of the portion of the decision which is cited by the Watch and Ward as a "vindication."

It is nothing of the kind. The court simply, and so clearly that the meaning of the learned judges cannot be misunderstood, holds that the defendant cannot go free on the ground that he was "entrapped" into the sale of the book. The judges express no opinions whatever as to the methods used by the society. We have a notion that their views on that matter coincide pretty completely with the public's.

We have failed to find anything new or valuable in the report which Thomas W. Proctor, a lawyer of high standing, has made to the society in accordance with its instructions to determine whether the methods of its agents in the Dunster case were "illegal, improper or unethical." Mr. Proctor says, in brief, that a private agent has the same right as a police officer to lodge a complaint and, like a policeman, may with impunity violate the law in order to obtain evidence. He then reviews the history of the case, which he investigated, but he did not talk with the defendant. Apart from his statements that the Watch and Ward agents had the legal right to act as they acted, he does not discuss the broad questions of propriety and ethics and the wisdom of having a private agency exercise police functions. There is nothing in his memorandum which would cause Judge Fosdick, Atty-Gen. Bushnell or former Atty-Gen. Parker to modify their well known opinions of the society.

The final paragraph of Mr. Proctor's findings is that he has seen nothing detrimental to the public in the society's activities in the Dunster case, and that "in view of the established facts it is obvious that this work done by the society is work that should be continued." What established facts? Mr. Proctor cites none. He has come to a general conclusion, as far as on the basis of his examination of one case. But, on the basis of facts seen and learned at first hand, Dr. David D. Scannell resigned as director in a letter which the Watch and Ward Society still refrains from making public. As between Mr. Proctor and the Watch and Ward on one hand, and Messrs. Fosdick, Bushnell, Parker and Scannell on the other, the probability is that the public prefers the views of the latter group.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1930

## "CENSORSHIP TO DATE"

To the Editor of The Herald:  
A recent Herald editorial, "Censorship to Date," which was based on an article written by us for the current issue of the Boston University Law Review, has caused some comment in the Mall Bag. In our article we contended that the changes in the statute will not alter the local censorship situation very much. We are still of that opinion.

One of the purposes of the change from a fine "and" imprisonment to a fine "or" imprisonment was to give reputable booksellers the opportunity to fight back when the sale of a worthwhile book was threatened. Many people claimed that under the old law a convicted person would have had to pay a fine and go to jail because of its mandatory provisions. We pointed out, however, that only one of the penalties was imposed, usually a fine. The prior act did not deter Mr. Mencken from fighting the Watch and Ward ban on the American Mercury in April, 1926. Nor did it frighten Upton Sinclair when "Oil" was barred. (Mr. Richard F. Fuller, in this connection, is object when he says that the clerk was found guilty by Judge Sisk. The writer of The Herald editorial was not at fault because he evidently relied on our third article for this assertion. The clerk was found guilty by Judge Sisk in the municipal court of the city of Boston. This was stated correctly in our first article "Massachusetts and Censorship," 19 B. U. L. Rev. 46. See the New York Times, June 1, 1927, p. 29, col. 3, which we referred to in a footnote; also The Boston Herald of the same date. However, this does not detract from our contention as the seller of the book did not receive both penalties.) We are unable to recall an important case in recent years where a reputable bookseller paid a fine and actually served a jail sentence.

Another reason why the change from "and" to "or" was important may be found in General Laws, Ch. 275, Sec. 11, which Martha N. Brookings evidently had in mind when she wrote her letter. This act permits the court to use discretion in all criminal cases (except one relative to pharmacists) punishable by fine and imprisonment. If the convicted person shows to the satisfaction of the judge that he has not been found guilty of a similar crime.

We differ with Mr. Fuller in his opinion on the value of the change from "containing language..." to "which is obscene." Mr. Fuller apparently overlooks the maxim of "stare decisis." If the supreme judicial court in a series of decisions decides that under the new law a book must be "considered as a whole," it cannot later interpret the same law to mean that a book may be judged by isolated passages, regardless of the prevailing opinion of the particular generation. At this point the power of the court ceases, and the duty of the Legislature begins. We merely stated that the phrase, "which is obscene," requires a test case before its exact meaning will be known.

We welcome even the slightest liberal change in the law. The members of the committee, The Herald and Transcript deserve commendation for their persistent efforts in effecting this change. But their work is not done. We are not alone in the opinion that there is much more to do. Mr. Bernard Devoto, in the September, 1930, number of The Harvard Graduates Magazine, says that "the efforts of the large committee formed to change the law under which Mr. Delaney was prosecuted came to little or nothing... Nor does the amendment change in any way the system of espionage, multiple censorship and extra legal coercion..." Mr. Morris L. Ernst, the well known New York lawyer, author and specialist on censorship, told us the same thing.

It is our opinion that the narrow standard of obscenity adopted by our court must be changed. This test goes back to a rule propounded by Lord Cockburn in a Victorian era. It starves the normal, adult reading population to prevent the possibility of corrupting one neurotic adolescent or a single depraved moron. Before the lawmakers determine the punishment of one charged with committing a crime, it seems to us that they ought to consider what constitutes a crime.

SIDNEY S. GRANT,  
S. E. ANGOFF.  
Boston, Dec. 8.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1930

## OUR MAIL BAG

### FROM WATCH AND WARD DIRECTOR

To the Editor of The Herald:

Robert T. Bushnell, district-attorney for the county of Middlesex in his conduct of the case of Commonwealth vs. De Lacey, widely known as "The Dunster Bookshop Case," has, I believe, exhibited "the insolence of office" to an extent meriting public attention. He has, in my judgment, shown throughout scant regard for the dignity of his office; the decency with which it should be conducted; fairness toward those not on trial and having no opportunity to refute in open court his vicious accusations. As to the final disposition of this case, no question arises; the court undoubtedly acted wisely in accordance with its best judgment.

While in this communication I speak for myself alone and not as a director of the Watch and Ward Society, I can state positively that from first to last the society expressed no opinion as to penalty—its directors never even discussed it. In possession of the facts as disclosed at the first trial the district-attorney declared his intention to prosecute vigorously. The society, after that first trial and conviction, had no further connection with the case.

Why at that initial stage did the district-attorney fail to unearth the "hoax" of "conspiracy"? Why did he not then indict those who later, in court, he dramatically threatened with punishment? If evidence of conspiracy existed, why did he then or why does he now hesitate to make good his threat?

When did the spectre of "entrapment" loom up? The supreme court decided there had been no entrapment.

At what stage did his righteous indignation against the complainant reach the boiling point, and the phial of his wrath explode?

How account for this remarkable right-about-face? Was it the clamor of the "intelligentsia" which forms no inconsiderable percentage of his constituency—those ardent upholders of the constitution and exponents of unrestricted "liberty," regarded as "license" by those outside the cult?

Was it an urge by that other and more numerous group which, some time ago, according to press reports, he publicly referred to as "yokels without education and spirit"?

Did the district-attorney not know that the defendant, before Judge Stone, denied under oath having ever before sold a copy of the unspeakably obscene book complained of?

Did the district-attorney not know that the defendant only admitted having sold five copies of the book within five weeks previous to the sale to the complainant, after being confronted with his own receipt to the express company for them?

Did the district-attorney not know that the defendant paid \$5 for each of these five copies and sold them to five different persons for \$15 apiece? Did the district-attorney believe that the defendant, being in touch with so profitable a base of supply, waited some time without ordering the book and then bought it for \$15 from "a young man whom he did not know" who just happened in, and later sold it to a stranger for just what it cost?

Did the district-attorney, himself, believe that surprising tale or expect that it would be believed by the "intelligentsia," the "yokels" or by the public at large?

Was the district-attorney seeking a wider stage for the display of his histrionic and vituperative capacity with its attendant publicity?

Why did the district-attorney have been as zealous in seeking to exonerate the defendant had the latter been an inconspicuous shopkeeper, remote from Harvard?

In so far as this case was concerned, Dr. Bushnell erect the flimsy structure of his first trial as it may, does not his conduct throughout this case, as revealed by the stenographic report of the trial, before Judge Fosdick, his brief and supplemental memorandum to the supreme court and his final vitriolic outburst before Judge Sisk create some doubt as to his sincerity, as well as to his conception of both the obligations and the justifiable limitations of his position? His arguments—rather his tirades—were marked by erroneous interpretation, misrepresentation, and vilification of the officers and directors of the Watch and Ward Society, men who neither covet his praise nor fear his censure.

Before charging these men with "brazen effrontery" in their interpretation of the decision of the supreme court, Mr. Bushnell would do well to read that decision more carefully. He will find then that it denies practically all of his allegations, and that if any "brazen effrontery" was shown, it was by himself and not by those whom he wantonly traduced.

The supreme court said plainly and unmistakably: That there had been no entrapment and that the defendant was not induced to sell this book by any decoys or false alluresments of the agents of the Watch and Ward Society; that the defendant had previously committed the same offence; that he knew the character of the book; that he traded it for purpose of gain.

As Dist. Atty. Bushnell apparently undertakes to interpret the decision of the supreme court of the commonwealth entirely contrary to its self-evident declaration may it not well be asked: "On what meat has this our Caesar fed that he has grown so great?"

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL.

Boston, June 9.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930

## THE WATCH AND WARD

Has the Watch and Ward Society magnanimously forgiven Judges Fosdick and Sisk of the superior court? We find no indication of them in the society's tidy little treatise of vituperation and misrepresentation regarding the Dunster House Book Shop case. The newspapers, "notably The Herald" and Daily Atty. Bushnell are assailed. There is a reference to the "sensational methods" of ex-Atty. Gen. Herbert Parker, although he is not mentioned by name. But why the discrimination in favor of the two members of the bench? Judge Fosdick had some interesting things to say about the society, and Judge Sisk revoked the sentence of Mr. De Lacey. If the pamphlet goes into a second edition, the omission should be rectified for the sake of completeness.

The "venomous" bias, prejudice, garbling, misrepresentation, absence of justice, lack of fair play, etc., of which the directors accuse the newspapers seem to have consisted of publishing facts which reflected on the organization. There was one incorrect report, however, it should be said in justice to the society. Dr. David D. Scannell did not resign because of the Dunster House Book Shop case. He withdrew, it is understood, because of other duties.

Not widely known, which made it impossible for him to retain simultaneously membership and his self-respect. Inasmuch as the society refused to make his letter public, and the resignation came at the time of the Dunster House case, the reporters inferred naturally that there was a connection. They did not realize that the Dunster House snooping was a more or less typical case of Watch and Ward procedure.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1930.

# A UNIQUE LUNCHEON CLUB IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Brought Together by Herbert Putnam, Librarian, It Has Many Famous Members in Far Places

By LYMAN BEECHER STOWE.

THE American Library Association, and various other groups, celebrated last year the thirtieth anniversary of Herbert Putnam's appointment as Librarian of Congress. In the articles and speeches made apropos of this occasion, and more particularly in a memorial book presented to him by a group of his fellow librarians, almost every phase of his work was described. No one, however, so far as I know, has done more than mention casually the unique and interesting group for which he is responsible, and that is the Round Table—his lunch table at the Library of Congress in Washington.

When Dr. Putnam was appointed Librarian by President McKinley in 1899 he found in the palatial new library building, which had then been in use only two years, a well-equipped cafeteria in which all the workers lunched except the Librarian, who was supposed to lunch in solitary grandeur in a private room set apart for him. To Dr. Putnam, with his social instincts and his active acquisitive and constructive mind, this seemed both a bore and a wasteful arrangement.

He promptly rebelled and started a luncheon table known as the Round Table, in his previously lonely upper chamber. The original members were, very naturally, certain of the leading men of the library staff; but gradually to this number were added choice spirits from among the scientists, scholars, authors and other intellectual leaders of Washington. Soon many of the most distinguished men of letters, of science, of art, of diplomacy and of statesmanship came as guests to this table, which combines to a notable extent "plain living with high thinking." And gradually many of them became entitled to the privileges of visiting it on their own initiative, and to bring guests. And when such men from abroad came to Washington they were perhaps a little surer to turn up at the Round Table than anywhere else.

### Some Distinguished Members.

Among the men who enjoyed this privilege were Thomas Nelson Page, William W. Rockhill, John W. Foster, Henry White, Edward Everett Hale, Simon Newcomb, Ambassador Bryce, Charles D. Walcott, Carroll D. Wright, Jeremiah Jenks, Maurice Francis Egan and Theodore E. Burton. Among those who still enjoy it are James Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert Lansing, Stephen Bonsal, Herbert Knox Smith, Henry S. Pritchett, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Edward Channing, Max Farrand and Norman Hapgood, together with the former Ambassador David Jayne Hill and Jules Jusserand. The latter so valued his privileges as a "member" that he was resentful when he failed to receive a bill from the cafeteria.

Others who have been guests of the Round Table include: Owen Wister, Calvin Coolidge, Count von Zeppelin, Sir Frederick Pollock, George Arliss, Augustus St. Gaudens, Susan B. Anthony, Sir William Osler, Julia Marlowe, William Howard Taft, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Ernest Thompson Seton, Frank R. Stockton, John Bigelow, Alton B. Parker, Lord Ellenborough and Lord Charnwood.

The writer became an early "member" through the accident of kinship with the presiding genius. I

happened to be present when H. G. Wells lunched there on his flying visit to America twenty-five years ago. In a subsequent book on America, in speaking of this luncheon, he said: "Here I found at last a little group of men who could talk." I remember well his own brilliant conversation on that occasion.

Some one asked him what had interested him most in America. He replied: "Your President and the great east side of New York." And of the east side he added: "The only part of your metropolis that thinks."

Of President Roosevelt he further commented: "An extraordinary case of arrested adolescence. Over 40 and at the top, and yet he keeps on thinking! We don't permit that in England!"

### A Group of Gentle "Scoffers."

During the second term of the Roosevelt Administration I went to Washington almost every month in behalf of The Outlook and when free to do so lunched at the Round Table. I became at this time a member of a little informal group of scoffers who remained behind after the others had left the room, for the shameless purpose of gossiping about the celebrated guest of the day.

Perhaps the leading spirit in this group was the late Mr. Chaplin, a well-known lawyer of Boston. He was a Yankee wit of the purest vintage. One day, as we settled down to discuss over our cigars the famous European man of letters who had been the guest of honor of the day, one of us turned to Mr. Chaplin and asked: "How do you size him up, Chaplin?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I'd say he was a feller of sufficient calibre to be principal of the high school at West Dedham, but he'd never do for Dedham Centre."

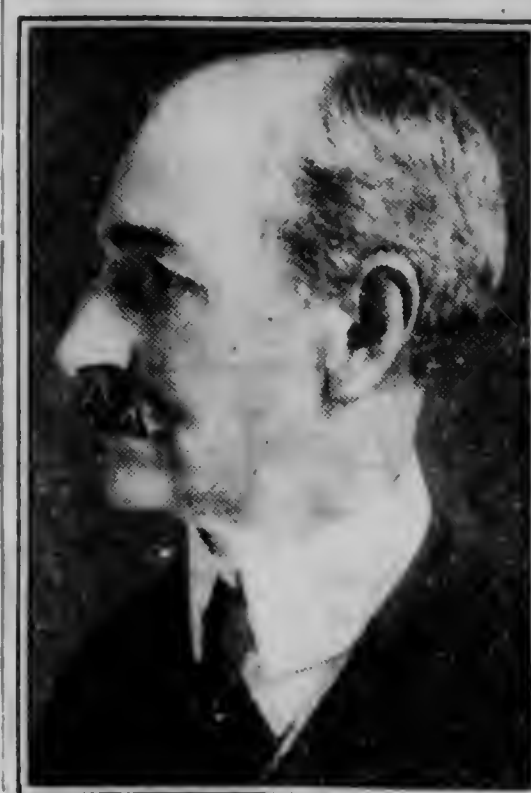
At another time I sat at the Round Table next to Dr. Andrew D. White, the former president of Cornell University and once Ambassador to Germany. In the midst of a long and absorbingly interesting reminiscence the old gentleman lit his cigar at the wrong end and then had a hard breathless struggle to keep it alight and keep on talking. While I was trying to decide whether it would be proper for so young and obscure a man as myself to point out to so old and famous a man as he the cause of his difficulty, the situation was saved by one of the gentlemen offering him one of his cigars, which he accepted, and lighted, fortunately, at the right end.

On another occasion I was present when no less than thirteen nations were represented at the Round Table. It was at that time that it first occurred to me what an advantage it must be to Dr. Putnam to have these leading citizens—"members" or guests of his Round Table—throughout the world to whom he could turn for friendly advice or assistance when he needed data, books, manuscripts or prints in their several countries.

### Many Famous Names.

In looking over the "guest books," what first impresses one among the names is the great number of diplomats; a single such volume, including Ambassadors and Ministers from practically every country of Europe, as also China and Japan. There were also foreign statesmen of eminence—Lord Grey, André Tardieu; a large representation of educators, among them presidents of American

## THE CLUB FOUNDER



Dr. Herbert Putnam

universities, including Andrew D. White, James B. Angell, J. G. Schurman; historians, including Henry Adams, James Ford Rhodes, Ferrero and Prothero; among our own statesmen and men of affairs, Horace Porter, Newton D. Baker, Henry L. Higginson, Seth Low; among men of letters, Richard Watson Gilder, James Lane Allen, Henry Watterson, Horace White; numerous artists and architects, Millet, Hopkinson Smith, Howard Pyle, Herbert Adams, Charles F. McKim and others; and among others of divers interests, Josiah Royce, Carl Lummholtz, Lyman Abbott, A. T. Mahan, Roald Amundsen, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, E. H. Sothern and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

In 1908, after his American tour, André Tardieu, the present Premier of France, thus described the Round Table in a book entitled "Notes on the United States": "... as political life brings to it [Washington] many distinguished minds, one meets in Washington interesting groups. One of the most original is the one called the Round Table. That table is set up daily at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the top floor of that admirable

palace called the Library of Congress, opposite the Capitol. The members of the group are functionaries of the Congress, men of science and letters, scientific men like Dr. Newcomb, the great astronomer, members of the institute, travelers and important heads of departments. It was there that I met Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, the very active head of the Corporations Bureau, the very one whose investigations brought upon the Standard Oil Company a \$20,000,000 fine. The guests, all remarkable or interesting men in this way or that, take pleasure in exchanging ideas, in sharing what they know. In truth they make an intellectual centre, and the hour they spend together two or three times every week is profitable to all of them."

### A Visit of Orientals.

A picturesque page of the guest books includes the autographs of Governor Tong, Prince Tsai Fu, and some of their associates of the delegation which brought to Washington the thanks of the Chinese Government for the remission of the first Boxer indemnity and, incidentally, brought as a gift to the library a copy of the great Chinese encyclopedia in more than 4,000 volumes.

One of the most interesting historical occasions at the Round Table was when Wayne MacVeagh happened to be lunching there just fifty years after he heard Abraham Lincoln deliver his address at Gettysburg. He described in detail, to those fortunate enough to be present, his recollections of that great historic occasion.

Only recently Sir Michael Sadler, the great English educator who is master of University College, Oxford, lunched there. He had a particular interest in visiting our national library because, as he explained, while he is not a member of the commission charged with the duty of expanding the Bodleian Library, he had been asked by his friends on the commission to obtain for them such pertinent information as he could in this country. This unofficial duty he took very seriously and made careful notes of many matters, from the distance between the aisles in the stacks and dimensions of the tunnel which connects the library building with the Capitol, to matters of large importance. The Round Table enabled him to obtain all his information at the same time and place under the most friendly and informal conditions. The new Bodleian Library will undoubtedly profit by this particular luncheon.

Herbert Putnam is a born host. He believes that one should not be confined to conversing with those next whom one is seated, no matter how entertaining or interesting they may be. He therefore encourages the custom of changing seats toward the close of the meal. This not only gives every one a wider range of conversational opportunity, but adds to the ease and informality of the occasion.

While the Round Table was established and is maintained for pleasure rather than utility, nevertheless its usefulness is obvious. The influence and connections of the library are world-wide and so are those of the Round Table. Should the library need information, books, documents, manuscripts or anything conceivable in any part of the world, there would probably be available a one-time guest or even "member" of the Round Table, only too anxious to use his good offices in behalf of the library.

This delightful and unpretentious table has undoubtedly played a not inconsiderable rôle in helping its host and his associates to develop the Library of Congress into not only a great national library, but an institution of culture of world-wide connections and influence.



## LIBRARY BANS PUPILS DOING CLASS WORK

Books and Reference Rooms Are for General Public and Research, Statement Says.

### DAMAGE TO VOLUMES CITED

Colleges Asked to Help Enforce New Rule—Depression Swells Number of Readers.

College and high school students are barred from doing classroom work in the reading rooms of the New York Public Library reference department and no longer will receive books for class study purposes, Harry M. Lydenberg, head of the reference department, declared yesterday. Although emphasizing that the library exists only to serve the public and that an increase in the number of readers is regarded by the staff as an advance in usefulness, Mr. Lydenberg said the reference department could not properly fulfill its main purpose unless students doing ordinary classroom work were barred.

Overcrowding and damage to irreplaceable volumes have made this newly revealed policy imperative, Mr. Lydenberg said. Accordingly, the library has recently had printed and is distributing to students a slip which reads as follows:

"The library does not provide translations, textbooks, or other works required for the preparation of classroom work. On account of increasing pressure upon its facilities and also on account of damage to its books, the library cannot undertake to provide books that should be obtained by students from the libraries of the schools and colleges they attend."

"Many other books in the library cannot be issued for general use because of their value of rarity. They are available only to readers engaged in advanced studies."

#### Hopes Colleges Will Help.

The reference department is in communication with college authorities at Hunter, New York University, City College and Columbia, and

arrangements are being made to publish the above notice and a more complete explanation of the need for the new policy in student publications. The college officials have been asked to aid in explaining the new rule and it is expected that they will cooperate, it was said.

The reference department, with more than 2,000,000 books on sixty-seven miles of shelves, occupies the major part of the Central Library building at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. There are 768 seats in its two main reading rooms and it maintains a staff geared to distribute a book every six seconds.

It is not unusual on Saturdays or holidays, Mr. Lydenberg said, to have every seat taken early in the morning and to see several hundred more persons leaning against the shelves or sitting on the floor to read. Although no accurate figures could be given, it was said that ordinarily 25 per cent and sometimes more of these readers were high school and college students engaged in classroom work.

He pointed out also that, while the library buys textbooks and modern translations of the classics, it buys only a few and is not prepared to supply large groups of students.

#### Valuable Old Books Used.

"As an example," he said, "we have no school text of Horace available, but we do have a number of Eighteenth Century editions which the student decides will do as well. He sends down a slip for one of these and we must either permit him and hundreds of others with the same purpose to use, and sometimes misuse, an irreplaceable book or else must adopt a steadfast policy of refusal. It seems to us that books for class study should be provided by the school they attend."

The move revealed yesterday is one of a number of attempts to alleviate overcrowding. For some years it has been found necessary to forbid students to bring their class books into the reference department reading rooms. This year, with idleness increasing the general use of the library reading rooms to an unprecedented degree, the new ruling is considered a necessity.

The library's books have been selected, its catalogue planned and its staff organized to make its collections readily servicable to the general reader and the specialist, Mr. Lydenberg said.

"Consequently," he continued, "undergraduate students coming to the reference department find a collection that was not selected for them, a staff that is not organized to aid them and a catalogue that is not planned for them."

He pointed out that the library as it is run at present costs \$1,500,000 a year. It could be run as a student's library for one-third of that, but would fall far short of its present efficiency.

Herald - December 6, 1930

#### MORE ON CENSORSHIP

To the Editor of The Herald: Your editorial "Censorship to Date" in The Herald for Dec. 2 is of special interest to me as a member of the committee on legal affairs, which heard the obscene book bill last winter. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the penalties and enforcement of the old law, which apparently required both fine and imprisonment.

There is another section of our general laws (my books are not at hand so that I cannot give you the exact reference), which applies to all offences which in the statute read so as to make both fine and imprisonment mandatory, and this special section says that for a first offence in any of these cases it shall be discretionary. Those instances cited in your editorial were of course first offences and only one penalty was imposed by the judge, acting under this general provision of our laws.

For this reason it was unnecessary to make any change in the obscene book law in order to take care of the transgressor caught for the first time, for he was already protected. It seemed to me 'wise to make it discretionary in all cases, as the Legislature has done, for such liberalizing of the law may prove to be a loophole for old offenders, selling indecent pictures and pamphlets to our young. People interested in books as literature sometimes forget that all forms of obscenity are included in this one law.

MARTHA N. BROOKINGS.

(16th Essex House district).

Gloucester, Dec. 3.

#### "CENSORSHIP TO DATE"

To the Editor of The Herald:

Your editorial "Censorship to Date" (Dec. 2, 1930), states that "an obscure bookseller was sent to jail for six months, without fine, for selling a copy of 'Oil,' by Upton Sinclair." This is incorrect in two places. First, he did not go to jail at all. Second, if he had, he would not have been obscure. Your reporters would have seen to that.

May I be allowed to give a different opinion than Messrs. Grant and Angoff on what the change in the law has accomplished?

Obscenity is a matter of opinion. It cannot be denied. Each generation must interpret obscenity according to the standards of that generation. It is a mistake for any generation to attempt to interpret obscenity for future generations.

The old law which said that a book was obscene if it "contained obscene language" was placed on the statute books some 70 years ago. No doubt it correctly interpreted obscenity according to the standards of that generation. But we have seen what a mess it has made for the generations which came after. It absolutely tied the hands of the supreme judicial court in the "American Tragedy" case. It was a foregone conclusion that the higher court would uphold the decision of the lower court. It could not do otherwise, for even a most liberal-minded person will admit that the "American Tragedy" did contain some obscene language, no matter how little and no matter that the book itself was a masterpiece.

Ideally the work of the supreme judicial court is to interpret the laws in accordance with the will of the people and the standards of that generation, and it will do so if the laws are worded in a way which allows the court the right to interpret. This it could not do under the old law, nor could a future supreme judicial court if the law had been changed to "considered as a whole."

Undoubtedly "considered as a whole" is the interpretation of this generation of the reading public, but it may not be the interpretation of future generations. Times, customs and standards change, and it is easily conceivable that a future generation may have standards much different than ours. Past history proves this. For purpose of argument let us assume that the standards of some future generation are the same as the generation that believed that a book was obscene if it contained obscene language. They would have as hard a time under "considered as a whole" as we have had under "containing obscene language."

The wording of the present law (a book which is obscene, etc.) does not bind the supreme judicial court either way. It will, in my opinion, allow the whole book to be considered for this generation. If the pendulum swings further than it now is, it will be under the present law, within the power of the supreme judicial court to decide that the whole book must be obscene before action can be taken against it. If the pendulum swings the other way it will be in the power of the supreme judicial court to decide that a book is obscene if it contains obscene language.

Any attempt to define the undefinable always results in disaster, and therefore, in my opinion, the Legislature was very wise in rewording the law so that it can be interpreted according to the standards of each generation. We must place our faith in something, and it seems safe to believe that the supreme judicial court will live up to the ideal of interpreting the law according to the customs, manners and standards of the generation in which they live and exert their power.

RICHARD P. FULLER.

Boston, Dec. 3.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930

### Students and the Public Library

The New York Public Library will hereafter not permit school and college students to do class-room work in the reference department of the library, nor will they be allowed to take books from the shelves for class-study purposes. The reference-librarian holds that while the library exists only to serve the public and that an increase in readers is evidence of its usefulness, "it cannot properly fulfill its main purpose unless students doing ordinary class-room work are barred."

One imperative reason for this ruling is that there is great overcrowding of the reading-room and its tables. "On Saturdays or holidays," says the librarian, "it is not unusual to have every seat taken early in the morning and to see several hundred more persons leaning against the shelves or sitting on the floor to read," and of these it is believed that about a quarter are students doing class-room work. Then, too, it is impossible to provide the number of books of the kind consulted by students for all who call for them. The library does not attempt to keep on its shelves textbooks, students' translations, "ponies" and other works of a similar character which are not literature in themselves but only guides and handbooks to literature. They should be kept in the libraries of the different schools and colleges where the students can freely consult them. The library's books have been selected, its catalogue planned and its staff organized to make its collections readily servicable to the general reader and the specialist, a catalogue that was not selected for them, a staff that is not organized to aid them and a catalogue that is not planned for them."

ferent schools and colleges where the students can freely consult them. The library's books have been selected, its catalogue planned and its staff organized to make its collections readily servicable to the general reader and the specialist, "and undergraduate students coming to the reference department find a collection of books that was not selected for them, a catalogue that was not planned for them and a staff that is not organized to aid them."

We suspect that the officers of the library will find it easier to announce such a ruling than to enforce it, for we see no reason why a student should be denied the privileges of the institution because he is a student. We doubt whether any such restriction would be contemplated in Boston. But, granting so much, it is quite proper for a public library to decline to load its shelves with school and college textbooks. If a library goes into that sort of thing at all, it must carry scores of copies of many books solely for the accommodation of students. On the other hand, there are hundreds of books not in the textbook category which students need to consult again and again—anthologies, encyclopedias, dictionaries. A public library that should refuse to permit a student access to the Groves and Ford Dictionary, which few public-school libraries have the funds to possess, would really fail in its function of a public library, "devoted to the advancement of learning."

THE recent publication of Dr. Abraham Flexner's "Universities—American, English and German" seems to have exploded an educational bomb that has set many university administrators and professors to examining the cause of the explosion. Few educators will deny the truth of many of Dr. Flexner's charges of "innovations," "loss of a sense of values," and "bargain-counter education," as applied to the correspondence and home study courses in many of our great universities. They are too true to be denied and should not be ignored.

So far, as Dr. Flexner pleads for a maintenance of high standards and relative values in a general college course, no one who is at all jealous of the future of American culture can disagree. It is undoubtedly true that in our effort "to sell education at a profit" to one hundred and twenty-two million Americans, we have, as Dr. Flexner charges, "needlessly cheapened, vulgarized and mechanized" many of our universities and colleges.

It came as a distinct surprise, however, to have the "Professorship of Books" at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, included in Dr. Flexner's condemnation. In his list of educational crimes he lists the "Professorship of Books" as "only one remove from the 'Professorship of Police Administration' at the University of Chicago. While a course in 'Police Administration' may lack somewhat in cultural value, and therefore should not be credited toward a Bachelor of Arts degree, yet I am sure that anyone who has read the recent headlines in the 'World's Greatest Newspaper,' will recognize what might rightly be called 'a crying need' for such a course conveniently offered in Chicago."

If Dr. Flexner's general charge is, as it seems to be, that our colleges and universities are conceding too much to industry, and the demands of our present-day economic life, then Emerson's suggestion that we should have a "Professorship of Books" is a most timely one. The other, by Frederick

## A Professorship of Books

A Plea for Their Place in a College Curriculum

By Edwin O. Grover

Professor of Books in Rollins College



Rollins two-year conference plan, the first hour in this course is usually devoted to collective reading and discussion. After a brief intermission the students select books from a thousand volumes in open cases about the room, and spend the second hour in individual reading. Several students have read and reported on more than one hundred books in this course in "recreational reading." None of the reading is prescribed, and reader interest is the aim sought, although an effort is naturally made to interest the students in better and more worthwhile books. Until the reading habit is well established, however, it is reader interest which decides whether a book shall be read aloud to the class. In the course of a week, the students thus get five hours of collective reading, and five hours of individual reading. One student described the course as "a painless process of cultural development that overtakes the student unaware." Courses in "recreational reading" are no longer "novelties" since a number of colleges have already introduced them solely for their cultural value.

The third course offered by the "Professor of Books" at Rollins is a course in "Literary Personalities," in which the lives of some of the great writers of English and American literature are studied to discover to what extent their personalities are revealed in their work. This course is analogous to the courses in biography offered by Dr. A. W. Vernon, Professor of Biology at Dartmouth, who also came under Dr. Flexner's condemnation.

In large universities, other courses in Books would naturally suggest themselves, courses which would help to enrich the student's mind and enable them in later life to think more interesting thoughts, in which President Dwight of Yale said lies the secret of happiness.

Surely such courses as these cannot come under Dr. Flexner's general condemnation of courses that have "needlessly cheapened, vulgarized and mechanized" many of our colleges and universities.

There are many extra-curricular activities in which a "Professor of Books" would naturally participate. Some of those at Rollins that have resulted from his work are the establishment of an undergraduate literary magazine called The Flamingo, now in its fifth volume. This bookish little magazine in brilliant orange cover reminds one of The Chap Book of blessed memory. The editors have chosen to attempt to do a little thing well, and they seem to have succeeded, for the director of the New York Public Library referred to it as "the best and most attractive undergraduate literary magazine that comes to the library."

Another enterprise fostered by him was the establishment of the first book store in town called "The Bookery—The Flamingo Bookshop," which is decorated in orange, black and white. This bookish little shop has become the downtown club and meeting place for many of the college students and has already done much to encourage reading and make the student body and the community book-minded.

Having spent many years in the publishing business in Boston, New York and Chicago, this particular "Professor of Books" naturally could not keep his fingers out of printer's ink, so he established four years ago a private press, and over the imprint of The Angel Alley Press, he has published an anthology of the work of twenty-two college students under the title, "The Rollins Book of Verse," which has been praised by competent critics as the best undergraduate book of verse yet issued in this country. Over the same imprint three Rollins undergraduates have issued tiny volumes of their own verse. Frank Doucet, who is now a senior at Rollins, published last summer through Longmans, Green & Co. a critical study called "Dipped in Sky," and Christy MacKay, who was a junior at Rollins last year, will bring out a volume of poems through Harper & Brothers next spring. The Angel Alley Press has stimulated creative work and given the students the encouragement which comes from seeing one's work in print. This private press is also used as a laboratory for the course in the "History of the Book."

It is significant that Sinclair Lewis in his recent speech of acceptance of the Nobel Prize, after criticizing the divorce of Intellectual life in America from all standards of importance, and really, placed Rollins College first among only four American colleges and universities whose faculty has shown, in his opinion, a genuine interest in encouraging creative writing among its undergraduates.

These are only a few of the extra-curricular activities which naturally come within the scope of the Rollins "Professor of Books." Two years ago he was appointed Director of the College Library, which has been completely reorganized and greatly enlarged under his direction. A modest endowment fund has been accumulated and several valuable special collections have been built up, notably the William Sloane Kennedy collection of

cause in the case of many of our great universities they have gone after the false gods of vocational courses in order to enable their graduates to make quick money with which to endow their Alma Mater? The experiment here at Rollins—of a "Professorship of Books" that is five years old can be called an experiment—is no longer a "novelty" to those who have watched its evolution. It has filled an unoccupied place in the college curriculum, and utilized material of distinct cultural value that was not included in any other course.

Three courses are now being offered by the "Professor of Books" at Rollins. Perhaps the most unique of the three is the course on "The History of the Book," which traces the evolution of the alphabet, from the picture writing of the Sumerians in Southern Babylonia, to the phonetic alphabet of the Phoenicians, and its final adoption by the Romans who gave it their name. The growth of the book itself is studied from the clay tablets of five thousand years ago to the round papyrus books of Egypt, the illuminated parchment missals of the Middle Ages, the hand-carved "Block Books" of the Netherlands, to the tragic story of John Gutenberg and his great invention of movable type. Then follows the dispersal of printing through the sacking of the city of Mayence in 1462, and a study of the work of the great printers of Italy, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, England and the United States, concluding with a study of types, papers, decorations, bindings and all that goes to make "the book beautiful."

It will be evident to anyone that such a course is rich in cultural value, correlating as it does, the social, religious, industrial, and political history of the times, and providing a sort of golden thread upon which to trace the historic facts of their courses in ancient and medieval history, as well as in their studies of religion, sociology and literature.

A knowledge of the romance that has surrounded the evolution of the book from



DECEMBER 31, 1930

John Rylands Incunabula

A "Catalogue of the English Incunabula in the John Rylands Library at Manchester, 1475-1500" has been published by the Manchester University Press of Manchester, England, and is one of the most important bibliographical contributions of recent years. It represents the first installment of "The Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland and Ireland and of English Books printed abroad between the years 1475 and 1640 in the John Rylands Library, Manchester." Under the direction of the librarian, Dr. Henry Guppy, a splendid folio volume of some 150 pages has been prepared, with chronological index, indexes of printers and stationers and subjects, and sixteen facsimiles. The work was started as long ago as 1910, but the delay has been of advantage as it has allowed the inclusion of the titles of 1200 additional books printed before 1640 which have been acquired in the interval. This first installment of the great catalogue is complete by itself, and while the collection is not large as compared with the whole of the books before 1640, the extreme rarity of some of these 154 items makes it of surpassing importance. Of these works 132 formed a part of the library of George John, the second Earl Spencer, which was acquired by Mrs. John Rylands in 1892. Its foundations were laid in 1790, when Lord Spencer acquired the collection of Count Reviczky, but for thirty years after Lord Spencer's retirement from office in 1807 he secured Europe in search of rare and fine books, with Dr. Dibdin as his librarian, and enriched it from the Roxburghe, the Mason, the White Knights, the Merly, the Alchorne and other sales. In an introductory note by Dr. Guppy he states that "The Caxtons, which if we include the four fragments number sixty-two, comprise more than half the works known to have been issued by that printer. Of these, if we include the 'Blanchardyn and Eglantine' of which only a single leaf in the British Museum and another leaf in Melbourne are otherwise known, six are known only from the copies here described, and of three others only one other copy has survived. Of books printed by Wynken de Worde, Caxton's successor, there are thirty-six, of which six are known only by the John Rylands copy. Of the productions of the press of Richard Pynson there are twenty-two examples, of which eight are the only copies at present recorded. Of the Oxford Press there are twelve items, while William de Machlinia and the unidentified schoolmaster-printer of St. Albans are also well represented."

The present catalogue is alphabetical according to the name of the author or whatever heading takes the place of the author's name. Every work is described with full details, regardless of whether or not it has been described elsewhere, as many of these works of fifteenth century presses have a distinct individuality. Thus the work becomes, in view of the extent of the collection described, a very valuable reference book on the subject of British Incunabula. The fulness and accuracy of the descriptions, the references to bibliographical authorities, the valuable appendices and the admirable

Washington Star  
March 29, 1931

Collapses

DR. HERBERT PUTNAM FAINTS  
ON STREET.



DR. HERBERT PUTNAM.

Seized with a sudden fainting spell, Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, collapsed on the street yesterday afternoon as he was about to enter the Cosmos Club at H street and Madison place after returning from his office at the Library of Congress.

Dr. Putnam was in the company of Dr. Dewalt O'Hara of Boston, Mass., a friend, at the time. Dr. O'Hara called a taxicab and took Dr. Putnam to Emergency Hospital. He was in a semi-conscious condition when he was admitted and after receiving attention by a staff physician was placed in a private room.

Dr. Robert W. Baker, the librarian's personal physician, summoned immediately after Dr. Putnam was admitted to the hospital, announced that his patient was suffering only from slight weakness which followed the fainting spell. Dr. Baker said that Dr. Putnam also suffered a slight attack of nausea, but that his condition was not serious. The attending physician said Dr. Putnam would be confined to the hospital a few days for rest and observation.

Dr. Putnam, who is 70 years old, lives at the Marlborough apartment house, 917 Eighteenth street. His daughter in New York was communicated with by Dr. O'Hara, who assured her that there was no need for anxiety.

EN REGISTER, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1931

He looked down at her as she fitted the key in the lock, smiling somewhat sardonically as she thanked him for the evening.

"Good night, Claire. I hope I haven't upset you. Sleep well—and I'll see you in the morning." He lifted his hat formally and kept smiling that way at her.

(To Be Continued)

(Copyright, 1931, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Lamar Stringfield, composer of the first American opera with an American theme, has presented his work for the first time at the University of North Carolina.

Young boys at Lake Jovita, Fla., have formed a club for the purpose of protecting the village against forest fires.

Wisconsin has 2,245 cheese factories. Seven of its counties have more than 100 each.

At 67 Mrs. M. S. Watson of Liberty, Ky., took her first train ride, visiting her son at Cincinnati.

Boston Boasts  
Lady Smoke-Eater



NEA Boston Bureau

Attendance at fires in Boston probably will be increased from now on. For smiling Eleanor Hawkins, 19, has become a full-fledged member of the city's fire department. The only woman firefighter in New England is shown here in uniform after she had been presented with her official badge.

WIN \$5

Sunday's Contest

MAD MARRIAGE

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN Author of "HEART HUNGRY," etc.

Gypsy said she was eager to see the flowers. They followed a flagstone path to the arched gateway. Crimson rambling roses festooned the entire arch. Within was a formal garden at the center of which was a fountain with two childish figures molded in bronze. Paths led to either side and toward the fountain. Bordering the walks and arranged in regular groups were shrubs and bushes loaded with fragrant blossoms. There were red roses, pink ones, white ones. Massed about the central fountain were tall bushes bearing great crimson roses. In two smaller groups on each side exotic tea roses shading from pink to clear yellow nodded gently in the breeze. Old-fashioned garden flowers mingled with the roses but their scent was lost in the predominating fragrance. There seemed to be roses everywhere.

Men and women in groups strolled about the paths. Gypsy was amazed and delighted. She had never seen so many flowers. It was 5:30 when they finally returned to the tea pavilion.

Now the crowd was thinning out. Gypsy surveyed her neighbors. There were on or two whom she had met earlier in the afternoon. Ellen Wallace and Marcia were not in sight. She followed Abbie to a table where they were joined presently by two older women. The conversation was chiefly about what a great success the fete had been. It had all been because of the weather. The committee was assured of funds enough to buy the hospital linen. Gypsy only half heard what they were saying. At last she and Abbie rose and said goodby.

It was a home where Gypsy arrived there. For some reason that evening she could not bring herself to tell him she had met Marcia. She spoke of the rose garden, mentioned others she had talked with, but all the while Gypsy herself was thinking about Marcia Phillips. She was thinking how beautiful Marcia had looked.

Less than 24 hours were to pass before the two girls met again. Gypsy was returning from a trip to buy the day's supplies. Pat trotted on ahead on his leash. As they turned a corner Gypsy saw a slender girl in a gray knitted suit coming toward her. It was Marcia, hatless, with nothing to conceal the glory of her sleekly golden hair. Marcia was walking slowly. At once she recognized Gypsy.

"Good morning," she said, smiling. "I think we met yesterday at the garden party. I'm Marcia Phillips."

"Yes," Gypsy answered. "I remember you. It's a beautiful morning to be walking."

"Isn't it? May I join you? Aunt Ellen insists I must get out for exercise but I've always hated doing things because they're good for me. You live near here, don't you?"

Gypsy nodded toward the Wallace house half way down the block. "The fourth house down," she said.

There was no sign from Marcia that she recognized the place. "Then we're neighbors," Marcia drawled. "You know I'm spending the Summer with Aunt Ellen Wallace. I hope I'll see a great deal of you. It's only two years since I've lived in Forest City but I've scarcely any friends left. So far I've seen no one except my lawyer."

Was there a quick, feline flash in those blue-gray eyes or did Gypsy imagine it?

"I would have come to call," Gypsy said, "but I didn't think you'd care to see strangers."

Marcia nodded. There was both sadness and martyrdom in her face. "I haven't wanted to see anyone," she said. "But I feel now that I should make the effort. It's—not easy."

Certainly there was nothing to criticize in the young widow's voice or expression. Why did that persistent inner voice keep whispering to Gypsy: "It's a pose! She doesn't mean it?"

The inner voice would not be still. "Won't you come in?" Gypsy asked when they reached the brick walk. "I'd like you to see my garden."

Marcia smiled. "Another time perhaps. I must be getting on. Aunt Ellen expects me. Goodby." She turned and Gypsy and Pat went up the walk toward the house. Gypsy walked slowly as though she were thinking.

At 3 o'clock that afternoon Jim Wallace rang the bell before his aunt's cottage. Marcia Phillips answered the ring.

"Come in," she said, smiling "I'm glad you're early."

She led the way to the living room. Shades had been lowered to keep out the sun. There was a bowl of fragrant white flowers on a table near the

davenport. Marcia motioned the young man to a chair.

"Sit here," she said. "It's cooler."

She was wearing a sleeveless frock of pale blue. It was not exactly a tea gown, nor an afternoon dress. It was draped gracefully, elaborately trimmed with lace dyed to match the fragile fabric. The dress was flattering.

"Thanks," Jim said. Marcia had dropped to the davenport and was leaning back against its cushions.

"Where's Aunt Ellen?" he asked. "She went to some church affair."

"Now about those papers you said you've received—"

Marcia interrupted. The gay blue eyes looked out at him from between curling lashes. The lashes were (as Gypsy had suspected) expertly made up. "I didn't get those papers," Marcia said quietly.

"You didn't get them?"

The girl's eyes lowered. A moment later they met Jim's. There was challenge, something more, in their depths. "No," Marcia said. "I didn't get them. I asked you to come here today, Jim, because I want to talk to you."

(To Be Continued)

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I'd rather be mean  
to a person  
Than mean to a dog  
or a cat,  
For people can tell  
a policeman  
And animals cannot  
do that.



PREMIER CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		17					18		19		20				
21	22		23				24		25		26				27
28		29		30			31			32				33	
34			35		36			37		38				39	
40				41		42			43				44		
45					46			47					48		
		49					50				51		52		



DECEMBER 31, 1930

John Rylands Incunabula

A catalogue of the English Incunabula in the John Rylands Library at Manchester, 1474-1500. By James H. Sneyd.

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Washington Star

March 29, 1931

Collapses

NEW HAVEN REGISTER, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1931

PAGE FIVE

# Sterling Memorial Library Marvel Of Architecture, Engineering, Art

## \$7,000,000 Structure, Largest in World, Is to Dominate Yale Campus

**M**ARVEL of architectural skill, artistry, engineering and efficiency is Yale's Sterling Memorial Library which cost more than \$7,000,000, has a future capacity of 4,000,000 volumes and in which 2,000 people can be seated at one time. Librarians, educators, artists and students from all sections of the United States gathered yesterday in the library, the largest of its kind in the world, to attend the dedication ceremonies and to exclaim over the massive beauty of this great modern gothic structure which, when the present building plan of the university is completed, will dominate the Yale Campus.

### BEAUTIFUL, EFFICIENT

The Sterling Memorial Library is more than a massive and beautiful building in which the University's huge measure of books is housed. It is a serene and fitting memorial to John W. Sterling, who left his large estate to his university and thereby made possible not only this library but a number of other buildings which bear his name. It is a beautiful gothic structure, perfect in its combination of the charm and artistry of that period and of modern architectural and engineering methods, and third it is a library which through its mechanical equipment is as efficient as the most modern of factories.

The heart of a library is the book-stack, tier upon tier of self-supporting shelves with long aisles of windows lighting narrow aisles. In the evolution of the modern library it has become almost a matter of course to treat this structure as something to be subordinated in the exterior design and not infrequently the bookstack becomes a real facade, obscured behind a screen of monumental rooms.

In the design of the Sterling Memorial Library, however, one of the first principles was the placing of the stack in the most accessible and important position on the site and its direct expression as the outstanding feature of the facade.

### BOOK TOWER IMPRESSIVE

Accordingly the great 150 foot book tower is the first glimpse one gets of the library from any approach. It is so placed that it will be the terminating feature of the cross-campus when the Berkeley Oval is gone. The external expression of the functional core of the building thus gives the library a structural dignity and a direct symbolism in keeping with the tradition of the great monuments of the past.

The site selected, one which is as nearly as possible the center of the University, gives the library a dominant position in a group of new buildings similar in style and material. The placing of the book tower on the plot determined the disposition of the other elements. The great Reading Room adjoins the stack on the South and faces the central court of the Sterling Quadrangle.

At the base of the tower and in front of it, the main hall provides a dignified entrance and impresses upon the visitor the memorial character of the building. At the end of the hall and in convenient relation to the catalogue room at the side is the delivery desk, the central control and distributing point on the ground floor.

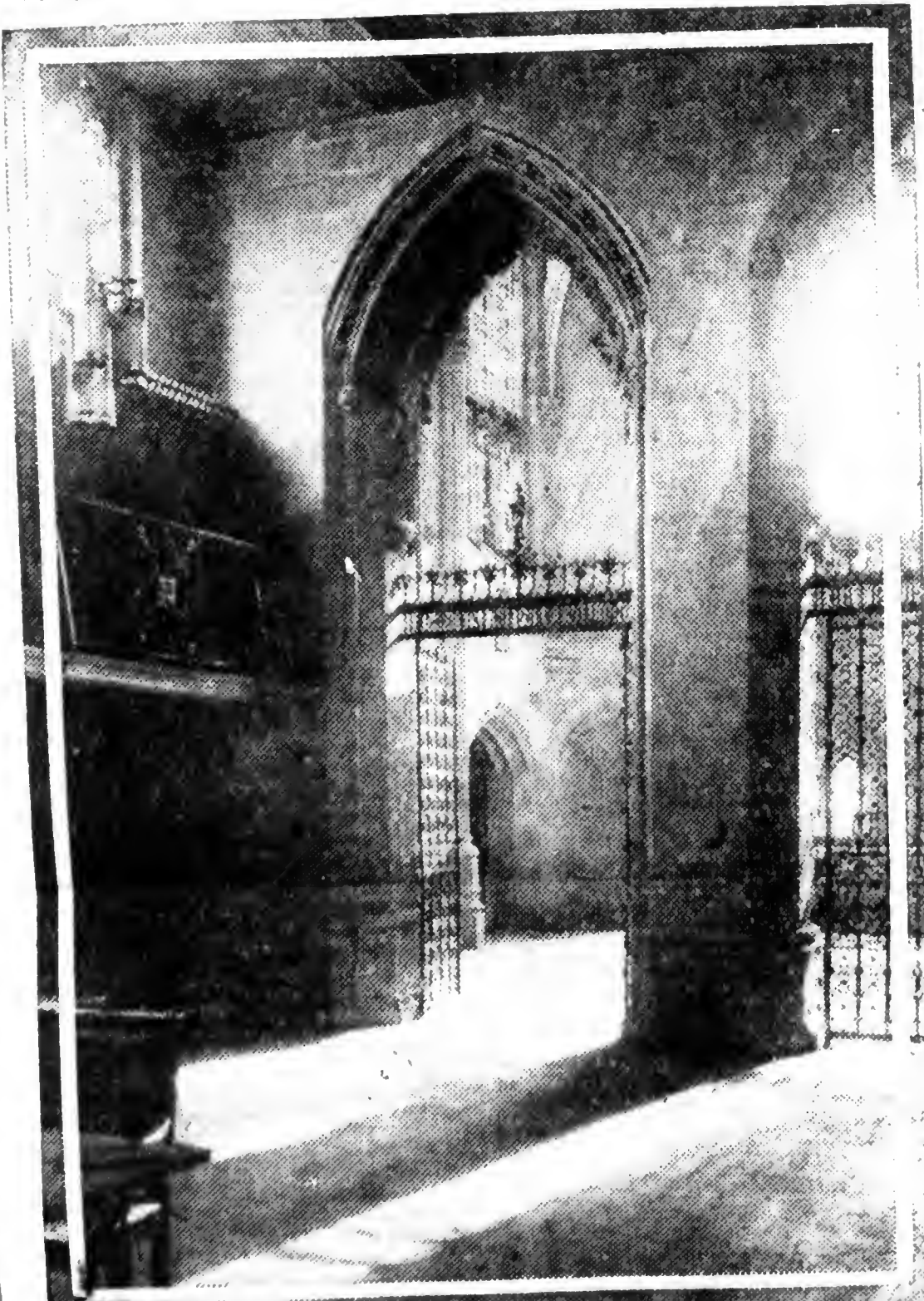
Additional reading rooms occupy flanking wings in High Street while the Wall Street side is largely given over to exhibition, lecture and study

severely of the mass bespeak a Gothic which is distinctly of the present day but which relies where possible upon the principles of true stone arch construction of the past.

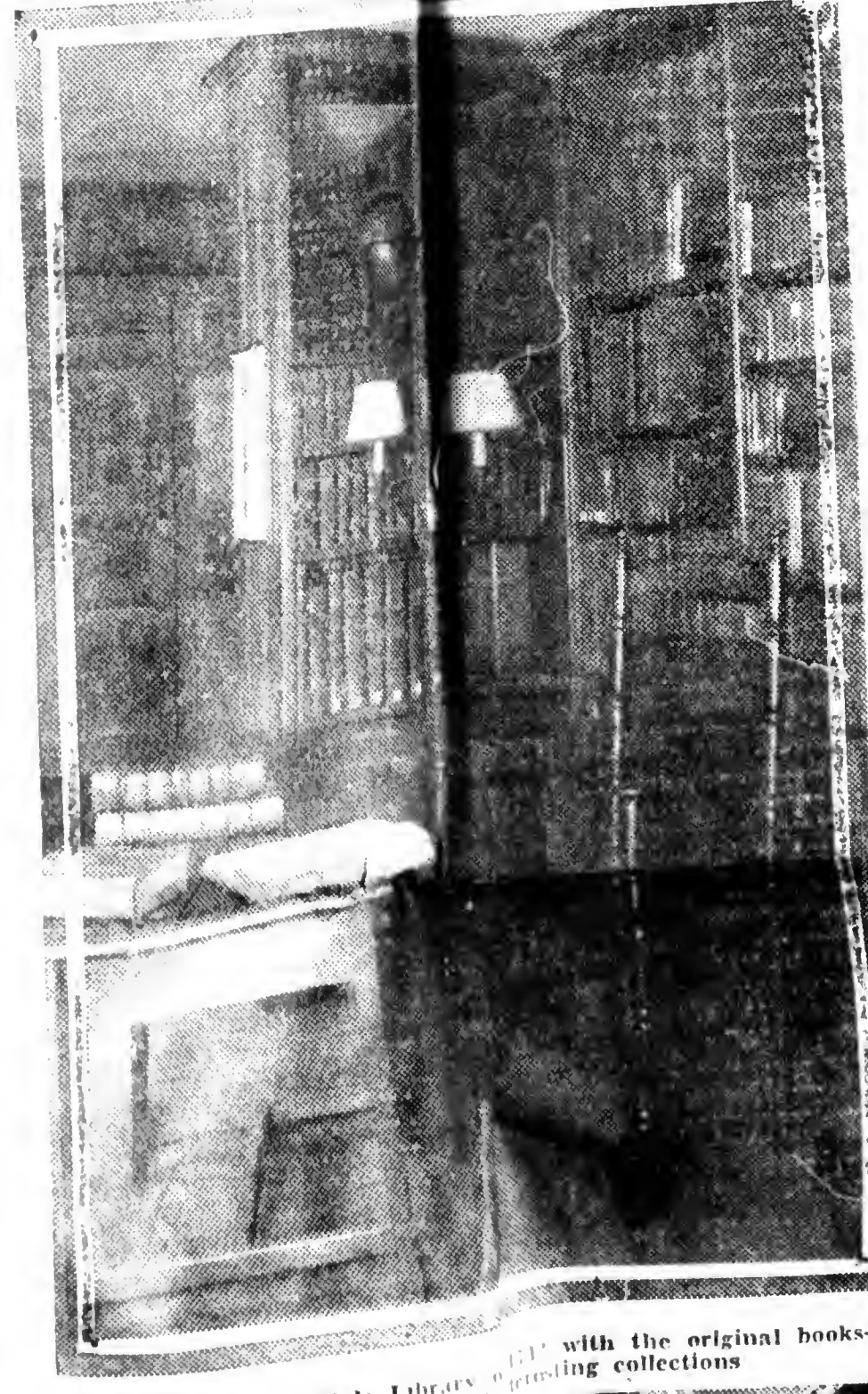
The book tower which is built upon a steel framework frankly belies its medieval character by the flatness of its buttressing and emerges a superb piece of modern Gothic design, hall tower and half building. The scale and simplicity of the detail gives breadth and power to the mass and the decoration which on the structural walls is



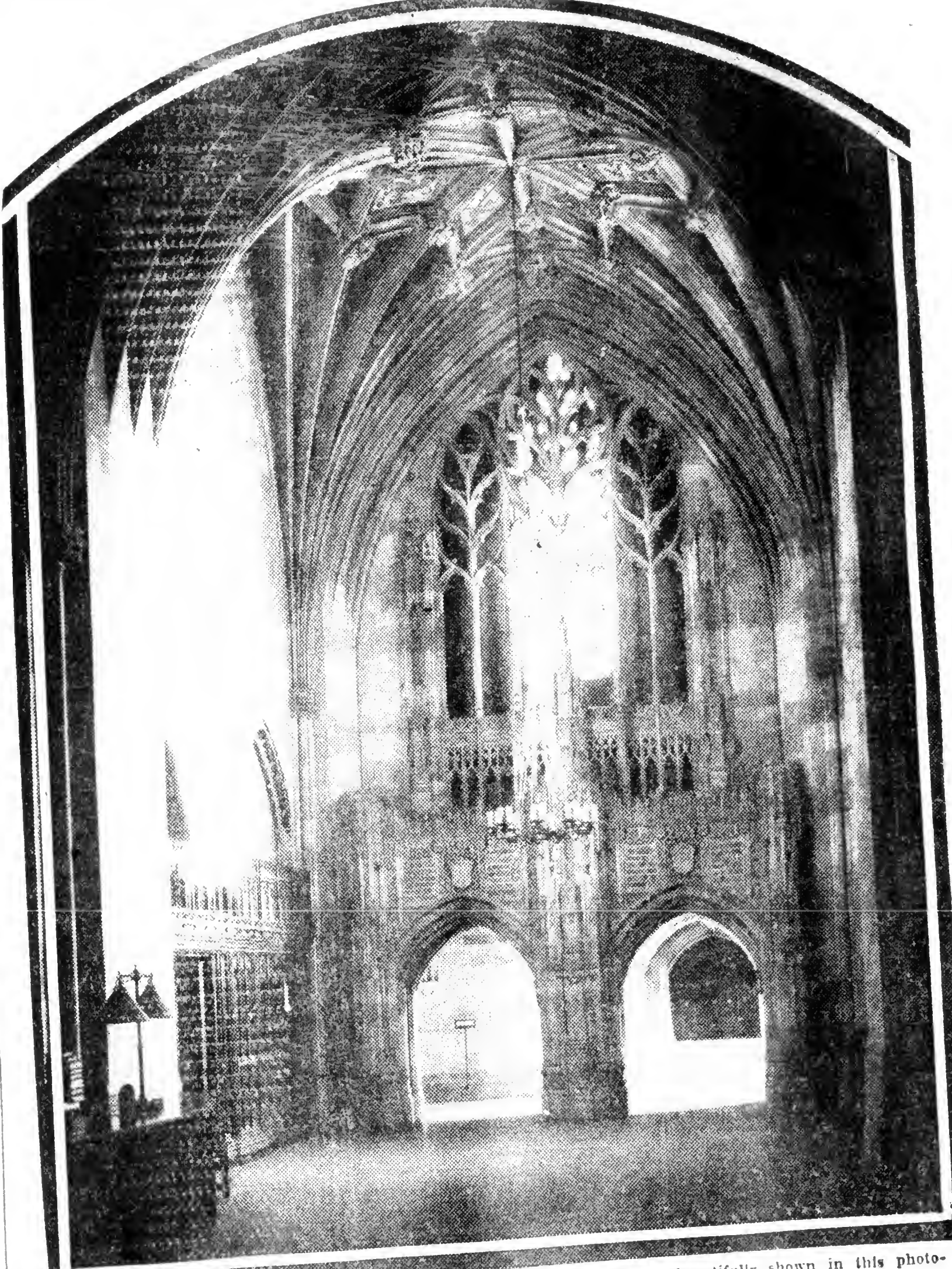
Where literary browsing is a luxurious pleasure—the Landon and Butcher Room in which are stored the collections of the old debating societies



Sterling beauty of design is nowhere better shown than in the arched entrance and iron gates in the Rare Book Room



Replica of the Yale Library with the original books—one of the least conspicuous but most interesting collections



Cathedral-like qualities of the majestic arches and delicate carving is beautifully shown in this photograph of the screen at the north end of the Crossing



Main Reading Room with its large tracery windows and decorative oak bookcases

woodcuts, in printers' ornaments, or in the tooling on fine bindings.

**SYMBOLIC FIGURES**

The main entrance on High Street is symbolic of the ancient civilizations and includes early written records. The winged bull of Babylon, the Ptolemaean eagle, the Athenian owl, the Roman wolf, the Mayan serpent, occupy two panels and eight others have inscriptions of different periods or in different languages.

The buttresses on the High Street facade are of the medieval rubber composition

debating societies, and a large number of 20,000 books and a large number of what are designated as "rare books" are a "browsing room."

In accordance with the character of its contents, the reading room is attractively in the style of a great private library. A series of six alcoves, comfortable and equipped with large paneled bookcases, are a cheerful atmosphere.

In a wing similar to that occupied by Landon and Butcher on the opposite side of the main entrance is the







## Angell Presented With Library Keys



President James Rowland Angell receives the key to the greatest gift of Yale's greatest benefactor from John Anson Garver, counsel for the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling, Yale, 1864. From left to right: Andrew Keogh, university librarian and Sterling professor of bibliography; Mr. Garver, President Angell, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; and Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, fellow of the Yale Corporation. (For interior views of library see Section V, Page Five.)

## Sterling Eulogized At Library Dedication

Associates See Youthful Dream of Yale's Benefactor To Do Something Great for Alma Mater Realized — Building Seen As Fitting Memorial

With the slanting rays of the afternoon sun sending shafts of light through the tall arched windows of the main entrance hall of the Sterling Memorial Library to create an atmosphere reminiscent of a Gothic cathedral, President James Rowland Angell of Yale University received the key to the greatest gift of Yale's greatest benefactor from John Anson Garver, counsel for the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling, Yale 1864, before an assemblage of 500 invited guests yesterday afternoon at the dedication ceremonies.

Thus the largest university library in the world, completed after almost 20 years of labor at a cost of more than \$7,000,000, designed, built and given by Yale men for the greater glory of their Alma Mater, formally entered upon its career of usefulness.

With the acceptance of the Memorial Library Yale has now received gifts valued at more than \$29,000,000 from the estate of Mr. Sterling.

Congressional Librarian Prentiss Speaker, at yesterday's exercises besides President Angell and Mr. Garver included Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, and Andrew Keogh, University Librarian and Sterling professor of bibliography. Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, fellow of the Yale Corporation, pronounced the benediction.

In their addresses, all emphasized that the object of the new library is not only to be a storehouse for books, it contains more than two million, among them some of the rarest and most valuable, but that the beauty of its modern Gothic architecture is intended to provide the student with a challenge and an inspiration.

### Fitting Memorial

According to the terms of his will, it was the intention of Mr. Sterling, who died in 1918, that "at least one enduring, useful and architecturally beautiful edifice be erected, which will constitute a fitting memorial of my gratitude to and my affection for my Alma Mater."

Mr. Sterling's love for his university dates probably from his youth, for his maternal grandfather, David Plant, graduated from Yale in 1804.

Sterling was born in Stratford on May 12, 1844. His father was a famous sea captain and his paternal grandfather had held a captain's commission in the Revolution.

### Phi Beta Kappa Student

Young Sterling prepared for Yale at the Stratford Academy. At college he distinguished himself by winning a Phi Beta Kappa key, third prize in declamation his Sophomore year, a Townsend premium his Senior year and speaking appointments at commencement.

(Continued on Page Two)

## His Estate Brings Yale \$29,000,000



John W. Sterling, Yale 1864, in whose memory the Sterling Memorial Library, which cost more than \$7,000,000, was dedicated yesterday. When Mr. Sterling died in 1918 his will revealed that Yale was to receive his entire residuary estate, then estimated at \$20,000,000, which has since increased to \$25,000,000. Of this the University has already received \$29,000,000. Almost \$10,000,000 has been used to establish professorships, research fellowships and scholarships. The remainder has been used for the erection of buildings.

ment and at Junior Exhibition. He was also president of the Brothers in Unity Society.

Following graduation he devoted himself to a course in general reading in the Graduate School for one year and then entered the Columbia Law School from which he was graduated as valedictorian, in 1867.

President Porter, characterizing him as a student, said that he had "soundness and judgment, accuracy, reliability, indomitable perseverance and integrity," and from his record we may well believe this.

### Garver Partner

Following a year in the law office of David and Dudley Field in New York, he became managing clerk. Later in the office of James K. Hill. Later he branched out for himself, his partner being John A. Garver, who made the presentation to the University yesterday.

Sterling's life-long ambition was to leave a fortune to Yale which would endure in the University's permanent enrichment, and the magnificent new library is a fitting memorial to the scholarly man who aimed to benefit his fellow men.

### Desire Fulfilled

The desire of Sterling to have a fitting memorial erected has been fulfilled. In accepting the gifts from the trustees yesterday, President Angell said that "here indeed is an enduring, useful and architecturally beautiful edifice constituting a fitting memorial of Mr. Sterling's gratitude to and affection for Yale."

The President continued: "Peculiarly fitting is it that the noblest of all Yale's buildings should be dedicated to her books, which are in fact the deep foundations upon which she was built. Time can never wholly dim the romance of the story, and it is in reverent memory that we recall the familiar tale of that little band of ministers gathered at Branford in the year of Grace 1700 to present the books which gave the College corporate life. And now, after many years of restless wandering, we hope that here those books, and all the myriad others which have been joined unto them, may find a peaceful haven for centuries of service undisturbed."

"Here toiling side by side, the librarian, the architect, the builder, have conjured up a dream of surpassing majesty and then translated it into innumerable ingenious and graceful forms whereby the casual reader in search of transient intellectual diversion, not less than the serious scholar embarked on explorations far-flung and recondite, may both be well and promptly served. Here are devices of shrewd intelligence and skill for preserving all those arts whereby the treasures of the place may be protected and preserved, while yet available to those who properly require them. As with the great cathedrals, unmeasured thought and care and sheer devotion have been lavished on this pile, whose beauty everywhere leaps out to meet the eye."

"It is, in truth, a very temple of the mind which here we dedicate today, a fane wherein are marshalled the greatest souls of human history, and on the altars of its inner sanctuary will always burn the sacred lamp of learning and the holy torch of truth. Here is

incarnate the intellectual and spiritual life of Yale."

### Garver Makes Presentation

Mr. Garver made the presentation on behalf of the trustees of the Sterling estate, who were present. They are Percy Rockefeller and George H. Church of New York and George B. Countess of Huntington, L. I.

After telling of the terms of the Sterling will by which the residuary estate was left to Yale, Mr. Garver told of how the fund, which is now set at \$35,000,000 due to accretion and interest, has been used.

Almost ten million dollars has been received by the University for the maintenance of professorships, fellowships and scholarships. For buildings and their necessary maintenance fund, almost twenty millions have been given. These buildings include not only the Memorial Library, but also the Sterling Hall of Medicine, the Sterling Chemistry Laboratory and two wings of the Sterling Quadrangle. Additional buildings now under construction are the Sterling Law buildings and those of the Graduate School. Those for which plans are being drawn include the Divinity School and the Sterling House for the Sheffield Scientific School.

Mr. Garver then in part concluded: "It was a cardinal principle of the will that the workman should be allowed

## New Library Has Much to Interest Art Lovers



Many carvings are utilized in the expression of art in the new Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University, and its doors will find much to interest them both outside and inside the great Gothic structure. At the top are reproductions of three of the most famous Japanese carvings depicted in a window at the top of the main entrance. In the center is a famous Japanese carving of a Buddhist figure in the Lion's Den, and at the top of the main entrance are carved panels between the tortoise and the hare. Below is one of the carved panels in the main hall, the first of the series of the new library.



## STERLING LIBRARY IS MARVEL OF ART

(Continued From Page 5 This Section)

through two feeders in the form of direct current at about 220 volts.

### MECHANICAL FEATURES

The building has six elevators and two dumb waiters all driven by electric power. A pneumatic tube system, was installed to carry slips, messages, etc., between the delivery desk, the call slip file, the attendants' desks in the reading room and the attendants' stations in the stacks. The carriers are small and of the closed type and are moved by exhausting the air from the system by two motor driven exhausters. The heating and ventilating apparatus for the building was designed to meet local climatic conditions and three fundamental requirements; first, books and their preservation, second, the occupants of the building, both the employees and students and their comfort and third equipment that is simple and durable and at the same time as inexpensive to operate as possible. The apparatus was installed so that there is sufficient direct radiation to keep the temperature in the building at 70 degrees F. The air for ventilating is delivered at room temperature.

### YALE'S BENEFACTOR

The Sterling Memorial Library was designed by James Gamble Rogers, New York architect and was started in 1928. It is a memorial to John W. Sterling who graduated from Yale in 1864 and who died in 1918 leaving his estate of approximately \$20,000,000 to the University.

In addition to the library, Yale has also received from the estate the Sterling Chemistry Laboratories, Sterling Hall of Medicine, the Sterling Dormitories, the Sterling Law buildings now under construction also the Sterling buildings of the Graduate School which are under construction. Plans have been prepared for the Divinity School Quadrangle and the Sheffield Scientific School Tower which will be built from this fund.

Mr. Sterling also gave Yale several million dollars for professorships and fellowships including scholarships for New Haven boys. Fifteen Connecticut High School students receive Sterling scholarships and there are eight Sterling Memorial New Haven Scholarships which give free tuition for a full four-year undergraduate course to eight residents of the City.

Andrew Keogh, the librarian has served in this capacity since 1916. He received his M. A. degree from Yale in 1904 and from 1899 to 1904 was librarian of Lincolnton and Brothers. He was reference librarian from 1904 to 1916 when he became librarian.

### BOOKS AND THINGS

(Continued From Page 7 This Section)

to take care of his long legs. She tells of the rustle and creeping and crawling that would start about and within her jungle home the instant darkness de-

**Avoid Head Colds and Sore Throat This Winter**

## CATARRH

Opens Up Stuffed Nostrils in 3 Minutes

Opex keeps nostrils and throat free from mucus — Buzzing in ears when caused by Catarrh is lessened — no more mucus in throat to hawk up in the morning — Get it at the Carroll Co. or any drug store that keeps up with modern medical discoveries — use for 30 days — if not joyfully satisfied — money back.

People who are subject to sore throat and speakers and singers who suffer from hoarseness should spray with Opex night and morning — its delightful to use because of its delicious fragrance — a \$1.00 bottle lasts 7 weeks — Keep your nostrils as clean as your teeth.

The Opex Co., 11 W. 30th St., New York.



**OPEX**

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931

### Curley Honors Mrs. Putnam on His Departure

**Takes Fruit to Tercentenary  
Leader Who Is Ill at Her  
Beacon Street Home**

Numerous acts of kindness were performed by Mayor Curley today, during his struggle with the odds and ends of city business to clear his desk before leaving on a six weeks' vacation abroad, but the outstanding act of courtesy was that of visiting Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, sister of President Lowell of Harvard University, and presenting her with a basket of fruit.

Mrs. Putnam performed an extraordinary service during the Tercentenary celebration last year as chairman of the committee on racial groups. The mayor paid her high compliment on the conclusion of her work. Since that time she has been ill at her home, 49 Beacon street, and among the many messages of sympathy which she has received have been those from the mayor. Today he declared that he could not leave Boston for so long a period without again expressing his esteem for "this wonderful woman who is honored and respected by all who know her."

The mayor left his office at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to go home and finish packing for the journey. All day long he had bidden his friends farewell. No matter how busy he was, everybody who called at the outer gate was admitted to the office. Though he had addressed the city officials on Tuesday, he received practically all of them yesterday and today in private audience, conferring on a hundred and one different matters. There were final instructions for the City Hospital trustees, the Public Welfare Department, the Traffic Commission, the Street Commission, the Public Works and Park departments in particular.

Today, it was interesting to see Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman and Joseph A. Conry in the office together, as members of the Traffic Commission, and an hour later to see the three other members, Joseph A. Rourke, William P. Long and Thomas J. Hurley waiting for the final word from the mayor. It was positively stated that Mr. Curley did not ask Mr. Conry and Mr. Hultman to compose their differences.

Announcement was made by the mayor that he had appointed John L. Hall of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart as trustee of the Boston Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the voluntary retirement of Gordon Abbott; also, that he had approved the appointment of the architectural firm of Gray & Heffernan as architects of the transit department's administration building at the portal of the new East Boston tunnel.

One of the mayor's last official acts was the veto of the City Council's order restricting the noise from radios or other musical instruments between the hours of midnight and 7 A. M., to less than 100 feet from the building where the instruments are located. The mayor told the Council that if it would make two minor changes in the order, he would give his approval.

The mayor, accompanied by City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, his daughter Mary and her friend and classmate, Leretta Bremner of Chicago, were scheduled to leave Boston for New York on the Merchants' limited at five o'clock. They will leave New York at 3:30 tomorrow on the steamship France of the French line.

## Boston Traveler

Vol. CV.—No. 143.

111 Tremont Street.

Established 1825.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1929

### The Watch and Ward Society



THREE distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, a judge, a district attorney and a defence attorney, have said words about the New England Watch and Ward Society that should interest every thoughtful resident of the New England states.

A book censorship case was before the Middlesex superior court. A Watch and Ward agent had persuaded a bookseller to procure for him a book which the court ruled to be obscene, indecent and impure. Atty. Herbert F. Parker, for the defence, pointing out the method used to induce the dealer to sell the book, referred to the society as "procurers, falsifiers and deceivers."

Dist.-Atty. Robert T. Bushnell, prosecuting the case against the bookseller, said:

"I want to serve warning on them (the Watch and Ward Society) that if ever again, as long as I am district attorney of this district, they go into a bookstore in this district and induce or procure a person to commit a crime, I will proceed against them for criminal conspiracy."

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, hearing the case, said from the bench that he "entertains no cordiality toward the Watch and Ward Society."

The society, in its appeal for funds, informs the public that it has the good will of the courts and police. Yet we find that this is not the first time its agents have been rebuked by the courts. Judge Irwin and Judge Murray had occasion to offer criticism from the bench.

To protect the moral standard of the community, particularly of the young, is a laudable work but to us it appears to be a police function. The Watch and Ward Society urges the public to report all possible evils to the society. Why have we a police department?

The Watch and Ward Society is in a peculiarly strong position. If one attacks its methods the society may easily accuse such person of being in league with the forces of vice. There is no doubt that the society numbers among its members individuals whose sole interest is one of public service. The words of the three eminently respectable citizens in Middlesex county court yesterday will give the supporters of the society something to consider.

## LIBRARY BANS PUPILS DOING CLASS WORK

Books and Reference Rooms  
Are for General Public and  
Research, Statement Says.

### DAMAGE TO VOLUMES CITED

Colleges Asked to Help Enforce New  
Rule — Depression Swells  
Number of Readers.

College and high school students are barred from doing classroom work in the reading rooms of the New York Public Library reference department and no longer will receive books for class study purposes, Harry M. Lydenberg, head of the reference department, declared yesterday. Although emphasizing that the library exists only to serve the public and that an increase in the number of readers is regarded by the staff as an advance in usefulness, Mr. Lydenberg said the reference department could not properly fulfill its main purpose unless students doing ordinary classroom work were barred.

Overcrowding and damage to irreplaceable volumes have made this newly revealed policy imperative, Mr. Lydenberg said. Accordingly, the library has recently had printed and is distributing to students a slip which reads as follows:

"The library does not provide translations, textbooks or other works required for the preparation of classroom work. On account of increasing pressure upon its facilities and also on account of damage to its books, the library cannot undertake to provide books that should be obtained by students from the libraries of the schools and colleges they attend."

"Many other books in the library cannot be issued for general use because of their value or rarity. They are available only to readers engaged in advanced studies."

### Hopes Colleges Will Help.

The reference department is in communication with college authorities at Hunter, New York University, City College and Columbia, and arrangements are being made to publish the above notice and a more complete explanation of the need for the new policy in student publications. The college officials have been asked to aid in explaining the new rule and it is expected that they will cooperate, it was said.

The reference department, with more than 2,000,000 books on sixty-seven miles of shelves, occupies the major part of the Central Library building at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. There are 768 seats in its two main reading rooms, and it maintains a staff geared to distribute a book every six seconds.

It is not unusual on Saturdays or holidays, Mr. Lydenberg said, to have every seat taken early in the morning and to see several hundred more persons leaning against the shelves or sitting on the floor to read. Although no accurate figures have been given, it was said that ordinarily 25 per cent and sometimes more of these readers were high school and college students engaged in classroom work.

He pointed out also that, while the library buys textbooks and modern translations of the classics, it buys only a few and is not prepared to supply large groups of students.

### Valuable Old Books Used.

"As an example," he said, "we have no school text of Horace available, but we do have a number of eighteenth century editions which the student decides will do as well. He sends down a slip for one of these and we must either permit him and hundreds of others with the same purpose to use, and sometimes misuse, an irreplaceable book or else must adopt a steadfast policy of refusal. It seems to us that books for class study should be provided by the school they attend."

The move revealed yesterday is one of a number of attempts to alleviate overcrowding. For some years it has been found necessary to forbid students to bring their class books into the reference department reading rooms. This year, with idleness increasing the general use of the library reading rooms to an unprecedented degree, the new ruling is considered a necessity.

The library's books have been selected, its catalogue planned and its staff organized to make its collections readily serviceable to the general reader and the specialist, Mr. Lydenberg said.

"Consequently," he continued, "undergraduate students coming to the reference department find a collection that was not selected for them, a staff that is not organized to aid them and a catalogue that is not planned for them."

He pointed out that the library as it is run at present costs \$1,500,000 a year. It could be run as a students' library for one-third of that, but would fall far short of its present efficiency.



## \$7,000,000 LIBRARY DEDICATED AT YALE

Dr. Angell Accepts the 16-Story  
Gothic Sterling Memorial as  
a "Temple of the Mind."

HAILED AS AMONG GREATEST

Structure for 3,000,000 Vol-  
umes Will Dominate for Ages,  
Notable Gathering Is Told.

PURPOSE TERMED 'SERVICE'

Dr. Putnam, Congress Librarian,  
Lauds Lack of Restrictions on  
the \$29,000,000 Sterling Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—  
The Sterling Memorial Library, con-  
structed during the past three years  
at a cost of nearly \$7,000,000, passed  
formally into the possession of Yale  
University today, to be hailed by  
President Angell as a symbol of the  
intellectual and spiritual life of the  
institution.

Elaborate dedication ceremonies  
marked the acceptance of the build-  
ing, a gift to Yale from the estate of  
John W. Sterling, a New York law-  
yer, and member of the class of '64,  
who left his entire fortune to the  
university when he died in 1918.  
Presentation of the keys to the struc-  
ture was made to President Angell  
by John Anson Garver of New York  
City, as counsel to the trustees of the  
Sterling estate.

Formal addresses were made by  
Mr. Garver, Professor John Keogh,  
Yale librarian, and Herbert Putnam,  
librarian of Congress. President An-  
gell made a short speech of accep-  
tance.

The ceremonies were attended by a  
large body of the Yale faculty and  
many prominent alumni of the uni-  
versity. Governor Cross, former dean  
of the Graduate School of Yale, rep-  
resented Connecticut. Among other  
officials were Lieut. Gov. Samuel R.  
Spencer and Mayor Thomas A. Tully  
of New Haven. Members of Mr. Ster-  
ling's family present included Mr.  
and Mrs. Sterling H. Bunnell of  
Stratford and Dr. and Mrs. Frank  
S. Bunnell of Norwich.

George H. Church, George B. Cor-  
telyou, former Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, and John A. Garver, as trustees  
of the Sterling estate; James Gamble  
Rosen, the architect of the library;  
Rogers and Robert L.

litz, the Bunnells, were also present.

Sixteen-Story Tower Dominates.

The building, which is in Gothic  
style, stands in the heart of the uni-  
versity section, occupying a square  
of about 350 feet. A sixteen-story  
tower, 150 feet in height, dominates  
the lower buildings surrounding it.  
The building has a shelf capacity of  
3,000,000 volumes and has seats for  
2,000 readers.

President Angell, holding in his  
hand the keys given to him by Mr.  
Garver, said in accepting the library:  
"On behalf of Yale University I  
have the honor gratefully to accept  
this noble memorial of her devoted  
son, John W. Sterling. Amid the  
many great buildings which bear his  
name, in mute testimony of his love  
for alma mater, this, above all others,  
will tell to generations yet unborn  
the story of a precious vision long  
cherished and at last come true. Here  
indeed is 'an enduring, useful and  
architecturally beautiful edifice,' and  
beyond all peradventure it consti-  
tutes 'a fitting memorial' of Mr.  
Sterling's 'gratitude to and affection  
for' Yale.

"Peculiarly fitting is it that the  
noblest of all Yale's buildings should  
be dedicated to her books, which are,  
in fact, the deep foundations upon  
which she was built. Time can never  
wholly dim the romance of the story,  
and it is in reverent memory that we  
recall the familiar tale of that little  
band of ministers gathered at Bran-  
ford in the year of grace 1700 to  
present the books which gave the  
college corporate life. And now, after  
many years of restless wandering,  
we hope that here those books and  
all the myriad others which have  
been joined unto them, may find a  
peaceful haven for centuries of ser-  
vice undisturbed.

"Here, toiling side by side, the li-  
brarian, the architect, the builder  
have conjured up a dream of sur-  
passing majesty and then translated  
it into innumerable ingenious and  
gracious forms whereby the casual  
reader in search of transient intel-  
lectual diversion, not less than the  
serious scholar embarked on explo-  
rations far-flung and recondite, may  
both be well and promptly served.  
Here are devices of shrewd intelli-  
gence and skill for prosecuting all  
those arts whereby the treasures of  
the place may be protected and pre-  
served, while yet available to those  
who properly require them. As with  
the great cathedrals, unmeasured  
thought and care and sheer devotion  
have been lavished on this pile,  
whose beauty everywhere leaps out  
to meet the eye.

Dedicated as "Temple of the Mind."

"It is, in truth, a very temple of  
the mind which here we dedicate to-  
day, a fane wherein are marshalled  
the greatest souls of human history,  
and on the altars of its inner sanc-  
tuary will always burn the sacred  
lamp of learning and the holy torch  
of truth. Here is incarnate the in-  
tellectual and spiritual life of Yale."

Dr. Putnam in his address declared  
that the importance of the Sterling  
Library was that it tended to coun-  
teract the decentralization of univer-  
sity libraries into departmental col-  
lections.

"No such decentralization can be  
successful," he said, "for it involves  
a partition of literatures physically  
impracticable, inconsistent with their  
essential unities, and with the mod-  
ern method of study and research,  
that, whatever the topic, draws vari-  
ously upon them.

"But the effect of decentralization  
is in another particular disastrous.  
It deprives the student body of the  
influence upon their understanding,  
their sentiment and their imagina-  
tion of an impressive personality, not

## \$7,000,000 LIBRARY DEDICATED AT YALE

Continued from Page One.

a mere torso, but the embodiment in  
its integrity of all that man has done,  
has thought, has felt, has aspired to,  
so far as he has consciously recorded  
it. In its very physical aspect such  
a record is both a lesson and an  
emotion. And the graduates of Yale  
who later exchange their comradeship  
'No fuimus simul in Galandria' may  
well rejoice that among the grateful  
recollections which they can share  
will be not only that of the majesty  
and charm of this building, but of  
the majesty and inspiration of the  
presence within it."

Gifts Free of Restrictions Urged.

In speaking of libraries generally,  
Dr. Putnam pleaded for unrestricted  
gifts to universities, pointing out  
that the restrictions sometimes  
placed on gifts were deadening.

"Create the memorial, but let it be  
a living one," he urged.

"In the recent development of  
American libraries," he said, "no  
phenomenon is more striking than  
the extraordinary development of the  
academic group. Excluding the two  
municipal libraries of Boston and  
New York, six endowed collections  
closely reserved, and the library of  
Congress, four-fifths of the books in  
this country of serious import to  
scholars are now concentrated in the  
libraries of our universities. That  
means a concentration at points not  
always centres of research in general  
or convenient to it; and in institu-  
tions whose prime interest is a spe-  
cial, limited constituency, and with  
no obligation, save as nobility obliges,  
to the public at large. The policy  
adopted by them and the organiza-  
tion which may make it effective are  
therefore matters of general con-  
cern."

He went on:  
"In spirit, the existing policy is  
conspicuously liberal; indeed prob-  
ably four-fifths of the so-called inter-  
library loans in aid of scholars at a  
distance now issue from the libraries  
of our universities. But, so far as I  
am aware, no such library has within  
its organization an equipment or per-  
sonnel especially designed to deal  
with them. If the service is to be  
recognized as a duty, it should have  
both."

"Is it not a duty, the duty incident  
to the possession of any resource for  
the enrichment of society, whose use  
can be extended without impairment  
of its value? Or suppose even the  
impairment. Books are not mere  
relics, they are agents whose service  
depends on use. That is the service  
of all other things in nature, includ-  
ing man himself; why should books  
be an exception? Permanence, yes;  
but the permanence that consists in  
an influence exerted that will pass on  
and down. 'Terar dum prosum,' let  
me be consumed so that I be of use.  
Unfortunately if the book be consumed,  
or that copy of it, but better con-  
sumed in use than disintegrated in re-  
pose. No disrespect to the museums,  
nor to any section of the library  
analogous in its function; but it is  
the energetic part that I am consid-  
ering."

"In point of fact, however, it is  
not usually apprehension of loss  
which limits the loans; it is some

condition imposed upon the posses-  
sion of the material. Such a condi-  
tion limits to reference use the most  
valuable portion of the collections in  
the New York Public Library, some  
of the most important groups in the  
Boston Public, all of the material in  
the six cited endowed collections. In  
the case of the university libraries it  
is apt to apply to any group due to  
gift and that means to the groups  
of greatest distinction and interest to  
the scholar now in the possession of  
such libraries."

"They are due chiefly to the en-  
thusiasm of alumni. The motive of  
the donors is perfect: loyalty, gene-  
rosity and a legitimate wish to as-  
sociate with the alma mater a me-  
morial of their own particular tastes  
and talents. But in attaching condi-  
tions to the administration of them  
the donors too often frustrate the  
large benefits with their power to  
confer. If, without impertinence, I  
may venture a plea to future such  
donors among your alumni, it would  
be to commit the gift to the absolute  
discretion of the university authori-  
ties. That discretion is likely to be  
conservative; and where it proves  
liberal it will but invigorate the gift  
and enlarge its career of service.  
Create the memorial, but let it be a  
living one."

Dependence on Librarians Asked.

"The inertness of other groups in  
our university libraries is due to the  
allotment of funds for purchase  
among the several teaching faculties.  
The motive is to apply to the selec-  
tion the discriminate knowledge of  
the specialists in each field who have  
also a responsible concern with the  
resulting collections. The peril is  
that the more enterprising depart-  
ments may secure an undue share of  
the funds, and, having got it, spend  
it recklessly to avoid any challenge-  
able surplus; or at least that an ex-  
cessive proportion may go to highly  
specialized material, of momentary  
concern to a specialist in the faculty,  
not in his teaching but in his per-  
sonal research. His interest passes;  
perhaps he himself passes; but the  
material remains, jutting out from  
the main organism like a dead  
branch upon a tree; or—substituting  
an analogy less disparaging—a frozen  
asset."

"Our university libraries possess  
many such groups. They are sup-  
posed to add prestige, but the price  
is high to pay and justified only by  
an administration of them in the  
largest interest; frozen assets, which  
only the breath of a scholar can  
again liquefy. He may be remote,  
in some isolated institution of learn-  
ing or far-flung laboratory. He may  
not be able to come to them. In  
pity, let them go to him."

"The system of allotment which  
has created the condition is assumed  
to be in the interest of efficiency.  
My prejudiced belief is that it isn't.  
I am convinced that with the full au-  
thority in the librarian, and his cer-  
tain disposition to avail himself of  
the competent advice available, every  
department would have its just recog-  
nition, and the collection as a whole  
would be more neatly organic. It is  
he, after all, who should be the archi-  
tect of it; and in the institutions  
where he is allowed to be, the result-  
ing collections are better balanced  
and far less encumbered with 'dead  
wood.'"

Story of Founding Is Told.

Recounting the story of the found-  
ing of Yale College and the Yale

Library in 1701 at Branford, Conn.,  
when a group of Congregational min-  
isters assembled at the home of the  
Rev. Samuel Russel and "agreed to  
give books from their own scanty  
library as the nucleus of college  
property," Dr. Keogh said:

"The first library endowment of  
\$10, given by Jared Eliot in 1763, has  
been followed by a hundred others,  
of a total still woefully inadequate,  
but much greater than our predeces-  
sors would have dreamed necessary  
or even possible. The forty volumes  
given by the ministers have grown to  
2,000,000. We now add as many  
books in a year as had been accumu-  
lated during the first century and a  
half of our history. But the num-  
ber of volumes in a library means  
little more to a librarian than their  
cubage or their weight. It is appro-  
priateness, it is quality that counts.

"The ideal library for the under-  
graduate is a sufficient number of  
the best books administered in the  
best way. The ideal library for the  
investigator knows no limit of num-  
ber, or subject or language, or date,  
and places experts in charge of the  
various sections. In practice, no  
single library can collect everything.  
There will always be national and  
special depositories to which the re-  
search worker must go to master his  
subject. But an individual may be  
unusually rich, may even be supreme,  
in one subject or in a hundred sub-  
jects, and it is distinction of this  
sort that attracts students and  
teachers."

"The librarians, the library com-  
mittees, the professors, the curators,  
the graduates and other friends of  
Yale who have made this library  
what it is, have confidence that its  
future will be worthy of its past;  
and the Yale Library Associates are  
determined that the contents of the  
building shall be as notable as the  
edifice is superb."

"A library is an instrument of  
learning and of power. It is an old  
instrument at Yale, as we have seen;  
but its possibilities have been im-  
mensely increased by the princely  
provisions of the Sterling bequest.  
Here our faculties and students and  
the scholarly minded of the com-  
munity in which we live find facili-  
ties for study greater than Yale has  
ever known. Here the faith of the  
founders and of all who love Yale  
will be justified. Once more Yale's  
largest and finest structure enshrines  
its books."

Referring to Professor Keogh's  
historical sketch of the founding of  
Yale, Mr. Garver said:

"Nothing in its life has persisted  
so tenaciously through its two and  
a third centuries as Yale's library;  
and in the absence of some over-  
whelming catastrophe to civilization  
itself, we may feel confident that this  
building will stand through centuries  
to come, with no fear of yielding to  
a greater rival."

Mr. Garver announced that Yale  
had received \$29,133,091 from Mr.  
Sterling's estate. Of this \$9,960,957  
has gone for professorships, fellow-  
ships and scholarships, and \$19,172,-  
331 for buildings, including the me-  
morial library and maintenance  
funds.

The buildings include the Sterling  
Chemistry Laboratory, the Sterling  
Hall of Medicine, two wings of the  
Sterling Quadrangle for undergradu-  
ates, the Sterling law buildings, the  
Sterling tower for the Sheffield Sci-  
entific School, and the quadrangles  
for the Graduate School and the Di-  
vinity School.



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## Stanley Makes Brief Survey Of Public Library Business

3,899,286 Books Circulated in Year—Place  
Them End to End and They Would Reach to  
—Well Read It Yourself

By THE HERALD'S ROVING REPORTER

Statistical Stanley was also roving. We met in front of the Boston Public Library. He was departing hence, having made a brief, but complete survey of the business done in that institution during the year 1928. He was in a high fever of agitation over his findings. He used the term "devastating" in describing them. To prove to me how devastating they were he asked:

"Is it comprehensible to you that 3,899,286 books were circulated last year by this institution and its several branches throughout the city?"

The question left me breathless. "Do you possibly appreciate how many books that is?" he queried. "That many books, if laid flat end to end, would stretch in an unbroken line from the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets, right here, to the corner of Main and Pearl streets in Buffalo, New York. That's 492 miles and figuring the average book length at eight inches they would cover the ground. Now if you set them end to end, one on top of the other, they—"

"You couldn't set them that way; they'd fall down," I protested. "But if you could they—"

"But you couldn't," I insisted.

With an anathema of disgust he consulted his notebook for the next item.

**18 ACRES IN MAGAZINES**

"The magazines taken in at this building last year," he went on, numbered 19,104, counting 12 of each kind for the year and including weeklies. Now, say the average number of pages in a magazine is 100. That makes 50 sheets. We make the average size of a magazine sheet 120 square inches. We would thus have 796,000 square feet of magazine pages. They would spread out, close together, over 18 acres of land."

He turned to the next page in the notebook.

"The employees in this institution,"

He swept the building with a designating flourish. "There are 474 employees."

"You can't stand them up end to end, I broke in with delighted frustration.

"You could lay them prone, end to end," he gleefully declared.

"Not on a wet day like this," I declared.

"But if you waited until a dry day and they would be willing to be laid prone,

end to end, they would—averaging 5 feet

the year totalled 153,500. That's enough children to fill the Boston Garden to capacity eight times on a hockey game night, 10 times for a concert and—

"How many at a prize fight?"

Stanley scoffed at this.

"In Bates hall," he went on, "during the 12 months ending Jan. 1, 1929, there were 307,000 requests for books to be read at the tables or to take home. These requests must be written on slips of paper provided for the purpose. Therefore there were 307,000 of these slips written in Bates hall. On each slip you write an average of six words. In the grand total that makes 1,842,000 words. That's as many as there are in 37 full-length novels. There are 773,692 words in the Bible. The number of words written on those Bates hall slips last year is two and one-half times as many as are in the Bible."

"How about the pencils?" I offered.

"That's 307,000 pencils used, deducting duplications, of course, where some of them were borrowed."

Stanley was all excitement.

"An item I neglected," he said, regretfully. "What's the average thickness of graphite in a pencil?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," I answered, and that's only the half of it.

"But why, may I ask, are you leaving the library without taking out any books?"

"I've got a book," he replied, and was lost in the sidewalk traffic.

4 inches each—they would stretch from the spot marking the Boston Massacre at State near Devonshire to—well, to the city editor's desk in The Boston Herald office. That's 2523 feet and they'd make it."

"Wonderful," I cheered. "Does that include the janitors?"

He ignored this and skipped the next page in the note book.

"What's on that page?" I demanded.

"Oh, nothing much. Merely the kind of books read—you know, philosophy, fiction, travel, theology, science, and all that silly stuff. Not important."

"Of course it's important," I insisted.

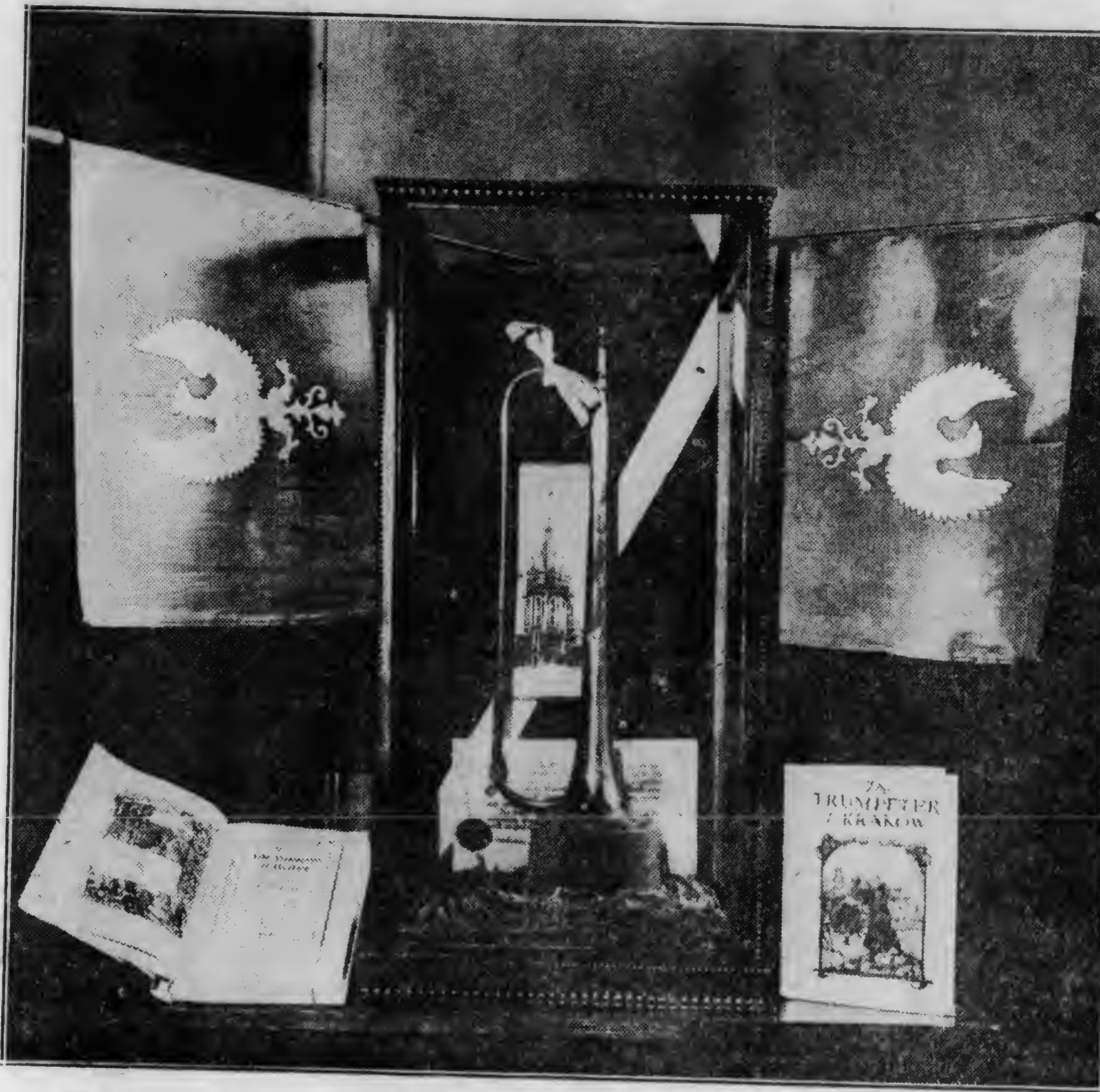
"It shows the trend of public thinking; the intellectual progress of—"

"It does not," he replied snappily. "It merely shows how good were the advertising departments of the 'Book a Minute' clubs."

"Oh, well, go on."

"The number of children who visited the children's room in the library for

## The Trumpet of Krakow on Exhibition in Boston



The Famous Instrument That Has Been Played Many Times During the Centuries of Polish History

WITH all the "go" of "Treasure Island" or "Prester John," so far as the boy of fifteen is concerned, "The Trumpet of Krakow," a tale of the fifteenth century Poland, merits adult applause not only for being the kind of book to put in the hands of a lad, but for the skillful manner in which the author, Professor Eric P. Kelly of Dartmouth College, brings in background for his adaptation of the old poetic legend which has taken as his theme. Readers who love the romance and color of medieval Middle Europe at the time of the Tartar raids and share the adventures and mystery which dog the heels of fifteen-year-old Joseph Charnetski will find in this tale of old Krakow by day and night a fascinating, fast-moving chronicle bearing the stamp of patient research and diligent study. In it the boy, by Mr. Kelly's retouching of medieval folklore, seeks sanctuary in the walled university city with his family after their home in the Ukraine was laid waste by the marauding Tartars, becomes trumpeter of the old Church of Our Lady Mary and carries on the tradition of the trumpeter of the eleventh century, who in sounding the hours also sounded upon the trumpet a hymn or hymn in honor of Our Lady, playing from the four windows of the high tower until pierced by an arrow of the foe sacking the besieged city.

Joseph's family joins the caravan to

Krakow, his father's interest centering in a pumpkin safely hidden in the wagon and, unknown to Joseph, concealing the Great Tartar Crystal, a jewel whose beauty and value has roused the greed and so bewitched all those who have seen it that sudden death is the price of its possession. Through Elzbieta, a girl of his own age, and the daughter of the alchemist and magician, Pan Kreutz, Joseph comes upon Black Art of that day, crystal razings and exorcisms and the alchemist's search for gold. Even hypnotism as practiced by the crafty student Johann Tring sets the stage for the amazing canvass of the Street of the Pigeons and the old market place, the old narrow houses of the university district, merchants from foreign lands, boisterous duelling students, desperate bands of professional beggars, gangs of cutthroats, all of whom cross the boy's path.

Through the month of the Siekls and the Month of Hemp Boating, into the Month of the Falling Leaves, one follows

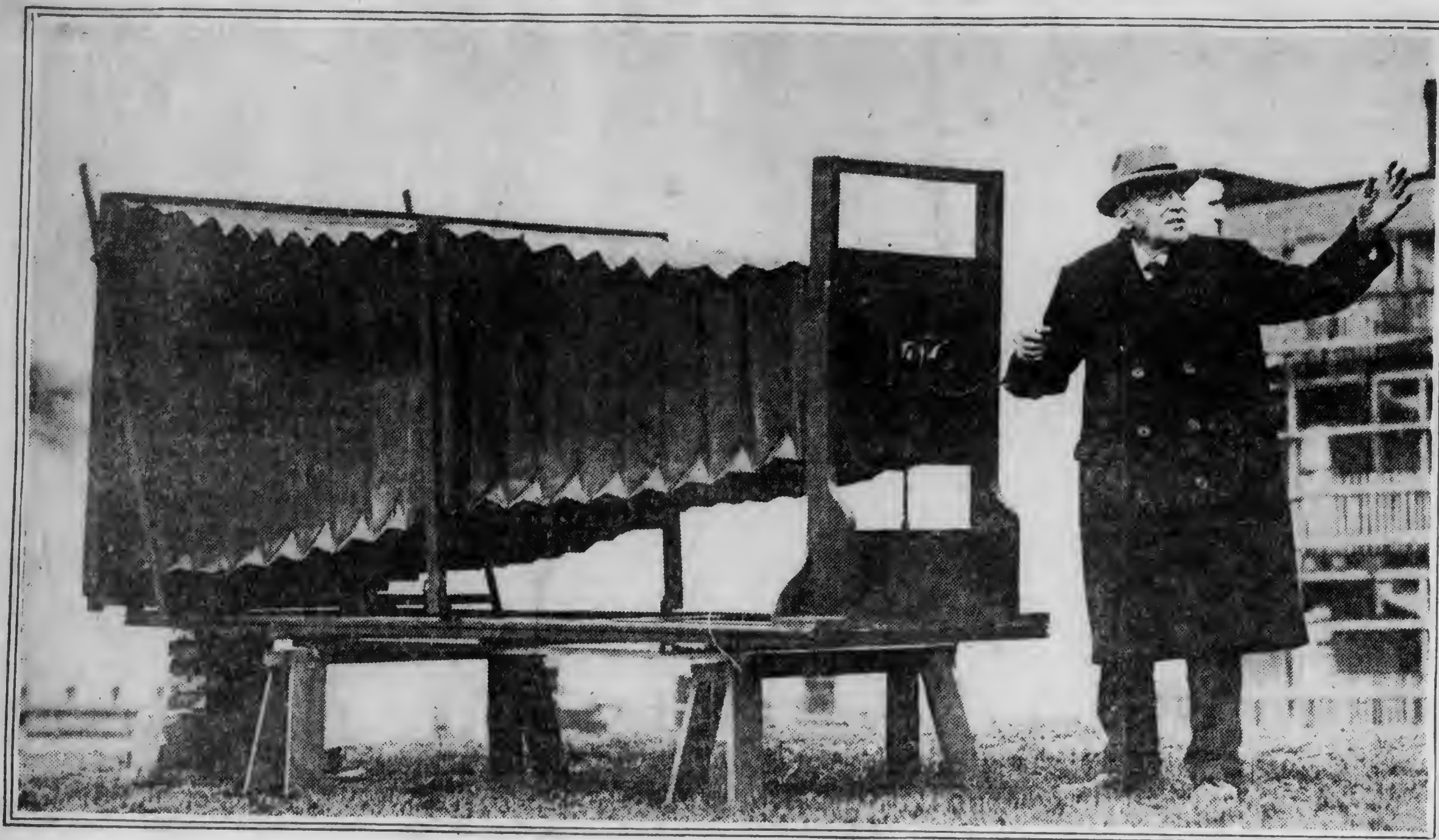
Joseph and the mysterious attacks on the lad and his father by the cruel Bogdan Grozny, "Bogdan the Terrible," to the Poles, Peter of the Button Face—worth quotation to mark the graphic power of description of the author: Bogdan of the "dark, oval, wicked face, eyes greenish and narrow and the eyebrow line above them straight across the bridge of the nose, giving the effect of a monkey rather than a man. . . One cheek marked by the scar of the linton plague so common east of the Volga. . . ears lowset and ugly, the mouth like a slit in the pumpkins boys carry on the eve of Allhallow's."

Beyond the personal adventures of the boy, Professor Kelly has worked into his tapestry, accurately, the history of the day, the efforts of Moscow to form an alliance with the Tartar Khan, the great conflagration which charred the middle of the old town. Fittingly, he has illustrated his tale with drawings by a Polish artist whose line and color have the simplicity and charm of illuminated medieval manuscripts, a flavor and unconventionality marking them as Old World. He raises the story of the times which has more than transient appeal—rather permanent worth. It is a book a boy will start to read, his father take over and his uncle borrow, unless the boy be a rapid reader or allowed the boon of reading late into the night.

E. B. T.



# Photographer of Lincoln, at 84, Still Hunting for Subjects Worthy of the Plate



David W. Butterfield and the Camera He Used for Big Pictures

(Transcript Photos by Frank E. Cobb)

IN these days of television it is a long way back to an apprentice master of the chemistry of the daguerrotype at Whipple & Black's portrait establishment, next door to the Transcript, in 1861. Yet David W. Butterfield, who lives in the old Bulfinch House, 183 Roxbury street, Roxbury, photographer of Presidents, and now 84 years old, is still about his business of photography "but is going to get out of it one of these days."

During the first two weeks in April, "Dave" Butterfield, as he is known to hundreds in Boston and Cambridge, held a one-man show of his photographs at the Boston Public Library. Inquiry as to how he had taken the large pictures brought the story of a remarkable camera, shown in the illustration above. Thirty years ago, when Mr. Butterfield was chasing around the country on commercial contracts, he had this camera constructed. It has an extension length of eleven feet, four inches, and the plate-holder carries plates forty by forty inches square, or thirty by forty, or twenty by forty. These plates had to be made especially for the box. Despite the work necessary to set the camera up, Mr. Butterfield used it recently to take two photographs for the Commonwealth: one of the Charles River basin from the Longfellow bridge and one of the basin from the Boston side.

Photography has taken Mr. Butterfield to many parts of the country. It was in 1864, after he had served four years with Whipple & Black polishing daguerrotype plates, that the young photographer went down to Washington with a letter of introduction from Benjamin

the President, in the East Room of the White House. As he recalls Mr. Lincoln he found him a kindly, serious man, awkward and ungainly—"not very particular about his necktie and all that"—who sat for the laborious process of "wet plates" and talked with the Boston visitor about his son Robert at Harvard. Mr. Butterfield says Tad, Conkling to President Lincoln. For two days he took poses of Lincoln social but beneath his conversation was an undercurrent of care and anxiety.

## In Every Niche of Fame

General Grant, when Mr. Butterfield went to take his picture, proved rebellious. He had no time, was going out of town. "I suggested tomorrow," said Mr. Butterfield. "Grant scratched his head and said he would be very busy tomorrow. I suggested staying over until the next week and Grant said, 'Be here at ten tomorrow.'"

McKinley, then Senator from Ohio and Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the Knight Templars when the triennial convocation was held in Boston in 1895, was more jovial when he sat for his photograph although it resembles the familiar picture of dignity and calm McKinley, coming up to the floor which

the Sir Knights had rented in the Pierce Building at Copley Square, jokingly asked Mr. Butterfield if he didn't want to take him wearing all his regalia. He took off the Masonic decorations, however, and sat for the conventional picture.

Calvin Coolidge sat for Mr. Butterfield when he was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. Other notables in his gallery include Andrew Carnegie, whom he photographed at a Commencement at West Point Military Academy in the '70s; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Thomas Alva Edison, who entertained the venerable photographer at his desk factory, where Mr. Butterfield was amazed at the thousands streaming from the gates at closing time; Henry Ford; Henry Cabot Lodge and Clarence W. Barron.

Mr. Butterfield after his four years at Whipple & Black's was in business for thirteen years at 646 Washington street, then at 573 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, for twenty-three years. He was in the Cambridge city government for three years and served on the Republican City Committee for seven years and was delegate to the State Convention.

## "Nowadays . . ."

His mammoth camera went with him to Elgin, Ill., where it was assembled on a staging ninety feet high in order to take a panorama of the factory. Another panorama of which he is proud is that of the Boston Fire—a scene bounded by the Old South Meeting House over to the then Hollis Street Church, with many churches and buildings which have since disappeared. At Washington while with the Bureau of Engineering he made, with wet plates, a copy of the painting of Custer's Last Stand, a canvas thirty-eight feet long and twelve feet high in the Capitol building. In contrast are scenic panoramas which he made for the Boston and Maine Railroad of familiar mountain scenes in Maine. He photographed Alexander Graham Bell at Cape Breton. He photographed high bridges in Fairmont, Va., on a commercial trip which carried him 800 miles in 1887.

Out of his photographic ventures, Mr. Butterfield entered the publishing business and has sent to many schools and colleges copies of his official photograph of the Pilgrim Compact, made in 1891 for the World's Fair, and other educational documents.

"Nowadays," Mr. Butterfield says with something of a note of regret "anyone can buy a package of plates any school girl . . ."



Revere Beach, as Mr. Butterfield Found It in the Leg-of-Mutton Sleeves and Bicycle Days of the '90's

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1929

### More Books

"More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, has been checking up on the Kern sale to see what books the library possesses of the 1482 lots sold at the auction. The prices are given in these notes "not to emphasize the commercial aspects of these matters, but because these commercial aspects exist, to impart definite information about them. The general public has only vague notions about the nature and contents of the library's rare collections. These notes may lead the intelligent book lover to a better knowledge of our possessions." While in many cases no comparisons are possible, as the Kern sale included presentation of association copies where the library has only the first editions devoid of association interest, the result of the review has been highly satisfactory from the point of view of showing the financial value of the library's possessions. While the "intelligent book lover" will appreciate the library's perfect copy of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" the more because the Kern copy was sold for \$17,500 is a question to be answered only by the book lover himself. The money lover certainly will appreciate it more.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1929

### CHILDREN'S DISRESPECT FOR BOOKS

To the Editor of The Herald:

We are hearing much about the disrespect of the younger generation, "apple-sauce," "holena," "why worry," etc. But how many realize that one phase of disrespect is being taught right in our public schools? And this to the ages of 7 and 8 years and up.

Not only these children themselves, but mothers, fathers and older brothers and sisters are aiding and abetting this nefarious business. This business—"Graingerizing," so-called, an old term and practice long since frowned upon and meaning the tearing from books, illustrations and title pages to illustrate other books or essays.

Hardly a day passes but some child or relative calls and wants a copy of some book in order to "tear out the pictures to illustrate an essay or theme at school."

If a dilapidated copy can be found there may, perhaps, be no objection, and, perhaps, no objection if confined within this limit. But it is human to want what you want, and to get what you want. An easy way is an excusable way. "It's only one picture taken at random from a valuable book, but

doesn't it look great for my essay? Maybe I ought not to do it but I should worry."

If this abominable practice is taught and approved of right in our public schools with what respect will children treat books in any condition or subject? I once heard a lecture where pictures of this nature were used. A page was turned to show such an illustration. Oh, it was the rubber stamp of the Boston Public Library. Having been brought up to respect books of any nature, never to dog-ear nor mark; it made my blood boil. Under the circumstances I could say nothing. The owner and lecturer evidently felt guilty, for he made the lame excuse that he had looked everywhere to find what he wanted and, not being able to do so, had "taken" it from the book owned by the city of Boston.

I might go on multiplying such incidents, but I am in hopes that this will be sufficient to show where such a practice will lead if not stopped. Being a bookseller I suppose that it is bad policy to denounce any practice that will tend to make books scarce, but it is such an outrageous teaching and extending to such an extent that a stop should be put to it at once. Personally I do not cater in such trade and prefer not to sell for such purposes.

GUY A. JACKSON.  
Boston, April 27.



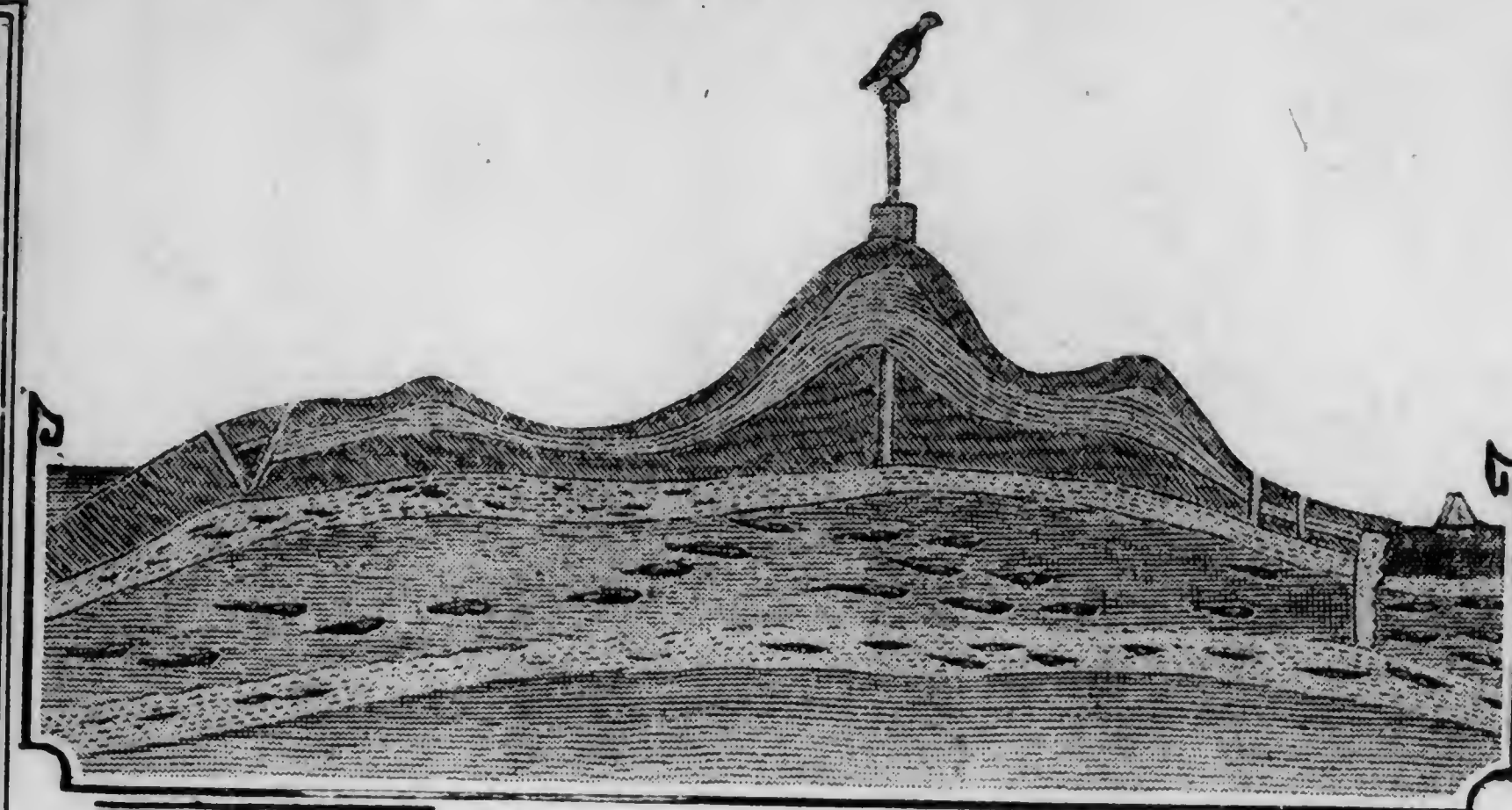
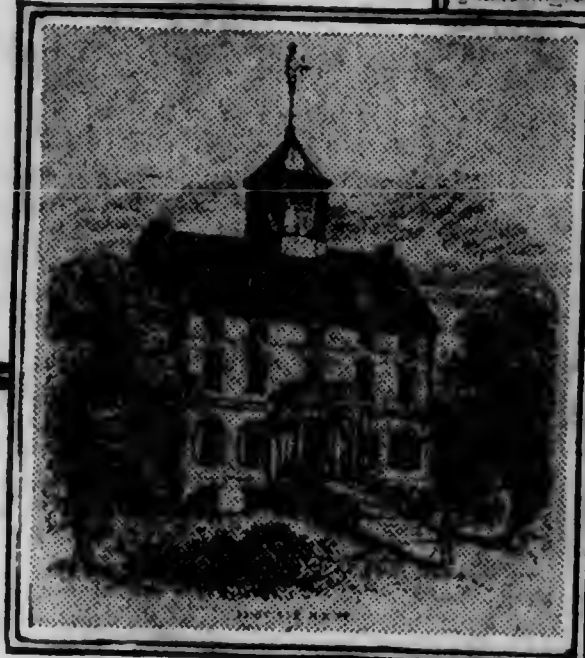
# Curious Adventures of Boston's Most Famous and Picturesque Statues

## What Has Become of Public Garden Venus Who Used to Be Veiled Modestly in Shower of Spray Why Was MacMonnies "Bacchante" Barred From Public Library?



Shem Drown's Province House Indian, who used to fire off his arrow exactly at noon everyday and then go down to dinner! (Brayton photo.)

Province House, as it was, showing the famous copper Indian on top. (Courtesy of the Boston Public Library.)



Old wood cut, from "Sentry, or Beacon Hill," by William W. Wheelton, showing the three hills, which gave Boston the name of Trimount, and the way the water runs under the city, to spring out in fountains. And also on high the eagle who topped the old beacon shaft.

BY LEO RABBETTE

Where are the statues of yesteryear? A "Precious" few of them are gone "the way of all marble," and a few still hang on which called forth a most marvelous burst of denunciatory oratory from no less a champion than Wendell Phillips.

There was a Venus, in the Public Gardens, standing in a shell, noble and nude and antique, veiled modestly in a shower of spray. Her name even was veiled, she was called, "The Maid of the Mist." And by the mist, like Danae of old, she was undone.

One fine day she disappeared. Had some one fallen in love with her cold, white beauty and borne her away from Boston's "Fields of Enna," to pay homage to her in a rapt secrecy? Even the newspapers couldn't find out. But, alas, the gods, as some one so aptly said, seem to have feet of clay, and truth is not always poetry.

Now it can be told. The spray which was to conceal gracefully that ancient and ever-young goddess perfidiously wore her away. So she was judged and found wanting and carried to the home of New England antiquities. She was not there five minutes, however, before a great Harvard football player and a lover of Greek things rescued her and put her in his country estate, in a fair bower of greenery, far from the maddening crowd, and at such a distance and in so ingenuous a setting that she shone forth again quite as lovely appearing as the day she left the sculptor's chisel. And that's the solution of the mystery of the missing Miss Venus.

### Fountain Stirs City

Then there was that ultra-curious anomaly, called the Cogswell Fountain. A Doctor of that name from San Francisco presented it to the city in 1884 and it was put up near the west gate of Boston Common, over more than vigorous protests.

The Paint and Clay Club vainly petitioned the City Council to have it taken away. And they initiated the idea of having a commission of art experts appointed to serve without pay who should pass on all sculptural and architectural ornamentation offered to adorn the city streets and public grounds, "in order to guard

cally life size bronze, delightfully done. It was destined to stand in the fountain in the court of the Public Library.

But whether it was feared that such a terrifically enamoured vision—drunken at least with the dance and joy of life, if not with a something more material as symbolized by the "Grape"—would too actively stimulate the state of mind of Boston's students of literature—or whether some other subtle reason was presented—she was not put up in the court. But no bronze lady has dared to take her place, and to poets and artists and young students her spirit still dances there in the

The famous "Cogswell Fountain," as it appeared on Boston Common. Note the open-mouthed entwined Sea Monsters, out of whose mouth came ice-water for thirsty citizens. (Barton-Ticknor Collection, Boston Public Library.)

(Above)—Louisburg Square as it was in the "gay fifties," showing the fountain in the centre, long since vanished with the past. (Reproduced from an ancient Gleason's Drawing Room Companion.)

of the Old Providence House. Done in copper he was, by Deacon Shem Drown, who also made the Grass-hopper on Faneuil Hall.

His arrow was ever held to the bow, ready to shoot, the chosen emblem of the Royal Colony. Of hammered copper he was and he had glittering glass eyes. It was the local jest that on the precise stroke of twelve daily, not a minute before and not a minute after, he "fired the arrow and went down to dinner." Crowds of chil-



"Bacchante," by Frederick W. MacMonnies, which does not adorn the Public Library Fountain!

May 21, 1887, issue of Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, published in Boston.

### About That Fountain

As Allen Chamberlain says in his "Beacon Hill," Houghton Mifflin Company's "This drawing appeared a year and one month after the fountain had been ordered abolished. Probably the order was not carried out with dispatch. Most things were done with greater deliberation in those days. Possibly the publisher of Gleason's, having spent good money for the picture, felt dis-



Statue of Edward Everett, which Wendell Phillips said made that worthy gentleman seem to be crying. "This is the way to Brighton!"



"Maid of the Mist," whose mysterious disappearance is now revealed for the first time. (Photo Courtesy Society for the Preservation of N. E. Antiquities.)

some that he condemns most severely has received the approval of those who are looked upon as good judges, and by trained artists.



Jos. Quincy  
Wendell Phillips  
Hub statue orio

to Brighton?" pointing with lifted arm and widespread fingers to that centre of beef and the races. Story's friends say he never lifted that weary arm, but yielded to a committee's urging as no true artist should ever do. (He now stands in Everett square.)

### A Bronze Pyramid?

"If this bronze pyramid on Boylston street be a cast made of staves, why is it set on human legs? And if it is really Summer, why do his chest and shoulders rise out of a barrel? Is it broadcloth new felt, too stiff for folds, or is he dressed in shoe-leather? That matters little, however. But no angry Southerner would have needed to suit those overfed cheeks, which may have faced many a snowstorm on the locomotive, or many a northeaster on our coast, but surely must have been far too innocent of thought and passion ever to anger senates or rouse nations to war.

"This heavy-moulded prize-fighter is the marvelous achievement of that wise committee which rejected Miss Whitney's 'matchless model' (as they confessed it to be) of the seated Senator, because no woman could make a statue."

Miss Whitney's model of Summer sits with marvelous ease; the chair almost unseen, the modern costume perfect, and so cleverly managed that one forgets it in the quiet, intellectual, level gaze of the listening senator; and we feel that this is the statue of a statesman, or, if the satanic elements of his day ever confronted him, their assault would be as vain as the giants' rebellion against Jove. (This statue is in Cambridge facing Harvard square.)

To come back to the present, it might be well to state that most of the statues referred to by Wendell Phillips were presented to the city through the mayor and city council, and some of them are really not so bad as the great orator paints them.

### Gardens Memorial

Charles D. Maginnis, noted ecclesiastical architect of Boston and member of the art commission, graciously gave the Boston Sunday Post reporter some points about our local statues. "Some years ago," he said, "there was simply the Governor Cass statue in the heart of the Public Garden, with no formal or convincing relationship, so the Art Commission made a study and a scheme was devised for the placing of any memorials to be latterly received by the city."

"I believe it would be a good thing to inform the public," Mr. Maginnis said, "of the real significance of the figure of Edward Everett Hale near the Charles street entrance of the Public Gardens. Many citizens do not realize that the oblique relation of the figure to the path has reference to a monumental entrance to the Gardens which was proposed for this gate about 12 years ago but never put into execution. The paths were then to be re-cut and place for the erection of a companion statue for the other side of the new entrance."

"I thought you might be going to ask me about the statue of Adams, recently moved from the square bearing his name. It originally faced north, and the lighting on it was very bad. Now, in Hook Square, on the axis of Faneuil Hall, it faces west and, of course, his personality is excellently in keeping with the sentiment of the Cradle of Liberty."

"One thing I have noticed," went on Mr. Maginnis, "in relation to public statues, and that is the great importance of the background. Since the Motor Map, with its simple and distinguished architectural lines, has appeared in Park square, the statue of Lincoln and the slave has taken on a new dignity. Up till then what with the signboards and the discordant littleness of architecture behind it one scarcely ever really saw the statue at all."

"People come to the commission asking to erect statues and almost always they choose the busiest parts of the city. And it has frequently been necessary to point out to them that that is one good way to conceal them as it were. With the hum and bustle and confusion of pedestrians and hurrying taxicabs, people are anxious to hurry by and keep from being run over. And how is anybody going to stand near enough to see a statue and really study it in the midst of the modern traffic maelstrom?"

"A statue should have a restful environment. All statues should give a sense of repose."

"What do you think is the best memorial in Boston?" I asked.

"The Shaw Memorial, in front of the State House. Why? Because it is so intensely vital; it summarizes a whole epoch, it is a brilliant piece of imagination and so simple and direct in composition."

"One city work of art to stand forever with the Nike of Samothrace, with the Melian Venus."







## THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

ON the completion of his thirty years as librarian of Congress there was presented to Herbert Putnam a remarkable tribute—a volume of essays prepared by many men interested in librarianship and in Mr. Putnam himself, prepared by William Warner Bishop and Andrew Keogh. These papers are, as the presentation preface says, "both a review of your own professional career and (in effect) a summary of much of contemporary opinion on matters of librarianship, with some historical contributions by no means foreign to the craft." They fill a handsome volume of 556 pages, of which 690 copies were printed by Carl Huntington Rollins of the Yale University Press.

On Friday noon, April 5, Mr. Putnam was surprised at the appearance in his office of Senator Fess, chairman of the Senate Library Committee, and H. R. Bowker, the dean of the American Librarians Association, who headed two-score or more of the leading library workers of America. This unique volume, which had been contributed to by sixty-two librarians and publicists, in a handsome binding, was presented to Mr. Putnam, who was taken completely by surprise. Mr. Bishop made the presentation address, to which Mr. Putnam responded. Later the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, through Mrs. Walter Howe, presented to the librarian a check for \$1000 for purchases for the Music Division of the Library. After a luncheon at which thirty of the contributors and others sat down, a delegation from the library staff, with Charles W. Coleman as a spokesman, presented another beautiful bound volume containing a tribute to their chief, autographed by 135 members of the immediate library staff who had been in service with Mr. Putnam for fifteen years or more—these being out of the staff of 450, not including the Copyright Office or auxiliary forces.

On Saturday the congratulatory exercises were continued with a luncheon given by the librarian, at which two-score or more members of the Round Table heard addresses by Senator Fess, Chairman Luce of the House Library Committee and Justice Stanford. Dr. Charles C. Moore, who presided, made another presentation in tribute to Dr. Putnam, of one of the three known copies of the Marquis de Montcalm's

"Relation de la Prise d'Oswego." The brother of Dr. Putnam, George Haven Putnam, the veteran publisher, who at the age of eighty-five is still found at his desk, and who was a soldier in the Civil War when Herbert was a babe in arms, made one of the shortest after-dinner speeches on record, and one that finds a responsive echo in the heart of every true American—"Herbert, I am proud of you."

## The Putnam Tribute

The volume presented to Mr. Putnam and which, like that given to Mr. Barnes by the bibliographers of America as their tribute to his personal worth and labors, is the work of many men, is a valuable one for anyone interested in books. Information is to be found here which can be found nowhere else. Naturally the earlier papers, like that of Senator Fess, the one on the occasion of the presentation of the volume, and the one on the occasion of the presentation of the volume, are of special interest. The volume is a valuable one for anyone interested in books. Information is to be found here which can be found nowhere else. Naturally the earlier papers, like that of Senator Fess, the one on the occasion of the presentation of the volume, and the one on the occasion of the presentation of the volume, are of special interest.

Other papers deal with Mr. Putnam's career. Gladys L. C. Countryman of the Minneapolis Public Library tells of Mr. Putnam's starting of the institution in 1889; Director Belden of the Boston Public Library reviews his long and useful service in this city and William Warner, Bishop of the University of Michigan, tells of the thirty years of the Library of Congress under Mr. Putnam's direction. Then there are many valuable papers on different phases of library service in this country; problems of library management; books and manuscripts and their preservation and use; and some papers of historical research. Like Max Farrand's interesting inside account of the relations of Nathan Matthews and the Huntington Library, with the title of "William H. Whitmore and the Early Printed Laws of Massachusetts"—an account which can be found nowhere else. The volume, in its conception, its execution and its contents is indeed a worthy tribute to America's foremost librarian.

WILL BEGIN SHOWING  
KRAKOW TRUMPET

Boston Public Library to  
Receive Loan

The Boston Public Library on Thursday will begin exhibiting the trumpet which has been used for hundreds of years to sound the hymn, or hymn to the Virgin, from Our Lady Mary's Tower in the old city of Krakow, Poland.

The horn came to Boston through the courtesy of Prof. Eric P. Kelly of Dartmouth College, who received it as a loan from the city of Krakow in appreciation of his book, "The Trumpeter of Krakow," a story of life in 15th century Krakow.

It was while Prof. Kelly was teaching in the University of Krakow during the college year 1923-24 that the plot of his book grew out of the darkness of Polish winter nights, and it was because of his close association with the study of Polish history and literature that he was able to steep his mind with scientific Medieval data and fill his soul with impressions of ancient Polish lore.

The author has made the trumpet signal blown to the four winds from St. Mary's tower, a sort of musical leit-motiv. He uses as his central figure the trumpeter, watchman of the city, who takes a solemn oath to sound his trumpet toward the four quarters of the city every hour of the day and night.

One watchman did meet his death in keeping with his oath. In the year 1241, Tartars had taken the city and were besieging the tower, but the devoted trumpeter began to play his simple air, as his duty demanded. An arrow pierced his heart, and the trumpet fell from his lips, leaving the last phrase unfinished. Ever since, the hymn has been ended on the "broken note."

Prof. Kelly was born in Amesbury, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1906. In 1918, while with the army in France, he became interested in Poland, being associated with relief work in the Polish legions. He went back with them to Poland, serving in various capacities and traveling from city to city and from camp to camp, for about three years. During this period he was in Modlin, the old fortress outside Warsaw, for eight months; in the industrial districts at Dombrowa, and during the Bolshevik War of 1920 he was in charge of a supply train in the Lublin, Chelm and Bug River Districts.

## 'HOTEL AND TRAVEL NEWS

26 BOOKS LOST DAILY  
FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY;  
HARD TO TRACE THIEF

The number of missing volumes from the shelves of the Boston Public Library has reached such alarming figures that the officials are baffled in their efforts to stop the leak. During the last year \$661 books were either stolen or lost. Of this total 1807 were recovered, leaving 6254 missing.

Over the last 10-year period the value of missing books is placed at thousands of dollars. Some of the books are priceless, because it has been found impossible to obtain other copies from the publishers.

Officials are convinced that even a Sherlock Holmes or the best sleuth from Pinkerton, Burns, Scotland yard, Capt. Livingston's flying squadron, Superintendent Crowley's department or the secret service would soon find that it is a deep mystery as far as trying to establish what class purloins the volumes. The titles of the missing pages range from children's fairy tales to technical subjects.

## HARD TO TRACE

Librarians point out that it would require the intelligence of supermen to trace what daily happens to the 3,000, 000 or more volumes in the building. Hundreds of men, women and children besiege portals every day. They are all classes and of all nationalities. There are business men and just plain working men. There are students and co-eds. Lawyers and doctors are prominent. Art students and literary people and the scientific bent go to make up the busy hive of readers.

The shelves with their treasure of knowledge and pleasure are open to all comers. They have been accessible to the reading public for 77 years. Going to the public library is just like walking over the Common or the Public Garden. No questions are asked. Like the seats in the public garden the books are here to be taken out, not to be stolen.

It would require an army to watch the array of men and women. It is the people's library. Sometimes for 15 minutes or an hour or two the patrons will stand at the book shelves, poring over the pages of Shakespeare or Browning or other favorites. Since they appear studious the attaches pay little or no attention to them.

Sometimes a carelessly-dressed per-

son comes to the library and goes directly to a certain shelf. Others slowly raise their eyes and inwardly have fear for the book in this person's hand. But on inquiry one is told that the person is a well-known writer.

## BOOK KLEPTOMANIACS

Because of the high rate of mortality among the books it is believed that there are many book kleptomaniacs abroad in Greater Boston. This type would rather starve than miss the contents of certain books. Should the book appeal to them they hate to return it.

During 1928, 1739 books were either lost or misplaced by card readers of the public. The volumes were lost at theatres, hotels, or on trains or street cars. Some of these readers reported to the library that the book was stolen from their homes. A total of 156 of these books were later returned. A total of 6322 were unaccounted for and checked as "missing" but during the ensuing months 1651 of this number turned up here and there about the library. Sometimes they were found on shelves or on tables. The final figure, however, shows over 6254 books still unaccounted for. This does not include the total missing from the 30 or more branch libraries in the city but officials believe that the total for the entire city would be well over the 10,000 mark.

Though the present system is proving costly to the taxpayers it is not expected that there will be any drastic changes. Should the red tape be increased it would work a hardship on the thousands of other readers and should the staff of the library be augmented it would mean more salaries and consequently further expenditure of the library funds.

"Why not forbid the taking of books from the library?"

"That plan has been inaugurated by the New York library on Fifth avenue," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian. But he believes that the New York system will not be adopted here.

Five years ago a furore was created when it was discovered that nearly 100 books on business administration disappeared from the library shortly after the colleges were open for the fall term. Officials accused the "college boys" of taking the books. Many of these were later returned.

But until a better system of checking the books and the readers is adopted, a number of volumes will disappear daily. The present rate averages about 26 a day.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1929

Thrift Exhibition  
at Public Library

An interesting exhibition of over two hundred thrift posters, designed and drawn by pupils of the Massachusetts schools, is being displayed on the top floor of the Boston Public Library under the auspices of the savings banks of Massachusetts. The exhibition opened Tuesday and will continue until a week from today.

From the diversified display one illustration will be picked by judges selected by the sponsoring organization to be used in a thrift advertising campaign. The judges will include a representative of an art school, one from a bank and one from an advertising house.

Some of the posters on exhibit cleverly depict the suggestion of thrift and are artistically executed. Among them is a picture of Calvin Coolidge with the legend "Thrift His Hobby—Why Not Yours?" Another shows a kitten Scotchman symbolic of the country "Where Economy Rules"; and another presents a modern dapper, holding the ace of hearts, bearing the slogan "This is the Age When Money Counts." There is also a series of parody sketches on familiar national advertising slogans. "What a Waste of a Difference Thrift Makes." "Let Your

## BOSTON POST.

MAY 14, 1929

ASKS \$100,000  
FOR LIBRARY

Mayor Says Foundations  
Need Repairs

The discovery that the piling of the central library building at Copley square has been impaired by the construction of the Boylston street tunnel and the water under the "made land" on which it stands led Mayor Nichols to request the City Council for approval of a \$100,000 loan order to reconstruct the foundations.

The Council yesterday referred the loan order to its committee on finance. It was pointed out that the famous structure, designed by Stanford White, had settled somewhat since it was erected.

Recently a contract, "not exceeding \$45,000," was let out without advertising to rebuild the foundations under the front steps forming a broad platform before the main entrance. In the course of their borings, engineers found that the foundations were in need of repair, and for this reason \$100,000 more is now requested.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1929

Asks \$100,000 for  
Library Foundation

Mayor Nichols Tells Council  
"Rotten Piling" Under Li-  
brary Must Be Repaired

Acting on the ground that the situation is a "menace" Mayor Nichols today submitted at the meeting of the Boston city council a loan order for \$100,000 for the purpose of repairing "rotten piling" under the front wall of the Boston Public Library. A letter signed by Gordon Abbott, vice president of the library board of trustees, was submitted with the loan order. In the letter Mr. Abbott emphasized the necessity for spending at least \$100,000 to protect the foundation of the building, declaring that experimental work so far revealed conditions that needed to be remedied immediately.

Mr. Nichols also requested that the council make the salary of the traffic commissioner \$7500 a year. William A. Fisher is the mayor's choice for the office of commissioner. The former order was referred to the committee on finance and the latter to the committee on ordinances.

JUNE 2, 1929

The Sunday Post  
START WORK ON  
LIBRARY STEPS

Repair Work Expected to  
Take 10 Months

Surface work on the steps of the Boston Public Library started yesterday, under the direction of James Harrington of Charlestown, superintendent for Blakeslee Robbins Corporation of Boston, which was awarded the contract for the work after preliminary surveys had been made last week. It is estimated that 10 months will be required for completion.

The Boston Public Library is constructed on filled land, which necessitates the use of piles for foundations. The sinking of the sub-surface water level in Back Bay has exposed the tops of the piles to decay, with the result that the steps and basement flooring have sagged in several places.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1929

Eva Le Gallienne  
to Speak Monday

Eva Le Gallienne will speak Monday afternoon at 4.30 in the Boston Public Library hall, under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, on "The



Eva Le Gallienne

Appeal of Peter Pan." Joseph Lee, president of the Community Service, will preside and, presiding, Miss Le Gallienne's appearance, Joan J. Cronan will outline the Barrie story. The meeting is free to the public, and the doors will be open at four o'clock.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1929

FISHER APPROVED  
FOR TRAFFIC BOARD

Will Serve 4 Years at Annual  
Salary of \$7500

Elliot H. Goodwin, state commissioner of civil service, yesterday announced the department's approval of the appointment of William A. Fisher as Boston traffic commissioner for a period of four years at a salary of \$7500. The approval also was announced of the reappointment of the following Boston municipal officers:

Overseers of public welfare: Mrs. Eva W. White, Edward H. Willey, Tilton S. Ball.  
Assessor: Horace B. Mann.  
Sinking funds commission: Abraham E. Pinansky, Eliot Wadsworth.  
City planning board: Frederic H. Fay, Stadistics trustee: Robert J. Dysart.  
Election commission: Frank Seiberlich.  
Penal institutions commission: Philip H. Chapman.  
Library trustee: Louis E. Kirstein.







# Back in Olden Days of Leisure the Cook-Book Taught Behavior, Too

Christianity and Good Manners  
Were Included—Nowadays We  
Have Only "Half Hours in  
the Kitchenette"

By Sarah Alison Maxwell

**F**EW subjects occupy so large a section in the card catalog of the Boston Public Library as that of cooking. Cook books have been provided for every contingency, as witness the seemingly paradoxical "Cookery Book for Fasting and Abstinence Days."

Not only are there a multiplicity of general cook books, but entire manuals have been devoted to such subjects as puddings, eggs and apples, as well as to more unusual edibles as mushrooms, peacans and oysters. On the premise that an orange a day is as salutary as the proverbial apple, there is a compendium of 365 orange recipes, compiled as might be expected, by a California housewife. Not all cook books, however, are as specialized as their titles indicate. For example, a volume with the intriguing designation, "Coffee and Waffles," contains chapters on subjects as far afield as "Maid and Manners" and "On Gardening."

Reprints from rare old manuscripts which disclose the culinary art of the Middle Ages down to compilations of the recipes of famous chefs of today are to be found in the library cookery collection. Doubtless in its time an ancient volume entitled "The Queen's Closet Opened" aroused the same kind of interest that is shown in the bills-of-fare of our Presidents which have been made public in a recent book, "Secrets of the White House."

From a geographical standpoint, too, the collection is very complete, the "how" of the cookery of every quarter of the globe being revealed. Cook books range from those treating of home recipes as found in "The Boston Cook Book" and "What We Cook on Cape Cod" to foreign dishes as in "With a Saucepan Over the Sea," and "Around-the-World Cook Book." For those who would like Chinese food at home there is a "Chinese Cook Book in Plain English."

## Ten Dollars a Week in the '80's

Special cook books are provided for various classes of people, as "Motorists' Lunches," "Invalids' Tea Tray," "Statesmen's Dishes" and "A Bachelor's Cupboard, Containing Crumbs Culled from the Cupboards of the Great Unwedded." Then there are manuals particularly designed both for the experienced cook and for the amateur; as, for example, "Choice Recipes for Clever Cooks" and "The Post-Graduate Cookery Book," and on the other hand, "A B C of Cooking"



Mr. Eatingtown in the Act of Receiving an Invitation for 5 o'clock Very Precisely. (From "Apician Morsels; or, Tales of Table, Kitchen, and Larder; . . . Which Includes the Art of Never Breakfasting at Home, and Always Dining Abroad," by Dick Humelbergus Secundus, Printed in 1829 by J. & J. Harper, New York.)



Emperor Domitian Convoles the Roman Senate to Ask Their Opinion on How to Cook a Turbot, Too Large for Any Kettle in the Palace. The Emperor Vetoes Their Suggestion to Cut It Up, and It Was Decided to Have a Special Vessel Made, and That Thereafter a Group of Patrons Should Always Accompany the Emperor in His Travels. (From "Apician Morsels.")



"Distilling Oyle Out of Seedes," Reprinted from Baker's "Jewell of Health," 1576, in "The Still-Room," by Mrs. Charles Roundell and Harry Roberts, Published in 1903 by John Lane, London and New York. This Book Says: "Cider has gone out. . . with home-brewed ale and home-stilled cordials. . . One may well pray for a reaction, if indeed the art of housewifery is not past praying for."

and "A Primer of Cooking." Neither are the newlyweds overlooked, as instanced in such titles as "It's Two Cook Book," "A Table for Two" and "Just for Two."

"A book by a lady," as the title page condescendingly informs, is dedicated to "Economical Cooking for the Middle Classes." In fact, "a lady" is the pseudonym most frequently chosen by cook book authors of bygone days. "A Boston lady" writes a dessert book, a culinary manual is composed by "a lady of Philadelphia," and another entitled "The Improved Housewife" by "a married lady." "A gentlewoman" and "a housekeeper" also are favorite pseudonyms.

As indicated by numerous snappy titles, economy in cooking is the phrase most widely stressed. Many of these designations sound very much like advertising slogans, as, for instance, "Better Meals for Less Money," "Liberal Living Upon Narrow Means," "Dainty Dishes for Small Incomes," and "Daisy Dishes for Quiffy Budgeting are "Family Living on \$500 a Year" and "Ten Dollars Enough," with the sub-caption, "Keeping House Well on Ten Dollars a Week; How It Has Been Done, How It Can Be Done Again." Unfortunately, though, as regards their present usefulness, these manuals were written in the '80s. And as a very important phase of economical cooking is the problem of "left-overs," sometimes in cook-book terminology

called "fragments" and "remnants," there are many tomes devoted to their transformation into palatable dishes—for instance, "The Family Save-All," "A Cook Book of Left-Over," "Made-Over Dishes," and the more specialized "What to Do with Cold Mutton." Camouflage cookery is by no means a new wrinkle, as witness a recipe in one of the older cook books, "To Make Pig Taste as Lamb."

Moreover authors of cook books have designed manuals, to use phraseology of one of these works, "adapted to families of limited means but cultivated taste." Very succinctly has an English writer conveyed this viewpoint by designating his work, "The Younger Son's Cook Book." This idea as expressed in the title of a French book is "La Gourmandise d'un Bon Marché."

## "Greedy Book" and "Second Helping"

But although frugality is the predominant note of the cuisine, there are also books for the epicure—"High Living," "Choice Cookery," "Culinary Gems," "Treasures of a Hundred Cooks," a Collection of Distinctive Recipes for the Lovers of Good Food," and the seemingly contradictory "Delicate Feasting." Also "Blue Book of Cookery" and "Real Cookery" would seem to cater to the discriminating taste. Then there is "The Greedy Book" and "A Second Helping" which suggest quantity rather than quality. Although many of the older cook books

took into consideration the correlation of health and food as in "The Castles of Holthe," and the later "Miss Beecher's Housekeeper and Healthkeeper," which not only comprises cooking recipes but "many directions to securing health and happiness," it is the modern cookery which has transformed food preparation from an art into a science. And the scientific practice of measuring food values is evidenced in many of the titles of the newer books—"The Calorie Cook Book," "The Kalorie Kids" and "Eating Vitamines."

## French Being Wins a Husband

The cult of the carrot had not dawned in 1828 when William A. Abbott wrote a cook book, for Mr. Abbott warns against the use of this vegetable except in very small quantities. The tomato, or love apple, he gives a very bad bill of health. However, he deplores the fact that "at the present time, especially among the fashionable, there is an increased tendency to regard the potatoes as somewhat vulgar." Read, he says, is sharing the same fate and will only be tolerated as a sort of penance. As Mr. Abbott mentions fish, oysters, hams, puddings, and cakes as ideal substitutes, it would hardly seem that the disrepute into which bread and potatoes had lapsed was in any way due to their fattening propensity.

To put over the message in the most pleasing guise, cook books were some-

times written in story form or as a collection of letters, as in "Letters to a Young Housekeeper." Among the cook books which reinforce the appeal of recipes by linking them up with a narrative, is one entitled "Gentle Breadwinners." The heroine passes through various stages of adventure in which she makes French being, Venetian cakes, mince meat, candied orange and lemon peel until, as the climax, she wins by means of her good cooking a home and husband.

It isn't necessary to consult the publisher's date of a cook book to discover which ones are old-timers. The titles themselves tell the story. "Every Lady's Cook Book," of course, was written prior to the advent of Everywoman. And bedeviled outside the home, cook books were designated "Woman's Kingdom," "The Queen of the Kitchen," "The Ladies' Best Companion," "The Good Hus-Wife's Jewell," "Treasures," "Counselor," "Guide," "Director," "Pocket-Book" and "The Family's Best Friend." Likewise emphasized in the titles of cookbooks is the pleasure to be had in their companionship, as "The True Gentlewoman's Delight," "Delights for Ladies" and "The Accomplished Ladies' Delight." Preserving, according to the title of a volume setting forth the mysteries of this art, is "A Delightful Daily Exercise for Ladies and Gentlewomen." Another volume, as it says, "delectable for ladies and

gentlemen," is entitled, "The Whole Body of Cookery Dissected, Taught and Fully Manifested, Methodically, Artificially and according to the Best Traditions of the English, French, Italian and Dutch."

## Encouraging Home-Brew

But although the older cookbooks seem to have been most generally designed for the use of "ladies and gentlemen," there are some which seek a more general clientele, one of these portending to be "pleasant and profitable for all sorts of people." Neither is there any indication of exclusiveness, save as to sex, in a marvelously comprehensive volume entitled "The Whole Duty of a Woman, or an Infallible Guide to the Fair Sex, Containing Rules, Directions and Observations for their Conduct and Behaviour through All Ages and Circumstances of Life as Virgins, Wives or Widows. With Directions How to Obtain All Useful and Fashionable Accomplishments Suitable to the Sex. In Which Are Comprised All Parts of Good Housewifery, Particularly Rules and Receipts in Every Kind of Cookery."

Many of the older cooking manuals contain sections devoted to home-brewing and the distilling of liqueurs, these tasks at the time being considered solely for ladies and gentlemen. "A Thousand Ways to Please a Husband" is an old-time compendium of cookery, and on the premise that the housewife is grateful

for the means of thus attaining masculine favor, a cook book is entitled "A Present to My Wife." A cooking manual named for that whimsical haphazard of a repast, "The Dinner Bell," also bespeaks its antiquity.

The idea recently advanced by Henry Ford that proper eating as well as drinking is a matter of spiritual concern and that the churches should likewise preach the gospel of correct dietetics, is not new. Back in 1857 in a work entitled "Christianity in the Kitchen: a Physiological Cook Book," Mrs. Horace Mann expounds the theory of the correlation of food and morality, going as far as to call indigestible preparations "criminal." Says Mrs. Mann:

## Today It's Neatness and Dispatch

"There is no more prolific—indeed, there is no such prolific cause of bad morals as abuses of diet—not merely by excessive drinking of injurious beverages, but by excessive eating of unwholesome food. Compounds, like wedding cake, snuff, plum-puddings, and rich turtle soup, are masses of indigestible material, which should never find their way to any Christian table. . . . If asked why I pronounce these and similar dishes unchristian, I answer, that health is one of the indispensable conditions of the highest morality and beneficence."

Furthermore Mrs. Mann would discourage the cosmopolitan food mart which provides edibles from every clime. Science, she believes, will bring us to the conclusion "that each climate and region produces those articles of food which it is most healthful to eat in their respective localities"—an argument for those who favor banning the banana through legislation in order that the population will consume in greater number the native apple.

In the nomenclature of the ultra-modern cook-book there is no suggestion of constant companionship, however delectable, but rather the idea of the utmost dispatch with which the culinary process can be accomplished. Some of these up-to-the-minute manuals are entitled: "Half Hours in the Kitchenette," "Cooking by the Clock," "The Busy Woman's Cook Book," "Plate Dinners for the Busy Woman," "Paper Bag Cooking," and "If You Must Cook," "One-Piece Dinners," as evidenced by a cook book with this title, have come into vogue along with one-piece dresses.

But after all, the modern woman may be the loser by thus curtailing time spent in the kitchen for, judging from cook-book nomenclature, inestimable qualities go hand in hand with culinary pursuits. Some of these successive names are: "Common Sense in the Kitchen," "Culture and Cooking," and "The Philosophy of House-Keeping." Also there is an esoteric and imaginative slide to cooking as shown in such books as "Artistic Cookery," "The Spirit of Cookery," "Cooking and Castle Building," and "Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, Viewed Classically, Poetically, and Practically." Moreover, even with hot weather at hand, it is possible, according to one of the newer manuals, to "Cook and Be Cool."



FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1929

## Engineer Says All Back Bay Is Settling

**Parts of Public Library Building Have Sunk Five to Six Inches**

The entire Back Bay district is settling, according to George H. Frazer, engineer, who testified before the city council's committee on finance today relative to the \$100,000 loan order for the purpose of repairing the rotten piling under the front of the Boston Public Library.

Asked by one of the committee members to what extent the district had actually settled, Mr. Frazer replied that he did not know. However, he said that certain parts of the library building had settled from five to six inches and that there were cracks in some of the rock facings. He made it plain to the committee that in his opinion the rotten piling, unless rectified immediately, constitutes a real menace to the building. He said that preliminary investigation showed that these piles were rotting away because the water level during the past twenty years or so had receded.

At this point Councilor Henry Parkman, Jr., a member of the committee, asked the witness:

"Isn't that rather serious? Shouldn't the water level be restored to the Back Bay?"

Mr. Frazer answered that a definite water level should certainly be maintained if possible and that this must be given serious consideration, intimating that other places than the Public Library in that neighborhood seem to be affected.

"What causes the water to recede?" asked Councilor Frederic Dowling.

Mr. Frazer replied that one cause anyway might be large sewers. He said that the water in the ground, if the sewers leaked, would be carried away by them.

Before Mr. Frazer addressed the committee Gordon Abbott, vice president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, outlined in a general way why the trustees were asking for \$100,000 at this time. He said that it was impossible to let any contract by bidding for the reason that nobody can tell "intelligently" how much work there is to be done.

Anticipating Mr. Frazer's testimony Mr. Abbott said that the engineers have found the tops of many piles rotting away and that indications were that piles yet to be explored along the front of the building are probably in a similarly dangerous condition.

"Poor piles menace the stability of the building," said Mr. Abbott, "and we look upon this \$100,000 with which to begin work as an absolute necessity. In fact, gentlemen, it's an emergency."

When Mr. Frazer took the stand several of the committee members vainly tried to pin him down as to how much the work would cost. The witness, however, declined to name any hard and fast figure but he did mention \$250,000 as a possible estimate.

"We can only tell what is wrong as we go along," he said.

After Mr. Frazer had been excused the Finance Committee took up the \$200,000 order for improvements at Boston Airport. Park Commissioner Long emphasized that such a sum was needed at once if Boston is to keep pace in the development of commercial aviation.

MAY 25, 1929

## MUST MEND SUPPORTS OF LIBRARY

**Some Piles Found to Have Been Rotted by Water**

Fifty-seven piles under foundations of the Boston Public Library, Copley square, have been found to have deteriorated, during the course of an investigation by engineers, architects and city officials, it was declared last night by Building Commissioner Louis K. Rourke.

These wooden piles represent about one per cent of the total number supporting Boston's famous library building, and were about half of the total supports which were uncovered during the preliminary examination. Settling of the granite platform, which extends about the building, has been noticed and work is at present being done to remedy that situation, he said, but no serious effects have been noticed in the main walls, which will have to be probed and re-supported with concrete, piecemeal.

### ASKS \$100,000 FOR REPAIRS

Some of the facts concerning the piling came to light yesterday when a request that the City Council pass a loan order of \$100,000 to be used in repairs under the main wall was made yesterday by Gordon Abbott, vice-president of the public library trustees before the council's committee on finance. The request of Mr. Abbott was supported by the testimony of George H. Frazer, an engineer, who has made an examination of the underpinning. Engineer Frazer said that many of the piles are rotted seriously and that the work will have to be done in small sections.

Vice-president Abbott said that engineers have reported to the trustees that the piles have rotted from 15 to 18 inches near the surface. They will have to be shored up, cut off, recapped and encased in concrete. Mr. Abbott could not state whether the \$100,000 order would be sufficient to cover the job.

### "No Danger of Collapse"

The most serious immediate condition has been noted at the Dartmouth and Blagden streets corner, where some of the granite platform has sunk several inches. It was brought to my attention," Commissioner Rourke said last night, "that some of the front platform has sagged, joints letting in water. They were contemplating putting in a reinforced concrete platform. At the request of Mayor Nichols I made a survey of the situation. I found that the outer wall had moved a bit. Whether this was due to the failure of the piles or the backing against the wall was to be determined. So we had holes dug, and uncovered 112 piles. We

found that 50 of them had deteriorated somewhat. The other 60 or more were found in good shape.

I want to impress upon the public and employees of the library that there is no immediate danger of collapse of the structure. The entire situation is being handled by a competent force of engineers and contractors. The platform in front has been shored up.

### Blame Lowering of Water Level

Mr. Rourke and engineers explained yesterday that water level in the filled in sections of the Back Bay has been lowered, the building of the Charles River basin and construction of the Boylston street subway having been factors. Piles which 55 years ago were under water at all times, have had their tops exposed, with resultant decay and invasion by minute insects. "We are running across piles, which under water would have remained intact for an indefinite period, but now for a foot, 18 inches and in some cases two feet, they are rotted away. In the case of the library it will be necessary to work under the foundations, bit by bit, and the bad piles, saw them off, cap them and encase them in concrete," Building Commissioner Rourke stated.

Councilor Henry Parkman, at yesterday's hearing, after Engineer Frazer had stated that the entire district was settling, asked him if the old water level should not be restored. Mr. Frazer answered that a definite water level should be maintained if possible and that the question should be given serious consideration.

## Record-Advertiser Saturday, May 25, 1929

## HUB LIBRARY NEAR COLLAPSE, SAYS EXPERT

The Boston Public Library is in grave danger of collapse from rotted and weakened pilings, the commission on finance of the Boston city council was informed yesterday by George H. Frazer, an engineer.

Frazer, appearing at a hearing on a loan order for \$100,000, sent to the council by Mayor Nichols for the purpose of repairing the piling, declared some parts of the library building have already settled five and six inches, and that there are cracks through many of the large facing stones.

The piling, especially along Dartmouth st., near the corner of Blagden st., is "very seriously gone," Frazer told the council.

The engineer attributed this condition to the vibration caused by the subway, and to the leaking of the sewer, and to the backing of the sewers had so rotted the piling, he explained, that the entire building was menaced.

## THE LIBRARIAN

ANDREW CARNEGIE having given scores of millions for the building of American public libraries, it were well if some other philanthropist would now dedicate a fund to the task of steering people into the main tents of learning and away from the humbugging sideshows. What if the income of a fund of \$100,000,000 should be spent for daily, monthly and weekly advertisements warning people that there is no way to learn French in nine lessons, or to acquire the culture of the ages from listening to a dozen phonograph records. All that the greatest minds on earth can do, in expounding a subject, is to make the substance clear. There is no way to make solid substance easy.

In addressing the American Library Association at Washington, D. C., Everett Dean Martin discussed the prevailing superficiality of popular thought. "American youth," he said, "has acquired its ideal of college life from the motion pictures. Athletics, fraternities and the automobile have tended to displace science and the classics. Shortcuts to education are being sought not only by college and university students, but by adults looking for methods whereby they can acquire the much sought after, so-called culture with the greatest possible ease. That anyone should seriously enter upon a course of study of the world's classics in order that he may impress people with his knowledge, appear genteel, make himself attractive to women or gain entrance to an exclusive social set is, I believe, a distinctly modern contribution to educational theory. Intelligence in this country makes a poor showing in competition with quackery."

On the other hand, Mr. Martin offered an unusually apt and humanizing understanding of the legitimate desire felt by men and women to gain larger learning, which leads them to the doors of readers' advisers in our public libraries today, and which helps to explain the wide popularity of the American Library Association's excellent series of book-lists called "Reading with a Purpose."

"There comes a time in the lives of many people when they say, 'I wish I had more education,'" Mr. Martin remarks. "Sometimes this wish is only an idle fancy. In thousands of cases, it is a very serious thing. People come to feel they have missed something, some secret of interpreting the daily facts of experience which would make their lives less colorless and insignificant, some knowledge which might give them better insight into the meaning of the world. They feel that somewhere there are things of beauty and truth, among which their minds might find refuge from monotony and sordidness. One of the encouraging signs just now is the fact that this hunger for something which is in itself and for its own sake worth knowing, is more widespread and more genuine than people suppose. It may contain the promise of a new America, less grasping and vulgar and superficial. It certainly offers the possibility of transforming the lives of many people. Its personalities, I think, should be viewed with a certain reverence and sense of duty."

A similar theme runs through "The Crowd, the Individual and the Library," an article by the very able Baltimore librarian, Joseph L. Wheeler, which is now being widely circulated by the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly.

"What intelligent people and good citizens often overlook," says Mr. Wheeler, "is that public opinion is not based on facts and on real weighing of values, but on appearances, on capitalized prejudices, on personal popularity, on what tends to become nothing more than mob psychology. The herd is not unaware of the guile between itself and the formally educated—in fact, it is sensitive to the difference in point of view. The library is an enticing task to build a bridge between the formally educated and the uneducated through the close co-operation of that valuable and inspiring and increasingly large body of the public, the self-educated. It is the self-educated who can bring the sympathies of the two extremes together, and at times, at least, create a common aim and a common good feeling. There are so many men and women self-educated who command the respect of the college-degree holders for their worth, and yet who hold equal ly the admiration and the affection of the uneducated for having persevered through the same struggles and the same handicaps that they now endure."

Mr. Wheeler then passes to consideration of a problem which has the more interest for the editor of this department because once, when the existence of this problem was recognized in this column, straightway the Librarian received scathing rebuke from the editor of the monthly magazine, Libraries, Miss Mary Eileen Ahearn. It was the extremity of ignorance, Miss Ahearn implied, to suggest the presence of any distinction between the prevailing ideal of librarianship in the United States and the prevailing ideal among German librarians. Mr. Wheeler seems to regard the matter as at least open to argument.

"This onslaught," he says, "makes question, 'this concerted plan to encourage thinking among the great mass of people as the chief product of reading—is it compatible with the idea of the increase of mass reading? Can we have two goals, on the one hand, the amount of reading of the greatest number of people, the other more intelligent reading on the part of all, or especially more intelligent and fruitful reading on the part of a smaller and more select number?' In other words, in library work can we have quality and quantity at the same time? Some librarians do not appear to think that these two purposes can be served at once. I believe these librarians are wrong. One of them has gone so far as to say, 'Mass reading is barren.' If 50,000 people read Pugin's *Life and Letters*, Cushing's *Osler*, or Baker's *Life and Letters* of Woodrow Wilson, or any other really worth-while book, would that reading be barren? Hardly so. It would have a notable effect on the attitude of the public."

A German librarian, Adolf Jurgens, visiting the Brownsville Children's Branch at Brooklyn, had the "discerning eye" for in that institution for very consumption of books, with lines of children often waiting at its doors for admission—in this whirlwind I saw also children sunk in thought, far removed from the world, children who were quite undisturbed by this raging, topsy-turvy world. In these pictures lies the contrast between the German and American library world; in Germany it looks to the highest development of a small group as its end and aim, in America it calls for development of the masses. But what this German did not realize is that of late our American public libraries have also directed their efforts to the service of the choicest, and that in the library of tomorrow the great goal will be to discover the promising individual among the mass, and call him across the social gulf by the bridge of intellectual democracy. Few university libraries are as well equipped for the advanced student as are some of our large public libraries."

The Baltimore librarian then offers vivid prophecy for the future of public libraries in America—resting, as the

prophet will see, upon at least one very precise and significant ground of fact in actual current experience. "We may look in our library of tomorrow," he says, "to an enlargement of all of its services to a degree that we can hardly grasp. The circulation of some of our larger city libraries, now in figures of one or two million books per year, will in the next generation jump to figures of ten or fifteen million books. Reference work, now serving tens of thousands, will be serving hundreds of thousands. The intensive special services that we render in our subject departments, and at our readers' assistants' desks, where we now reach hundreds, will in another generation be reaching among many of our city libraries that the intensive type of personal service is being accepted and demanded in a degree that increases much more rapidly than does the mere circulation of books."

"Perhaps the only reason that I am bringing in this question of the compatibility of quantity and quality in our library aims and methods is a firm belief that the two must and do go together; that one is not done to the detriment of the other, and that neither can succeed without the other. It is to be regretted that a few librarians attempt to make a cleavage between the two purposes. We cannot lead people to better books unless we first get them to the library. That means more people encouraged to read, through our publicity methods. On the other hand, we must never secure the funds to do the specialized, individual work upon which depends the growth of rare and exceptional men and women until we have by more bulk impressed the legislative and appropriating bodies with the public demand for our services. Only money can cut the great majority of conscientious librarians loose from routine to give the skilful help of which so many are capable, but for which they now have little opportunity."

The typical library assistant in the United States is a woman with two years

of college, professional library training, who, after eight years of library experience, is receiving \$1597 a year. That is the upshot of a report of the A. L. A. committee on salaries, insurance and annuities. The figures are based upon replies to a questionnaire from 685 library assistants in ninety-eight public, university and college libraries in the United States. Of the 685 there are 327 college graduates and 339 library school graduates. The average budget of this typical library assistant is: Board and room \$854; clothing, \$231; laundry and dry cleaning, \$42; health, \$45; carfare, \$52; recreation, including vacation, \$96; books, magazines, theater and music, \$47; benevolence, \$53; savings, \$186; life and accident insurance, \$59; all other, \$127. The individual items amount to \$1644, slightly more than the average salary, but this is accounted for by the fact that 141 have an average income of \$324 in addition to salary.

What practical value the Boston Public Library gains from the new "Weekly List" of United States Government documents, now bringing promptly to public libraries each week information concerning many useful publications which formerly used to be "lost in the shuffle," is well described by Miss Edith Guerrier in the March issue of the *Weekly List*. "Since July," says Miss Guerrier, "thirty-two copies of each issue of the *Weekly List* have been regularly received by the Boston Public Library and sent to our thirty-one branch libraries, with the result that 673 copies of Government books and pamphlets have been recommended at an approximate cost of 110."

"The list of subjects and the number of pamphlets on each may be of interest to those interested:

Aeronautics, 34; Animals (birds, game, etc.), 28; Army regulations, 20; Battle states, 8; Boy Scouts, 13; Business statistics, 9; Child labor, 24; City planning, 6; Civil service, 9; Coal, 1; Copyright, 1; Credit, 1; Customs, 1; Deaf, 1; Diet, 1; Disasters, 1; Education, 34; Foreign service, 7; Foreign trade, 1; Geography, 1; Health, 1; Immigration, 18; Income tax, 2; Indians, 1; International conference, 4; Irrigation, 3; Labor, 10; Lumber, 2; Meat, 2; Metals, 1; Navigation, 11; Oysters, 1; Panama Canal, 7; Ports, 4; Postal rules, 1; Poultry, 1; Railroads, 1; Safety codes, 3; School lunches, 12; Ships, 1; Solar wave-length, 3; Steam engines, 5; Tariffs, 1; Trade, 3; Treaties, 20; Unemployment, 1; Utility corporations, 2; Veterans, 1; War, 23; Water, 30; Weather bureau, 3; total, 673.

Often a five-cent pamphlet gives the information which cannot be found in a book costing fifty times that amount.

The smaller pamphlets are kept with other information material in our pamphlet files and the larger books are bound and placed on our shelves.

The branch librarians and the public are becoming acquainted with Uncle Sam's publishing activities and incidentally with Government affairs.

Here in Boston we are increasingly grateful to the chief of Government Printing Office and to Superintendent of Documents for the *Weekly List* which is indeed an invaluable reference tool.

We realize that the preparation of the list has placed an added burden on the already over-worked staff of the office of Superintendent of Documents and we, therefore, hesitate to express a wish that notes similar to those which appeared on the last page of the issues of July 11 and 18, August 1 and September 26, might be given whenever space is available. Several of the lists have had one completely blank page which might have been used for notes on publications projected or already issued, if it were possible for the Superintendent of Documents to spare some one for this work.

Before submitting the above notes for publication, I sent them to the Superintendent of Documents, Mr. A. P. Tisdell, and received from him a reply, containing the following:

"It is certainly pleasing to read that the *Weekly List* is supplying a long needed want of the libraries. Your statements 'often a five-cent pamphlet' confirms an impression I have entertained for some time, that is, many librarians have discarded Government publications and expended many times the cost of the Government pamphlet for less valuable publications."

The tabulation you have made is very interesting when you think that in 16 or 17 numbers of the list there is found such a variety of subjects.

There will be no repetition of the *Weekly List* going out with blank pages as did occur in several of the earlier numbers as, now there will always be notes of interest to fill the eight pages.

In the preparation of your article for Libraries, I should be glad to have you invite all librarians to apply for the list.

(Signed) Alton P. Tisdell  
Superintendent

The great pleasure and satisfaction we find in using the *Weekly List* in B. P. L.







# Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929

## LIBRARIANS IN ROME SESSION

Belden, Putnam and Others Hear Mussolini

ROME, June 15 (A. P.)—The world congress of librarians opened here today, with some of the most widely known librarians of the United States in attendance. Premier Mussolini delivered the inaugural address.

The congress will spend 10 busy days in discussions, interviews and visits, most of the delegates at various times being received by the Pope, who is himself one of the most learned librarians in the world. His holiness spent more than 20 years in the Ambrosian Library at Milan and at the Vatican Library in what is now Vatican City.

Tomorrow will be spent in visiting



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

book collections in and around Rome, with the sessions of the various sections beginning Monday. The librarians will remain in session here until June 27, when they go to Venice, stopping en route for exhibitions at Naples, Florence, Modena, Genoa, Milan and Turin.

### Americans Who Are Present

Among the Americans here are Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1895 to 1899, since then librarian of Congress, and a staff of his assistant librarians, Herman H. B. Meyer, Dr. E. C. Richardson and John T. Vance. Other Americans present are Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library of Boston; William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan; Arthur Elmore Postwick, St. Louis; Miss Winifred Gregory, New York city; Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association and librarian of Yale University; Theodore Wesley Koch, Northwestern University; H. George Locke, Toronto, Ont.; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, Chicago; Miss Emily V. D. Miller, editor of publications, American Library Association, Chicago, and George Watson Cole, Pasadena, Calif.

Premier Mussolini, in inaugurating the Congress, welcomed the delegates to Italy and outlined briefly the program which had been prepared for them. This, he said, would afford a complete resume of the art of book making from ancient times to the Fascist regime, which, he said, was working with full cooperation with the best intellectual forces of the country.

Contrary to his usual custom of speaking French at international gatherings, the Premier used clear, distinct Italian. He was greeted with a salvo of applause as he familiarly bade his audience sit down. His reference to the Pope as "master of the book of knowledge" brought resounding cheers.

# Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1929

## Librarians of the World at Rome Congress

Mussolini Welcomes Them and Tells of Program Prepared

Rome, June 15 (A. P.)—The World Congress of Librarians opened here today, with some of the most widely known librarians of the United States in attendance. Premier Mussolini delivered the inaugural address. The congress will spend ten busy days in discussions, interviews and visits, most of the delegates at various times being received by the Pope, himself one of the most learned librarians in the world. His holiness spent more than twenty years in the Ambrosian Library at Milan and at the Vatican Library in what is now Vatican City.

Tomorrow will be spent in visiting book collections in and around Rome, with the sessions of the various sections beginning Monday. The librarians will remain in session until June 27, when they go to Venice, stopping en route for exhibitions at Naples, Florence, Modena, Genoa, Milan and Turin.

Among the Americans here are Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, and a staff of assistant librarians, Herman H. B. Meyer, Dr. E. C. Richardson and John T. Vance. Others are Charles Belden, director of the Public Library of Boston; William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan; Arthur Elmore Postwick, St. Louis; Miss Winifred Gregory, New York city; Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association and librarian of Yale University; Theodore Wesley Koch, Northwestern University; H. George Locke, Toronto, Canada; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, Chicago; Miss Emily V. D. Miller, editor of publications, American Library Association, Chicago, and George Watson Cole, Pasadena, Calif.

Premier Mussolini, inaugurating the Congress, welcomed the delegates to Italy and outlined briefly the program prepared for them. This he said would afford a complete resume of the art of book making from ancient time to Fascist regime, which he said was working with full co-operation with the best intellectual forces of the country.

Contrary to his usual custom of speaking French at international gatherings the Premier used Italian. He was greeted with a salvo of applause as he familiarly bade his audience sit down. His reference to the Pope as "Master of the Book of Knowledge" brought resounding cheers.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN

The Boston Public Library has prepared and published a very well considered book-list of works on "Retail Selling." The task was undertaken at the suggestion of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In a foreword the library explains: "The titles have been selected from a great mass of similar material, and are those believed to be of the greatest value to persons engaged in retail merchandising, from cash girl and errand boy to buyer and personnel manager. To those who would like to follow a definite course of reading or study, the readers' adviser (at the Boston Public Library, Copley square) is prepared to render assistance in the choice of subjects, and in the making of reading lists of all kinds. For residents of Boston, it is also possible to see that each book is ready as it is needed. This service, in many cases, puts it within the power of one who is sufficiently in earnest to cover individually and without cost much the same ground as that of the average correspondence course."

The subject-headings of the "Retail Selling" reading-list cover "General Principles," Biography, Merchandising, Accounting and Control, Salesmanship, Advertising, Personnel, Merchandise, Personal Aspects.

Journal  
Gardiner, Maine  
August 29, 1929

The Boston Public Library and its branches lost last year by theft 12,000 volumes, half of them from the Copley Square main building.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN

"What then is a well-read man?" Henry Seidel Canby asks in one of the papers included in a recent volume entitled, "American Estimates." "Certainly not a reader who reads only modern books. He has no background and no standards of comparison. He gets the milk of good books, but not the cream, and he is the ready dupe of every shallow imitator. No one disputes this. But the opposite is equally true. The man who reads no new books is not and cannot be well read. He may spend his nights with Addison and his days with 'The Divine Comedy.' He may read the 'Faery Queen' three times or work upon the Greek tragedians until barriers of language fall. He may be soundly based in all the great classics, but if he reads no modern books he is not well read."

Correct argument this is, which the editor of the Boston Public Library bulletin, "More Books," did well to single out for special attention among current notes in his new issue.

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1929

The Boston Public Library arranged an interesting exhibition in honor of the biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs held here last week, and the items shown in the exhibit will remain on view at the main building in Copley square through Sunday, June 23. The collection comprises autograph manuscripts of musical scores, letters and signatures of famous musical composers. Among those represented are Carl P. E. Bach, Beethoven, Weber, Rubenstein, Bishop, Auber, Cesar Franck, Sir Arthur Sullivan and others. There are scores by the American composers Chadwick, Huck, Danleis, Converse, Foster, Gilbert, Macdowell, Hill, Mannerly, Mason, Stillman-Kelley and others. From unknown copyists of the fourteenth and fifteenth century, there are illuminated manuscripts. The invention of printing is indicated by some very early examples. Books containing music used by the colonists: the famous Bay Psalm Book; a Songbook engraved by Paul Revere; music printed by Benjamin Franklin's brother; full scores written up from the parts by Albert Bowers, the donor of the collection from which most of the examples are taken; scrap books of the musical activities in Boston; pictures of musicians and benefactors of the Music Library; all of which will be of interest to music lovers in general as revealing resources available to patrons of the library.

Among all the rich testimonials offered to Herbert Putnam on his thirtieth anniversary as Librarian of Congress, none can have more interest for Bostonians than the essay on Mr. Putnam's service during the four years when he was in charge of the Boston Public Library, which the present librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, wrote for the anniversary. Mr. Belden carefully summarizes the particular and concrete contributions which Herbert Putnam made to the Boston Public Library from 1895—the year in which the new Copley Square building was opened—until 1899 when the Boston Librarian was called to national service in Washington. And then, as reprinted in the new issue of "More Books," Mr. Belden makes this illuminating statement of Mr. Putnam's qualities as an executive leader:

"The extension of greater recognition to women in library work was a significant feature of Mr. Putnam's administration. Women were freely advanced or appointed to positions which, a few years previously, they were thought to be incapable of filling. It was the policy of the young and active administrator to place responsibility firmly on the shoulders of his staff. He encouraged the heads of departments in showing initiative. With frank but kindly criticism, he spurred his senior officers and other employees to their best efforts. Under his leadership no labor seemed too great, no obstacle too hard to be overcome. His moderation, fairness, and impersonality also contributed to Mr. Putnam's success in meeting the problems with which he was confronted. Freedom of opinion and the privilege of expressing it without prejudice proved

a safeguard and corrective against those outbreaks of dissatisfaction which are always possible in a large staff made up of men and women of marked individuality. Not only his fellow officers on the staff of the institution, but the rank and file caught fire from his glowing enthusiasm and gave him unstinted homage and admiration. Such were the ability, industry, and persistence of Mr. Putnam, that those who worked under him still think of the experience as a 'liberal education'."

"The nation and all its librarians have profited greatly from the creative work done by Mr. Putnam as Librarian of Congress. The Public Library of the City of Boston takes pride in the thought that it gave him to the nation, and that his fruitful four years in Boston helped in training him for his great career of service in Washington."

Among the Americans attending the International Congress of Librarians now in session at Rome are Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library; William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan; Arthur Elmore Postwick, of St. Louis; Miss Winifred Gregory, of New York City; Andrew Keogh, president of the American Library Association and librarian of Yale University; Theodore Wesley Koch of Northwestern University; H. George Locke of Toronto, Canada; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association of Chicago; Miss Emily V. D. Miller, editor of Publications, the American Library Association of Chicago, and George Watson Cole of Pasadena, Cal.

Premier Mussolini welcomed the delegates on the opening day, and assured them that the Fascist regime was "working in full co-operation with the best intellectual forces of the country." It so happens that full co-operation between dictatorship and the best minds of a nation is finally impossible. Mussolini himself, for example, never would have had the slightest chance to develop his mental qualities of originality and individuality to the commanding point which he has attained, if he had been born in the days of Fascist dictatorship. It was the freedom of Italy which gave the blacksmith's son his free chance to develop. Now when intellectual freedom has been completely destroyed in Rome, it is small wonder that few Italian books of any importance are being written in Italy today, and almost no music has been composed which is worthy to take rank with the great Italian works of the past. Benedetto Croce, undoubtedly the best and truest philosopher among living Italians, has had all he could do to avoid bringing down upon himself ruinous official disfavor. But, strangely enough, whenever dictators at Moscow and Rome face an audience assembled from democratic lands, always they seem especially anxious to assure their hearers that the Government is working "in full co-operation with the best intellectual forces." These gentlemen, wielding a club in one hand, and brandishing an expurgated encyclopedia in the other, do protest too much.

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1929

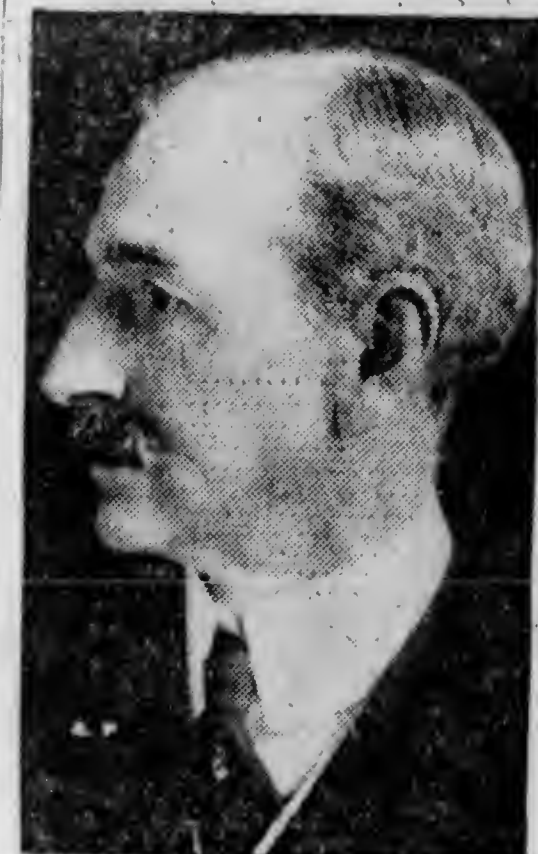
## Gordon Abbott Elected Head of Public Library Trustees

At the annual meeting of the Boston Public Library held Friday afternoon, Gordon Abbott was elected president; Frank W. Buxton vice president, and Della J. Deery, clerk, for the ensuing year.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1929

## Wins Famous Medal



DR. HERBERT PUTNAM  
Librarian of Congress who was awarded Roosevelt medal for distinguished service.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1929

## LIBRARY TRUSTEES REPORT INCREASE

Also Reveal Various Needs—  
6066 Books Missing

The 77th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, made public yesterday, revealed the need of a new granite platform in front of the building, the present platform being in weakened condition. There was reported the addition of 86,163 volumes to the libraries of the city, 2000 less than was acquired last year. There was an increase of more than 100,000 books issued for home use during the past year. Significant among statements made was the gift of Louis E. Kirstein of a 3 1/2-story library to be erected on a downtown site, a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein. The gift was accepted by the trustees and will be erected on City Hall avenue.

It was reported that 6066 books were among the missing during the year 1928; that a new electrical wiring system had been installed; portions of the condensation roof renewed; the manuscript room remodeled providing a modern projection room for slides.



# Demands of Public Library Patrons Plainly Reflect Fashions in Books

Non-Fiction Popular Now;  
Works on Science and  
Business Wanted

By WILFRED CARUTHERS

Whenever some big subject awakens public interest and becomes a field for inquiry or controversy, the Public Library serves as an index of human reaction.

Evolution, relativity, aerodynamics, trial marriage, the world court, prohibition, each in its turn caught the attention of a vigilant world and brought thousands of incredulous knowledge-seekers to the doors of our public libraries.

In a similar way, the craze for passing fads and fashions, a new game or ingenious puzzle, when given adequate publicity will result in unprecedented demands for books on such subjects and compel public library officials to work overtime.

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE CRAZE CAUSED GREATEST EXCITEMENT

"The greatest excitement over a passing craze was over the cross-word puzzle at the height of its popularity," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library. In the course of an interview dealing with some of the interesting problems that come up as part of his day's work at the helm of the city's vast treasure-house of knowledge.

"The search for a missing word or phrase had become a mania," continued Mr. Chase with a smile. "And this craving was frequently as insatiable as the desire for food or the thirst for strong drink."

"The demand for seats in the reference room increased daily and finally reached a point when 'Standing Room' only was the rule at all hours."

"These Cross-Word enthusiasts, in their eagerness to find a solution to their problems, as well as to frustrate others in their quest of the desired information, boldly tore out the pages from costly reference books or stood in the way of others who attempted to consult such works. Rabid groups congregated about the dictionaries and simultaneously devoured their contents."

## ATTENDANTS RELIEVED

"When at last the happy day came that fans no longer suffered from photophobia from reading newspapers verbatim, and in other awkward ways, indicating that the Cross-Word fever had reached its climax and was on the wane, library attendants breathed a sigh of joyous relief. The craze was over."

"When Einstein, a few years ago, propounded his general theory of relativity, arousing world-wide interest and discussion, the library was hard pushed to furnish books on metaphysical inquiries concerning the nature of space and time and four-dimensional things. "But of all controversial subjects, none quite equals the Darwinian theory from the standpoint of longevity and popularity. Let some public speaker mention the name of Darwin, and it is safe to predict a great demand for the 'Origin of Species' at the library within a few hours."

"In such ways as these, the Public Library is often an efficient barometer of public interest. Fashions in books, however, are subject to incomprehensible laws, ever changing, ever uncertain, as fickle as the public mind itself. "The current interest in biography and travel, for instance, is at the moment tending to decrease, while our non-fiction circulation is larger than fiction. We make no attempt, of course, to cater on any large scale to the demand for current fiction, for this would mean that we would spend a great deal of money for books that would be dead within two to three months—the average life of the popular novel."

## USING BOOKS FOR PROFIT

"An outstanding phenomenon of recent years is the tendency to use books for profit. The time is past when people are content with obtaining merely diversion from books. Your modern reader uses books as a source of information on how to get on in the world. "Books that teach 'how to do' things



Reading for profit at the Boston Public Library.

are in great demand and people are reading them because they are a definite means of increasing their efficiency and earning capacity.

"Books on business, books on the trades, that answer the ever-recurring questions, 'How?' and 'Why?' are multiplying rapidly and now touch upon every branch of human endeavor, from raising potatoes, constructing an automobile or selling bonds, to the building of skyscrapers or promoting world-wide industries."

The modern tendency of mind is scientific. Today every man is from Missouri, and has to be shown: so a librarian of necessity must know "something about everything."

During his 18 years of experience at the Boston Public Library, Mr. Chase has had to answer questions on every subject under the sun. Requests for information come from all quarters of the globe, from all kinds of people who are in doubt about something and want to be shown. These people do not regard the public library merely as a collection of books, but, rather, as a bureau of information where any question may be asked and answered.

## MANY LETTERS OF INQUIRY

"Letters of inquiry are frequently received from persons who are quite sure they are tremendously wealthy," continued Mr. Chase knowingly. "Others go a step farther, and claim descent from royalty. There is always one missing generation, however, to prevent them from claiming the throne of France or some other country."

"Miss Fannie Dubinsky, out in Oshkosh, writes in to know all the details regarding the life of Alfred Elmer Smith, tremendously wealthy man, who is supposed to have died without issue a generation ago. Miss Dubinsky would like to know whether there are any clues that would establish her as the rightful heir to this immense fortune. 'There are no clues,' is the answer, usually."

"Lawyers in their efforts to identify people who are heirs frequently consult the directories at the library, as well as persons who have lost track of missing relatives."

"I'd like to locate my brother Al," one man wrote in from Indiana. He settled in Lawrence in 1891, and then he moved to Charlestown. That was the last I ever heard of him. "But perhaps the strangest request

we ever received was from a man in Billings, Mont., who wrote in to inquire about his missing wife. 'My wife left me two weeks ago for Boston,' the letter read. 'When you find out about her, wire me collect.' This man certainly had an exaggerated view of the kind of information kept at the library."

## WANTED BOOK ON WORMS

"One day, a well dressed woman applied at the desk and, smiling graciously, inquired, 'Have you a book on the breeding of worms?' When I registered my amazement, she explained how a friend had told her that fish would not bait on the natural variety of worms, so she wanted a book that would enable her to cultivate worms at home suitable for bait."

"On another occasion, we received a request, in a woman's handwriting, asking for statistics to prove that the erotic fiction now being published is read largely by middle-aged women. Our reply was that we were unable to supply any figures on the subject since erotic fiction is not circulated from the library."

"All kinds of odd and curious questions are asked at the library. For instance, I was very puzzled one day when a young man, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, approached my desk and asked if I could furnish him with scenes of life on the planet Mars. 'I confess he had me guessing until he explained that he was a scenic artist, engaged by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to make scenery of Mars for one of their undergraduate shows.'"

"To assist them in the preparation of their manuscripts, well-known authors frequently consult the books in the library. William Howard Downes, well known art critic, Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley, Gamaliel Bradford, the biographer, and Lillian Whiting, author of 'Athens, the Violet Crowned,' are visitors of the library and do some of their work there."

## MAGNET FOR TOURISTS

"The number of authors, however, who settle down in the public library to write has decreased within recent years. The modern trend is to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the model college libraries where special privileges are extended to graduate students, professors and members of the writers' craft, generally."

While the number of visitors to the library averages something like 3000

persons each day, no record is kept of the tourists and strangers who help at this season of the year to swell the daily total of attendance. Certain it is, however, that no visitor to Boston considers his trip complete without taking in one of the three great libraries of America, with its rare collections of books and rich paintings."

Of especial interest to visitors is the Exhibition Room, containing a great many odd and interesting books. While a few of these will appeal only to the discriminating eye of the specialist, the greater number are universally appreciated on account of their historical interest or as examples of the great works that have played their part in the world's history. Of the latter, there are on display at various times many specimens of the first products of the typographic art, first editions, Bibles, and other rare and interesting manuscripts."

The unique collection of Bibles includes a perfect copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, being the first translation of the Bible in the Indian language and the first Bible to be printed in America. An unusual feature of the work is the Indian translation of the Psalms in meter."

The so-called Breches Bible always proves interesting to visitors because of its great antiquity and its amusing reference to the attire of the first dwellers of the Garden of Eden. Adam and Eve, according to the Breches Bible, made themselves breeches of fig leaves, thus challenging the popular notion that the first article of adornment was in the form of abbreviated aprons."

Another work to receive a great deal of attention is the Parterian Atlas for Mariners, showing the coasts of America as they were known in the latter part of the 14th century. The atlas bears evidence of great age and of having been put to practical use on voyages at sea in the early days of navigation. It was purchased in London at a cost of several thousand dollars."

In illustrated works and in works on the fine arts generally the library is very complete. At a cost of \$150,000, the north wing of the upper floor has been set apart recently for rare books which are too precious for handling by everybody and steel stacks have been erected to protect them from loss or the hazards of fire."

## The Boston Post

Established 1831  
The Independent Democratic  
Paper of New England

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1929

## MAGAZINE LOCKED UP IN LIBRARY

### Trustees Follow Up Ban on Scribner's War Story

The trustees of the Boston Public Library ordered the May, June and July copies of Scribner's magazine, featuring Ernest Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms," a war novel, running serially, put under lock and key yesterday until it can be given further consideration.

This action was taken though a report of the trustees said that this magazine, banned by Superintendent of Police Crowley from the newsstands, could still be read in the periodical room at the library.

## NOT KEPT OUT OF MAILS

The magazine has not been banned from the mails and subscribers are receiving their copies regularly despite the police ruling in Boston prohibiting it from the newsstands.

The trouble started, according to one of the librarians, when a reader picked up a copy of Scribner's from the library table and after reading an installment of the Hemingway novel, pointed out several passages to others as being offensive. He wrote a letter to the superintendent of police and the latter immediately sent out an order that the magazine should be removed from the stands.

Ernest Hemingway, called the leader of the American "sophisticated school of writing" in Paris, is also the author of another book which has been banned in Boston. This book is "The Sun Also Rises."

Just what further action the trustees will take as to "Farewell to Arms" could not be learned last night.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1929

## Boston Gets Unique Book

The annual report of the Boston Public Library chronicles among the year's accessions of rare books a copy of "The Young Secretary's Guide, or, a Speedy Help to Learning By R. W. Boston, printed by B. Green for Nicholas Topholp, 1708." This is one of the most interesting of early Boston imprints, and of the "short cuts to knowledge" which are now so extensively advertised. The copy secured by the Boston Public Library is the only one known of this edition of 1708. There was also an edition of 1707, a copy of which is also in the library. Another of the rare books acquired by the library from the income of the trust funds was Joshua Childrey's "Sylvestris Instauratum. Or, an Epitome of the Places and Aspects of the Planets as they respect the O as the year of the Incarnation of God 1653." This curious old work was printed in London by T. Mabb in 1653.

In illustrated works and in works on the fine arts generally the library is very complete. At a cost of \$150,000, the north wing of the upper floor has been set apart recently for rare books which are too precious for handling by everybody and steel stacks have been erected to protect them from loss or the hazards of fire."

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. Gordon Abbott, of the Old Colony Trust Company, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, succeeding Louis E. Kirstein, whose term expired. Mr. Kirstein will continue to serve on the board. Which bit of news recalls to mind the beauty of the trustees' room, in the main building, where the board meets. The Librarian had the privilege of seeing it one day recently and marvelled at the rich panelling, the delicately curved renaissance mantel, and the empire furniture, all brought from France. In this room hangs Copley's great painting, "Charles the First Demanding the Surrender of the Five Members in the House of Commons," which was presented to the library by a group of citizens in 1859.

The Librarian well remembers when the system of distributing bookmarks, listing material concerning current films began in the Boston Public Library. Many an oldish lady who had hitherto considered the motion picture an irrelevant form of entertainment decided there must be something in it, after all, when the Boston Public Library recognized it. Distributing bookmarks is as far as our library has gone, the Librarian believes. Certainly there never was a committee which had the pleasure of passing on a film at a pre-showing. The whole idea of cooperation between these two great forces for recreation and education seems excellent. Theaters, libraries, booksellers and incidentally the public, all benefit from it.

## BOSTON POST,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1929

## LIBRARY THIEVES

It is hard to believe that there is a set of men or women so lost to all decent ideals as to rob a library supported by the city. Yet the Boston Public Library makes the announcement that from its main building 6000 books are stolen every year, while from the branches around town enough more are taken to swell the total to 12,000.

To prevent the looting of the most valuable books, new "Treasure Rooms" are being constructed; when they are finished, the cunning of the thieves will be severely tested. But the great bulk of books in Bates' Hall and other places where the public has ready access to them will remain at the mercy of that happily small group which is addicted to plain stealing.

The only way to prevent this sort of thing is to adopt the plan in vogue at the New York Public Library. There they compel every user to leave all bundles of whatever description in an outside room, and practically "frisk" each one on his exit from rooms where books are kept. That the trustees of the Boston Public Library will not do, and they are right.

Better employ vigilance in some other way, better even lose books, than to treat every frequenter of the library as a potential thief.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1929

## Contract Let for Kirstein Library

Contract has been awarded to the Casper Ranger Construction Company of Boston, to build the Kirstein Business Library in City Hall avenue and Williams court, for Louis E. Kirstein, according to Brown's Letters. It will be of brick construction and three and a half stories high. The estimated cost is \$150,000.

## Old Station 2 Makes Way for New Library

Old Police Station 2 on City Hall avenue is rapidly disappearing under the blows of building wreckers to make way for the new \$150,000 Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, a branch of the Boston Public Library, which will be a gift to the city by Louis E. Kirstein in memory of his father.

Exact data are not at hand, but architects estimate that the brick structure must have been erected somewhere near the time that Boston advanced into the grade of a municipality, in 1822. It was once called the Boston Watch House. It will take about a week to raze the old building and it is estimated that a year will be required to erect the new three-story structure which will closely resemble the red brick public library which stood on Arch street, designed by Bulfinch on Georgian lines.

The street and second floors of the new building will be given over to a reference library especially for business men and women, and the top floor is to contain a general reading room for the public. Mr. Kirstein paid the city \$1.00 for the site, valued by the assessors at \$21,700, and when the building has been completed and equipped at his expense he will turn it over to the city.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1929

## Currier Heads Port Authority

At an organization meeting of the recently appointed Port Authority Board held today, Guy W. Currier was elected chairman and Richard Parkhurst was chosen secretary.



TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1929

## WORKMEN BEGIN RAZING OLD POLICE STATION 2

On Site at Head of Pie Alley Will Rise the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library

Workmen began today the demolition of the doughty little City Hall-av structure at the head of Pi Alley, which four years ago lost its identity as Police Station 2. On this site eventually will stand the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, a Public Library branch.

Within a week the last vestiges of this Station-2-that-was will have disappeared and the old establishment will finally have joined in the limbo of former buildings such departed neighbors as the old Courthouse, the old Sherman House that stood across Pi Alley, Joe Gridley's immortal beanyery, Ma Atkinson's, of fragrant memory, all of which stood nearby in days within the ken of men not yet turned 40. Old Station 2's structural cousin, which housed the late lamented Bell-in-Hand, probably the nearest oasis to a police station, in its day, to be found anywhere in the known world, still stands.

The library branch for businessmen, donated to the people of Boston by Vice Pres L. E. Kirstein of the Wm. Filene's Sons Company in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein, who used to stop at the Sherman House on his business trips from Rochester, N. Y., to Boston, will be completed within a year.

Mr. Kirstein paid the city \$1 for the site, which is valued by the assessors at \$121,700. He is to foot the construction cost of \$100,000 and the equipment of the business section of it at extra expense, and then turn title to it over to the Public Library trustees, of which Mr. Kirstein has been a member now for nearly a decade.

The new structure is closely to resemble Boston's original red-brick Public Library which stood on Arch st., designed by Bulfinch on Georgian lines. The projected structure's street floor and second floor are to be given over to a reference library especially for business men and women, and the top floor is to contain a general reading room for the public.

### If the Old Desk Could Speak

A peek inside the ancient door as workmen proceeded showed that the old police desk is still in place there, as are the stout oak doors leading to the guardroom and to the basement cellroom. What dark secrets, what tales of woe and wretchedness that old desk could tell had it the gift of speech!

The vanishing structure is intimately bound up with the history of the Boston Police Department, and technically this hoary building antedates the department itself. In the absence of exact data, architects estimated the building must have been erected some time just before or after Boston town flourished into a municipality, in 1522.

In that generation, the building was called the Boston Watch House, so that, essentially, it is the original police headquarters. Antiquarians say it stood on what was formerly the garden of Dr. John Warren, the Revolutionary Army's surgeon-in-chief, brother of Bunker Hills Joseph Warren. Dr. Warren's residence fronted School st.

With less than two-score "cops" covering the entire city, the "Watch" of the Boston of that day was formerly elevated to the dignity of "Police Department" about 1836, it appears. Nobody can be found to say whether Station 1 in Hanover st. is older than the doomed Station 2. A decade before the Civil War, these were Boston's only two lockups. Inasmuch as the Pi Alley site was perhaps the very heart of the colonial town, Station 2 may be among the very oldest landmarks in Boston.

### Stood on Edge of Big Blaze

This structure to be pulled down has served as a Rock of Gibraltar against the stress and storm of the city's most turbulent times through a century.

The records that it held "a full house" on the night of the Boston Fire, Nov. 9, 1872. It stood right on the edge of the big blaze, so to speak, and its policemen were continually in through the night persons seen coming away from the fire zone with what was plainly loot.

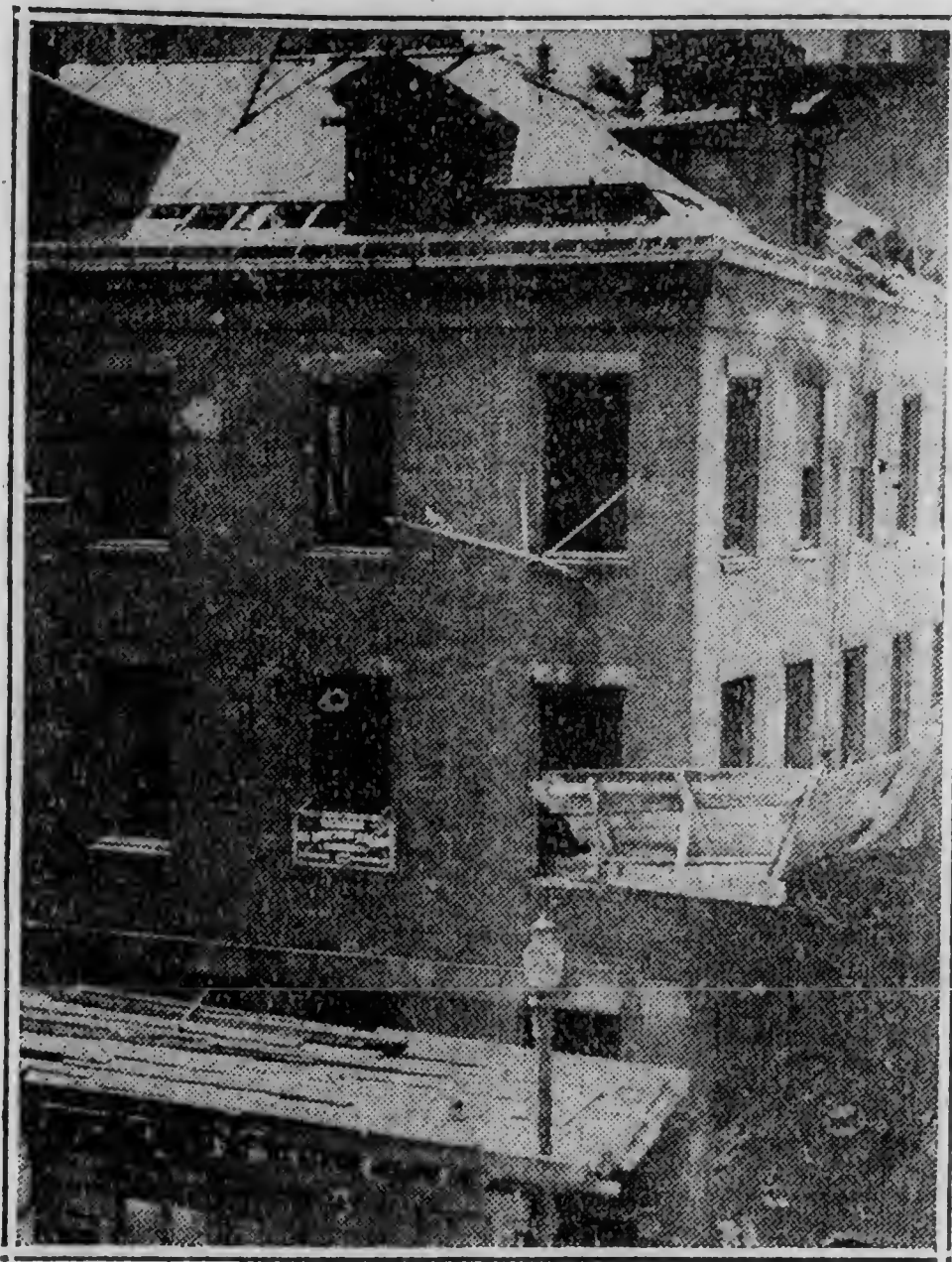
From hence, on Sunday, June 11, 1857, marched a detail of police to help quell a riot in Broad st., when fire apparatus collided with "hacks" in a funeral passing through that thoroughfare to a cemetery. Two decades later its guardians of the law ran forth to put down the disorder out in Court sq. that attended the arrest and imprisonment in the old Courthouse of Anthony Burns, the escaped slave.

In those days a cop's wage was 90 or \$1 a day. Police Headquarters in that day was in City Hall's basement, where Charlie Gaynor now holds forth at the Institutions Registration Department. Before the Pemberton-sq. Headquarters was abandoned the chief of police made his Headquarters in the Pi Alley hoosegow.

In those days such sturdy Yankees as Francis Turkey, William A. Ham, Maj. William K. Jones, Asa Morrill and William H. Pierce ran the Police Department, whereas now such names as Crowley, Murphy, Evans and Goode stand near the head of the police roster.

What middle-aged man who knows his Boston cannot recall the blue-glassed lamp which by night lighted the way into old Station 2? Few like it remain, but one of them is outside the B. A. A., on Exeter st.

## OLD STATION 2 TO MAKE PLACE FOR KIRSTEIN LIBRARY



OLD POLICE STATION 2 COMING DOWN

Doomed like other famous buildings as the old Sherman House that stood across Pi Alley, Joe Gridley's immortal beanyery and the refreshing old Bell-in-Hand, the doughty little City Hall-av structure, that once was Station 2 of the Boston Police Department, was seized by workmen yesterday who started on the demolition that will eventually bring about, on this site, the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, a branch of the Boston Public Library. This was made possible for the people of this city by the gift of L. E. Kirstein, who will foot the construction at a cost of \$100,000 and turn the building over to the city in memory of his father.

Station 2! What memories the name awakens in the past generation. Remember the blue-glassed lamp out in front . . . the stout old desk that holds so many dark secrets and tales of woe and wretchedness . . . the night of Nov. 9, 1872, when it stood right on the edge of the Boston fire, so to speak, and its policemen were continually bringing in through the night persons seen coming away from the fire zone with what was plainly loot . . . the days when cops re-

ceived 90 cents and \$1 for a day's work.

In the absence of exact data, architects have estimated that this hoary building must have been erected some time just before or after Boston town flourished into a municipality, in 1522.

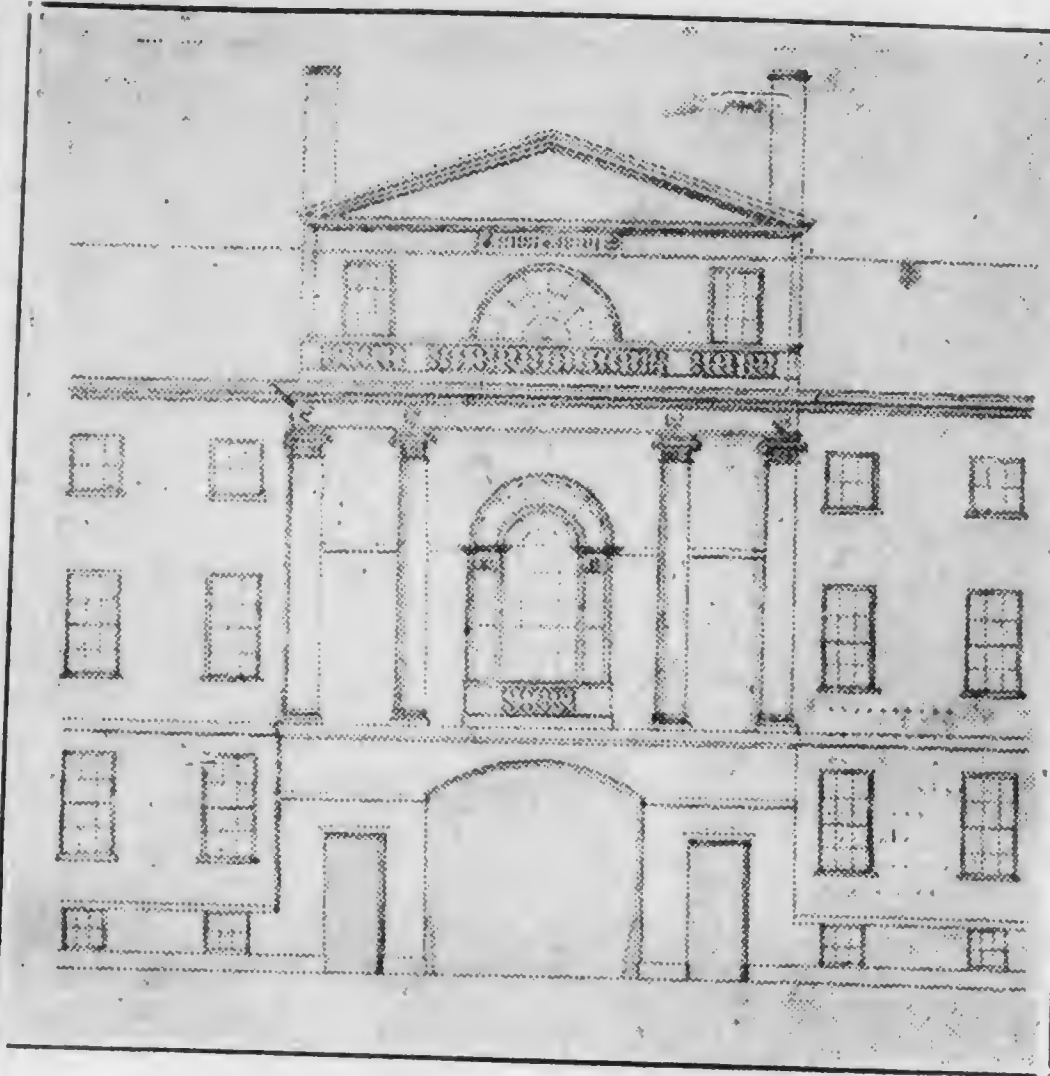
In that generation the building was called the Boston Watch House, so that, essentially, it is the original Police Headquarters. With less than two score patrolmen covering the entire city, the "Watch" of the Boston of that day was formerly elevated to the dignity of "Police Department" about 1836, it appears. Nobody can be found to say whether Station 1, in Hanover st., is older than the doomed Station 2.

The structure to be erected on this site is closely to resemble Boston's original red-brick Public Library which stood on Arch st., designed by Bulfinch on Georgian lines. The projected building's street floor and second floor are to be given over to a reference library especially for business men and women and the top floor is to contain a general reading room for the public. Mr. Kirstein paid the city \$1 for the site, which is valued by the assessors at \$121,700. He will bear the cost of construction and also the cost of equipment of the business section.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1929

## KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL TO RESEMBLE FIRST LIBRARY BOSTON EVER HAD

City Hall Av Branch to Follow Lines of Bulfinch Structure That Once Stood in Franklin St.



BULFINCH'S FRANKLIN CRESCENT ARCHWAY

The new Edward Kirstein Memorial Branch of the Boston Public Library, to be constructed on the site of old Police Station 2, Court sq., is to be modeled architecturally, it is understood, on Boston's earliest library, "over the archway," in the first brick block ever constructed in Boston.

Until 1794 all Boston dwellings and business buildings were isolated one from another. In that year Charles Bulfinch, Boston's earliest architect, conceived the idea of transforming what is now Franklin st., then largely a region of marshland, stables and unpicturesque workshops, into a fashionable residential quarter.

### Bulfinch Built Block

One result was the construction by Bulfinch, on the south side of the street, extending from Hawley st. to Devonshire st., of a crescent-shaped block of 3½-story red brick dwellings, all alike save the two end ones which were ornamented with pilasters, and which was pierced by three arches, one for passage of vehicles, the other two for pedestrians, to get from Franklin st. into Summer st. The street extending through the arch became known as Arch st.

Over the archway were two stories and an attic occupied for many years by the Boston Library and reading room, a private enterprise, members of which paid an initiation fee as well as annual dues.

In reproducing this old library building in Court sq., the open archways will be transformed, it is understood, into an arched doorway and two windows, a change that need make only slight difference in the appearance of the new structure.

### Similar to State House

There is a marked similarity in the architectural appearance of the facade

of Bulfinch's archway library building, to be reproduced in Court sq., and those of the first Federal Street Theatre, which he built about the same time, and the Bulfinch front of the State House, built three or four years later. This library facade is unmistakably suggestive of the State House, with its arches, pilasters, fan-shaped window-tops and its pediment surmounting all.

The fronts of the archway library building and the Federal Street Theatre are almost identically the same, save that the theatre has one story less than the library.

### Crescent Demolished in 1858

The old Tontine Crescent, in Franklin st., of which the central detail was the archway library, was demolished in 1858, when a second wave of improvement transformed Franklin st. from a residential to a wholesale business thoroughfare to be entirely devastated by the great fire 14 years later.

When the block was demolished a beautiful green park in the middle of Franklin st. with a memorial urn to Benjamin Franklin disappeared with it. The archway library still exists at 114 Newbury st., but what became of Franklin's memorial has long been a debatable question.

In the new memorial library in Court sq., construction of which is expected to take about one year, the first and second floors are to be reference rooms for business men and women, the third floor a general reading room.

The cost of the building, about \$150,000, is to be defrayed by E. L. Kirstein, president of the William Filene's Sons Company. The city already owned the land, the assessed valuation of which is \$121,700.

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The Bulfinch front of the State House has arches, pilasters, fan-shaped window tops and a pediment notably similar to those in the earlier two Bulfinch structures.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

July 19, 1929

## Library to Follow Old Bulfinch Lines

The new Edward Kirstein Memorial Branch of the Boston Public Library, to be erected in Court Square, will be modeled architecturally after Boston's first library.

The old library occupied the center building of the first brick block in Boston, and was the work of one of the greatest of early American architects, Charles Bulfinch. The first floor of the building was pierced by three archways, a large one for vehicles and two smaller ones on either side for pedestrians, permitting passage from Franklin Street through to Summer Street.

The facade of the two stories above the arches, with its pilasters, fan-topped windows and pediment, is strongly reminiscent of the Old State House. These lines will be followed closely in the new Memorial Library, but it is understood that the open archways will be transformed into an arched doorway and two win-



# Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1929

## "Home, Sweet Home" MS. to Washington

In Handwriting of the Author,  
John Howard Payne

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, July 20.—A manuscript of great interest and value has been deposited in the Library of Congress by Leander McCormick-Goodhart, commercial secretary of the British Embassy. It is a manuscript of the verses of "Home, Sweet Home" by John Howard Payne, in the author's own handwriting. This alone would invest it with great interest, but its interest is extraordinarily heightened by the fact that it contains two additional verses, never printed by the author, nor intended for publication, but added by him, with a personal touch, when presenting an autograph text of the famous song to one of his friends, a lady in London. The added verses read:

To us, in despite of the absence of years,  
How sweet the remembrance of home still appears!

From allurement abroad which but flatter the eye

The unsatisfied heart turns and says with a sigh

Home, home! sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

Your exile is blest with all fate can bestow—

But mine has been chequered with many a woe!

Yet though different our fortunes, our thoughts are the same

And both as we dream of Columbia exclaim

Home, home! sweet, sweet home!

There's no place like home!

There's no place like home!

The lady to whom the manuscript, with this addition, was addressed, was Mrs. Joshua Bates (born Lucrécia Augusta Sturgis), wife of a celebrated banker in London, a partner in the house of Baring Brothers, but a native, as was also his

wife, of Massachusetts. This explains the contrast so feelingly drawn in the final stanza, between the prosperous exile in London of Mrs. Bates and the vicissitudes that had marked the life of the poet ever since he left America in 1813.

### Never Had a Real Home

A poignant fact in Payne's life was that after his early days of boyhood he never had a real home. The immortal song, better known perhaps than any other among English-speaking people, was written in Paris early in 1822, as one of the songs in the opera of Clari, of which Payne wrote the libretto. The opera was first performed on May 8, 1823, at the Covent Garden Theater, London, and the song was then first sung in public. The music, composed by Henry Bishop, director of music at that theater, was adapted from a Sicilian air which, according to Payne's own account, he had heard a peasant girl sing on a country road in Sicily. The manuscript which Mr. McCormick-Goodhart has deposited in the Library of Congress is dated Sept. 18, 1829, from 29 Arundel street, Strand, London, and is introduced by the following words:

I comply with your most complimentary request and write the words of "Sweet Home" in your valuable little book. I have added a few more words, addressed to you. It would have been more pleasing to me if I could have had time to contribute something worthier of my friendship for you, but what this trifle wants in poetry, you will do me the justice to believe is made up in truth.

In generously sharing this interesting treasure with the Library of Congress and those who frequent it, Mr. McCormick-Goodhart's purpose is that the sentiment which has so endeared the song to many millions of hearts may be brought forcefully to the minds of visitors. The Library will therefore keep the manuscript on exhibition in one of the most conspicuous places in the hall devoted to manuscript exhibits.

Library officials recall, in connection with this gift, that Joshua Bates, the Bostonian husband of the lady to whom it was addressed, made such large gifts to the Boston Public Library at its first organization that he has always been regarded as its principal founder. It is appropriate, too, that it should find at least a temporary home in Washington, where the body of John Howard Payne, brought here in 1883 from Tunis, his last place of homeless exile, lies buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

## Perry Tablet Hung at Public Library

A tablet has been hung on the north-west wall of the inner court of Boston Public Library, in memory of Thomas Sergeant Perry, who "enriched this library by his wise counsel and his rare learning during half a century." The tablet was presented to the library by a group of friends of the late Mr. Perry, headed by Mrs. John Heard of 433 Marlboro street, and including Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University.

J. Harleston Parker, chairman of Boston Art Commission, supervised the hanging. There was no ceremony.

Thomas Sergeant Perry was born at Newport, R. I., in 1845, lived nearly all his life in Boston and died last year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1865 and instructed at that university and in Japan for a number of years. He advised the library, as the memorial tablet records, for about fifty years, and was author of numerous books. On his father's side he was a grandson of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame; on his mother's, he was great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin.

# Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1929

## A STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I'm a young man who is hopelessly lost in Boston. Perhaps you will be so kind as to direct me on my way. I'm from a very strange city, an alien city of dizzy tempo and vast possibilities. New York has always given me employment, a small apartment to sleep in, and a promise for future increases in pay. But New York has given me nothing else at all. So I came to Boston, resigning my position in a brokerage office.

In Boston I have found an attractive place to live, on Beacon Hill, at a price far below what I paid for a renovated tenement in New York. Boston University offers me a promise for night study. Your library is the best I have been in. Infinitely better than New York's. I have taken in the concerts on the Esplanade. All about me are taste, possibilities for study and recreation, parks which are really country at my very door, and people I feel more akin to than my New Yorkers.

Indeed I feel that Boston is America and New York but a mushroom growth which puts Dante's Inferno to shame. Here your people have homes, go to bed before dawn, and put out their electric lights at late afternoon. Manhattan never puts out its lights, the sun never gets in by day, and I have lived years working long hours to pay for a "future." Being still a young man, I broke away to come here.

And Boston won't take me in! I am indeed the stranger within your gates. Yet I can point to all New England ancestors. I am a Mayflower descendant. An ancestor of mine founded one of your New England colleges. One was one of your portrait painters. My father, whose summer estate is in Vermont, was vice president of the New York Central Railroad, and builder of the Grand Central terminal. So I do not speak as a foreigner or as a man entirely without background.

I have had a good education, have had one book published, and have been in charge of an office in New York at a good salary. I am not a drifter.

Yet here, where I want to make my home for all time, I am unable to obtain even a bare livelihood, willing though I am to take anything.

I spent my savings looking for a place with some publishing house, or with a newspaper. Then I tried to get an office position. At last I tried to obtain a place as a laborer. Now, of late, I've cleared away dishes in a restaurant and have just been able to pay for my room.

Gladly would I take any place anyone would give me, just so long as I may remain here. Sometimes I doubt if even your jail would take me in. I've been near to wanting even that. I've thought of selling copies of Theodore Dreiser's "Genius," or of the current Scribner's, on a street corner so I would find myself locked in, securely a Bostonian, at least for a while.

Now I avoid your wonderful parks because I see myself one of those men forever sitting on a bench, and benches become anathema to my eyes.

Every time I climb Beacon Hill with a book from the library under my arm I wonder if I'll be climbing next night again. For back in New York my old job awaits me if I return. I have a letter here which came yesterday, telling me my place there is still open. A job still open in New York hardly enhances one's appetite over a hamburger sandwich in Boston.

The only inviting look cast my way was from a recruiting officer who stood beside a little billboard of pictures. I stopped and carefully examined those photographs. They were of army posts in Hawaii, Alaska—most everywhere. But none was Boston. And I was in the Army during the war!

Can't Boston make room for a willing worker somewhere in its offices? Perhaps I could sweep floors nights. If nothing better turns up I'll even run for governor on a New York ticket. I'll drag Tammany's influence in to help me, alien that I am.

Next week my address will be Boston Common. Then my New England ancestors will turn in their graves.

W. J. W.  
Boston, Aug. 8.

JUL 28 1929

# BABIES AND BOOKS SHARE ONE ROOM AS CLINIC OVERFLOWS INTO LIBRARY

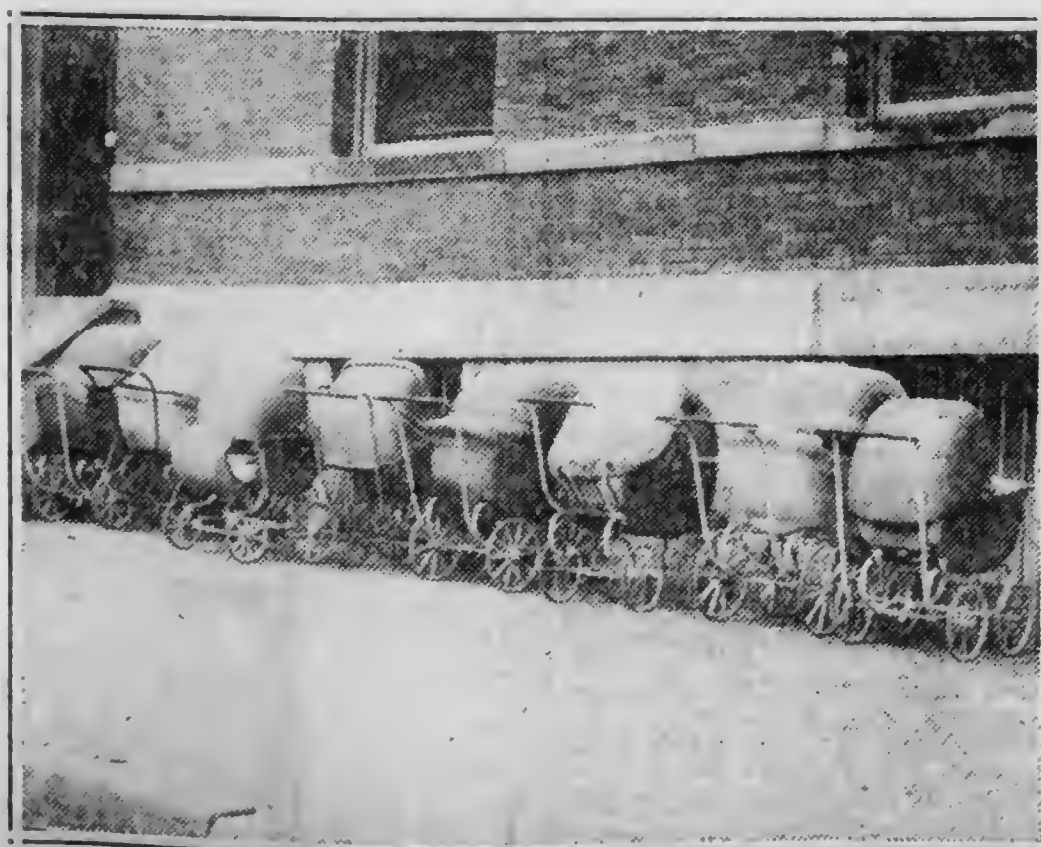
Scrambling of These Two at Dorchester Municipal Building Fails to Upset Either One—Children Who Read There Are Accustomed To Infants at Home



A STUDY IN CONCENTRATION



AN EARLY ACQUAINTANCE WITH BOOKS



THE PARKING LINE

BABIES and books both begin with B, but scrambling them together is not always successful—at least from the standpoint of the books. However, the experiment is being tried out in the Dorchester Branch Library.

Here in the children's room on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, anywhere from 30 to 40 babies in various stages of dress and undress can be seen clambering over library tables or trying to scale precipices of books. Children of 3 or 4, munching cookies, are perched on top of encyclopedias, while mothers compare the ages and weights of their babies.

### Tumult Great at Times

But not always does the tumult allow conversation. When one baby sets up a wall, the entire crowd is likely to follow suit. Likewise example is a factor in the behavior of the preschool children, and mothers coax the youngsters into a state of quiet by such admonitory comments as, "You don't see that girl jumping around like you."

It is not that the mothers and infants have come to the library to imitate the Plerian Spring, but for matters of more material concern, like weighing the babies and getting proper diet formulas. As both the children's library and the well baby conference are housed on the first floor of the Dorchester Municipal Building, the superintendent of buildings recently hit upon the idea that the baby clinic might overflow into the library.

The fact is that the baby conference has been terribly cramped in the two small rooms assigned as its quarters. Mothers were often standing with babies in arms, sometimes with a row of small children alongside, whom necessarily they had to bring with them. Or perhaps the jam inside was so great that they had to wait without on the sidewalk amid the colorful assortment of baby carriages and go-carts with their gay afghans.

As many of the mothers and children have been crowded into the room where the physicians make their diagnoses, with only a screen for protection, the uproar has sometimes prevented the doctors from hearing a heart murmur. Small children, too, thought it was fun to run up and peek behind the screen, thus further contributing to the tumult. Therefore, when the superintendent of buildings decided that the library should serve as a parking place for the babies, the plan was welcomed by the nurses and doctors of the conference.

### Compromise Is Effected

Not long ago when Miss Alice Jordan, supervisor of work with children of the Boston Public Library, visited the branch, she found babies sprawled all over the tables of the children's room, which, as may be supposed, greatly hampered the functioning of the library organization. But realizing the worthy purpose of the baby conference and the difficulties under which it was laboring, the library made a compromise.

The reference alcove was assigned on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons as a waiting and dressing room for the babies. On these occasions screens are set up to separate it from the main room. Not that these blockades are by any means impregnable, for the preschool children have at times dived out and been regaled by the library assistants with picture books and fairy tales. As the reference alcove now serves as a dressing room for the babies who are to be weighed, it not infrequently happens that bits of their wearing apparel are found back of the encyclopedias or tucked between reference books.

Be it said, however, in behalf of the babies, that the children who patronize the library are not greatly perturbed by the presence of the infantile intruders, as most of the youngsters are more or less accustomed to an atmosphere of babies at home. And if, as on occasion happens, a reference book is in demand, it is possible for the children's librarian to make her way through the maze of mothers, babies, bottles, infants' habiliments, and pre-school children, and abstract the desired volume.

So it is that quarters, which, once used by the District Court, were frequented by hardened criminals, have become the abode of the innocents, for here resort babies and books.—Sarah Allison Maxwell.



SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1929

# Allen, Cox, Hammond, Babson, Goddard, Rogers Among Distinguished Authorities Who Answer Famous Edison Questions for Readers of the Boston Sunday Post

## See If You Can Solve the Problems Which the Wizard of Menlo Park Put Before America's Brightest Boys Last Week--Do You Agree With Bay State Experts?

Here are the most interesting questions in the examination given to 49 high school graduates by Thomas A. Edison, last week, in his search for a genius to succeed him. They are answered by New England authorities.

BY J. R. MILNE

Mr Edison, when he compiled the questionnaire which gave boys from all over America brain fag last week, included in the list one question that has caused a lot of discussion and maybe some sweating.

It was this:  
"If you were marooned alone on a tropical island in the South Pacific, without tools, how would you move a three-ton weight, such as a boulder, 100 feet horizontally and 15 feet vertically?"

The Sunday Post reporter, ordered to make eminent Bostonians wrestle with the Edison gems, tried this one on a number of well-known engineers. In some cases he was greeted with hems and haws, but it was different when he appealed to the Army.

### An Army Game

At the Army Base the experts confessed themselves a little puzzled at first. Without tools. That, they said, implied that you couldn't have a lever. For you'd have to have an axe to cut down a tree. But one wise fellow up and said, "It doesn't say anything about moving the boulder whole, does it?"

It didn't. So he solved the problem thus:  
"Light a fire under the boulder. Get it hot. Then put water on it. Split it."

This answer appears to be very sensible. However, the most sensible answer of all was that of the boy taking the examination, who replied, with the true instinct of genius:

"Why move the boulder?"  
And now, having disposed of that stickler, let us go on to some of the other smart bits. Let us have the first question answered by Governor Allen:

### His Excellency's Three

Outside of the field of religion, what three men not now living do you think particularly deserve your respect and admiration? What qualities do you admire in each?

Says Frank Gilman Allen, Governor of Massachusetts:  
"George Washington, for his indomitable courage and extraordinary ability of leadership.

"Abraham Lincoln, who, in my opinion, exemplified in the highest degree true statesmanship and personified the best type of great American."

"William Shakspeare, whose power of expression in the English language has never been excelled."

### Hammond of Gloucester

If you had been given a certain experiment to perform and had been informed that it could be done successfully, but had failed 10 times, what would you do?

Answered by John Hays Hammond, Jr., of Gloucester, one of the world's most famous inventors, celebrated for his wireless coast defense torpedo and other war devices; his radio system of control of ships; for piano and pipe organ inventions. Mr. Hammond has applied during his career for over 224 patents, and is prominent in America's outstanding radio corporations.

Mr. Hammond said:  
"The fact that the experiment had already been done successfully by others would be sufficient to keep

me from trying it. I never repeat an experiment. Throughout my life it has been my desire to start in where others have left off, and to bring to a successful conclusion an experiment that had never before been tried. I would go to Africa, to the Orient, or anywhere else in the world, and spend as much time as was necessary.

"Luckily, I have been able to work the way I thought best. Before the war I used to go to Germany every year, to keep myself abreast of the progress made there in radio."

"When I was working on the problem of radio control for boats I had, in my library, several books dealing with the subject, telling of achievements already made by others. Books, however, are apt not to go into sufficient detail; but I went abroad and talked with the men who had written them, and in that way got accurate and helpful technique."

"I cannot advise a man to repeat the experiments of others. It seems to me that life is too short; there is so much to do, and there is not time to waste in repetition."

### Professor Goddard

If you were on the verge of an important discovery and found the one missing link in another's laboratory, what would you do? Why?

Answered by Professor Robert H. Goddard of Clark University, celebrated scientist, whose well-known rocket has carried his name around the world if not (as yet) quite to the moon:

"I would talk it over with the other man and arrange to give him credit for his contribution toward the discovery. This would be the natural procedure among scientific workers."

### Ex-Governor Cox

Do invention and industry promote international agreement?

This question is answered by Channing H. Cox, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, vice-president of the First National Bank, and director of various corporations.

"Yes, surely. The inventor furnishes industry with products to sell, and the sellers of these products carry them to all parts of the world. Invention and industry therefore bring men of all nations face to face with each other in business, creating mutual understanding and respect."

### Professor Rogers

What do you consider four of the most important qualifications necessary to success in any pursuit?

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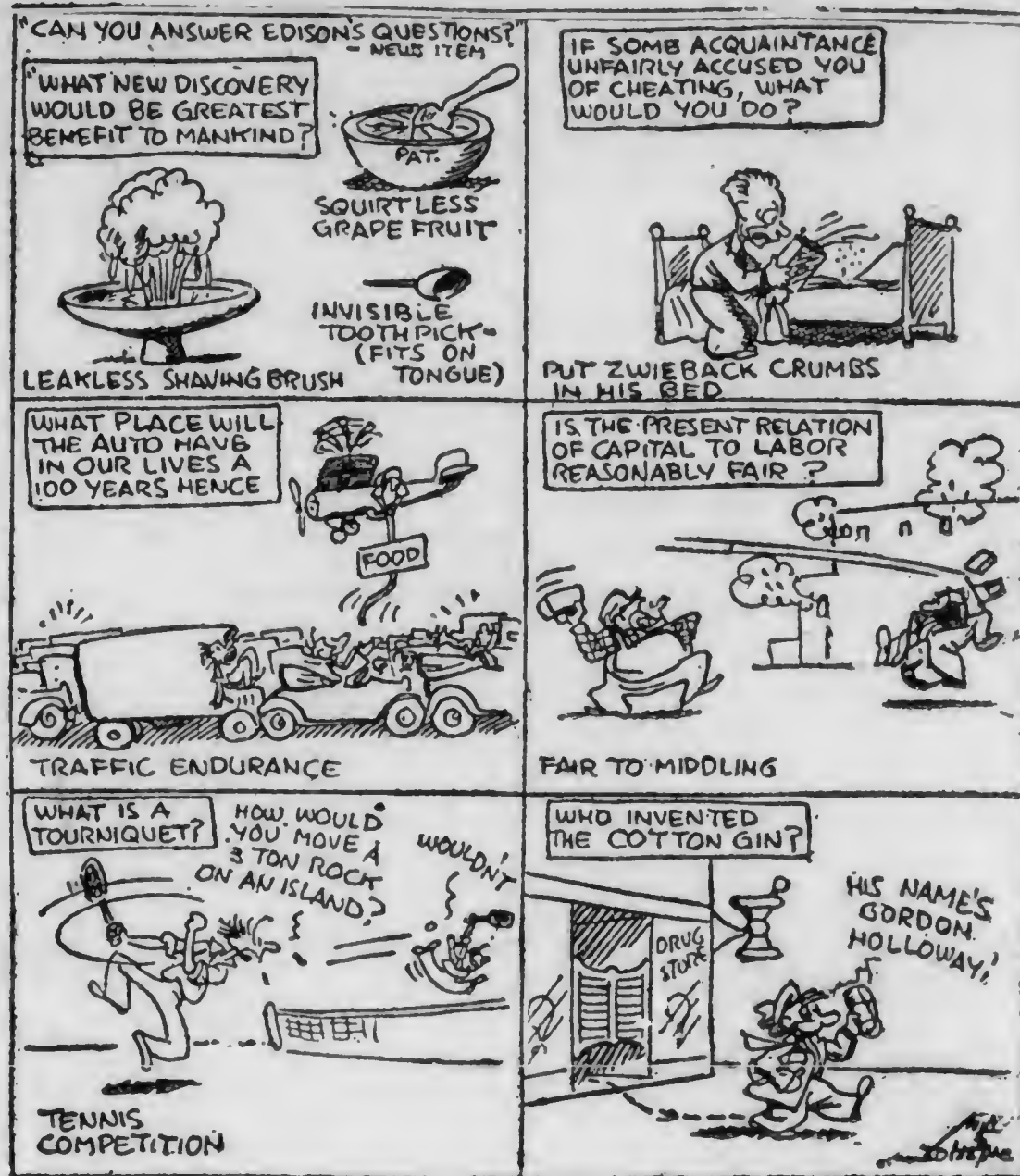
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(Courtesy the New York World.)

Answered by Professor Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., famous wherever telegraph wires go as the greatest authority on snobs:

"Integrity, energy, patience and ambition. Of all these I am inclined to think energy is the greatest."

### Roger Babson's Idea

What new discovery or invention do you believe would be the greatest benefit to mankind?

In answer to this question, Roger Babson, famous Wellesley Hills statistician and expert on economics, said:

"An invention to harness spiritual power as we have harnessed physical and mental power."

### Colonel Chase Signals

Two towns, on opposite sides of a river one mile wide, are cut off from communication with each other by any electrical means, due to a calamity. How would you attempt to establish relation between the two cities without the use of electricity? The river cannot be crossed by human beings.

Answered by Colonel Harry G. Chase, State Quartermaster, and during the war, head of A. E. F. Signal School, Shattellin-Sur-Seyne.

"Well, there is the kite, by means of which a string can be sent across. A rope can afterwards be sent over by means of this string, and messages can be transmitted very easily by the rope. A plain sound amplifier may do the trick, but this would depend on the wind conditions, as well as the kite method."

"The flag signal based on the continental code can also be used, but it is seldom employed during war, because the signaler is exposed as a target, and his signals may be learned by the wrong party. Another means would be the steam whistle, which

the railroad engineers employ for locomotive signals. The continental code of dots and dashes which stands for various letters can be interpreted through this method.

"One of the most modern devices, however, is the Heliograph, which is simply a reflecting mirror. The dots and dashes of the continental code are written on the mirror and are thrown on the opposite side by the sunlight."

### Father Corrigan, S. J.

When do you consider a lie permissible?

"Never," answered the Rev. James J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College. "A lie is a deliberate utterance of what one believes to be false and it can never be allowed morally."

"Suppose a person's life or health might be injured by the truth, isn't a lie permissible then?" he was asked.

"State what you mean."

"Let us say that a mother is seriously ill. Her son is suddenly killed in an accident. Fearing to aggravate the mother's malady she is informed that her son has been hurt."

"That is not a lie," said the Rev. Corrigan. "It was true that the son was hurt. It was not necessary to say that he was dead. That he had been in an accident was sufficient. A deliberate lie," he repeated, "is never permissible under any circumstances."

### Our State Chemist

When you read the names of the following persons, what fact is immediately associated with them in your mind? Answer in one or two words in each case: Mendeleef, Davy, Perkin, Faraday, Curie, Priestley, Gay-Lussac, Dalton, Solvay, Ramsay, Lavoisier.

Answered by Herman C. Lythgoe, Massachusetts State chemist:  
"Mendeleef—periodic system; Davy—miller's safety lamp; Perkin—synthetic dyes; Faraday—induced current; Curie—radioactivity; Priestley—oxygen; Gay-Lussac—vapor density; Dalton—atomic hypothesis; Solvay—caustic soda; Ramsay—argon, neon; Lavoisier—analytical balance."

### Election Commissioner

If some acquaintance of yours unfairly accused you of cheating, what would you do?

Patrick H. O'Connor, election commissioner of Boston, in answering this question, said:  
"A man must stand on his reputation for veracity, honor and general soundness of character. If the accuser were important enough I would face him and thresh the matter out. Usually this would bring out the fact that there had been a misunderstanding and some heated and poor judgment exercised. If the man were not important, I would merely ignore his charge and let our common acquaintances and friends judge as to the probable substance of his charges."

### Librarian Chase

Which classes of books listed below do you most enjoy reading? Adventure, biography, history, mystery, stories, fiction, science, travel, invention, science?  
Answered by Frank C. Chase, reference librarian in the Boston Public Library for the past 15 years and probably the widest read man in the State.

"I am interested in such a wide variety of books that it is difficult to select any of the classes mentioned as my favorite. I find an occasional detective story relaxing. Biography and history I like in small doses. In general, the reactions of other people, real or imaginary, to their experiences take little hold upon me, except in the field of art and literary criticism, in which I take a real delight."

"I greatly enjoy an occasional work of good historical fiction, but I find the greatest stimulus and refreshment in books of purposeful adventure—books like Martin Johnson's Lion or those descriptive of the attack on Mt. Everest or Powell's exploration of the Colorado River, or Lawrence's Revolt in the Desert. In these books one has the privilege of joining men of resource in their strenuous pursuit of a great object against obstacles, and of sharing in the joy of achievement through a series of steps in which resolution has been guided by imagination. Such books tell of enthusiasm, an enlargement of faith in the powers of man at his best, which add greatly to the zest of life. I get somewhat the same effect from works on astronomy and the other phases of science in which men are piercing the veils which narrow our vision, and finding new worlds beyond worlds. It is the story of successful exploration, in which a gifted mind, aided by adequate resources, has threaded its way to a clearly imagined but unseen goal, that I most enjoy reading."

### Mrs. Tillinghast

If you could only read regularly four periodicals (any kind), which would you choose?

Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, United States Commissioner of Immigration for New England, answered the above question as follows:

"The Review of Reviews, the Golden Rule, the Saturday Evening Post and the Literary Digest."

### From B. U.

Which one of the following would you be willing to sacrifice for the sake of being successful? Happiness, comfort, pride, honor, health, money, love?

"Comfort," said Mr. T. E. Fairchild, assistant to President Daniel Mariot of Boston University, "because to become successful means a struggle both of a physical and mental nature. It requires complete concentration of all the faculties and to reach the goal it is impossible if one spends some time considering his physical comfort. Comfort is at best superficial and when the all important subject 'success' is in the balance, then comfort had better be taken off to make that attainment faster and surer."

### Mother of the Poor

If you were to inherit \$1,000,000 within the next year, what would you do with it?

Mrs. Nellie Duncan, head of the Volunteers of America, has a novel, undreamed-of way of dispensing with her dream million. Without the slightest hesitation she answers the question.

"If I were to inherit such a large sum of money, I would use it for destitute children and old men and women, where everything essential to their happiness, health, education and growth would be considered."

"I would also establish an institution of a similar nature for men and women who are too old or physically incapable of doing strenuous labor. This home would be maintained on the principles of the one for children."

"The remaining amount I would invest in an ideal summer camp for city youngsters who without it would be forced to spend long, hot weeks in town. But, of course, this is only 'if.'"

### Conductor Fiedler Says

What, if anything, does music mean to you, beyond the usual reaction which most persons have to rhythm and melody? There's a catch here.

I like it, celebrated Greater Boston musician and originator and conductor of the Charles River Basin Esplanade concerts, answers the above question to the best of his ability.

"There are two kinds of music—program music, which tells a story, and the highest type of music, which tells no story. The former is not music in its purest form. The reaction to the latter is in the beauty of its architecture. For example, Beethoven would take a theme and lay the foundation upon it. From this he would build up a cathedral of music. The most noted example of this is in his Fifth Symphony, in which he uses but four notes and builds up a whole symphony."

"People sentimentalize about some music, yet the higher type has nothing to do with sex or love affairs. Most give to me a renewal of spirit, a freshening of enthusiasm, an enlargement of faith in the powers of man at his best, which add greatly to the zest of life. I get somewhat the same effect from works on astronomy and the other phases of science in which men are piercing the veils which narrow our vision, and finding new worlds beyond worlds. It is the story of successful exploration, in which a gifted mind, aided by adequate resources, has threaded its way to a clearly imagined but unseen goal, that I most enjoy reading."

"Such music as the 'Wedding of the Painted Doll,' 'Kitten on the Keys' and 'Rhapsody in Blue,' although primarily jazz, is more lasting and more appealing. They contain the three elements of good popular music—they are spicy, subtle and sophisticated."

"Rhythm is the most important thing in music. It came into existence far earlier than melody. Some claim that rhythm was an outcome of the beating of one's heart or the continual tomtom noise made by the savage. Melody is believed to have come from imitating the noises of birds or from the cadence in one's speaking voice."

### Chief of Airport

What, in your opinion, should be done to improve the airplane?

Captain Albert L. Edson, head of the East Boston Airport, zooms on this one. "The elimination of the propeller from the airplane would be a great improvement. A machine, something like Professor Goddard's Rocket, will be the next step in improving the present airplane."

"Putting the engine under one of the wings is a way that the propeller could be eliminated. They put the machinery of a steamer in the hull of the ship. Why can't they do the same thing in the airplane and put the engine under the wing?"

### Autos of Future

What place in our daily lives do you think the automobile will have 100 years from now?

Answer by Charles S. Henshaw, president of Henshaw Motor Company, Boston:

"Automobiles are destined to remain an important factor in every-day living conditions. Today some people are predicting that aeroplanes will supplant motor vehicles as individual transportation. Whereas, to the contrary, I believe aeroplanes will supplant the steam train, although operated by the railroad, and automobiles a hundred years hence will be serving the public far more conveniently than they are today through electrically controlled new fuel contrivances and greater mechanical perfection."

"Cities honeycombed with underground parking space under and over traffic lanes, 100 miles an hour cross-country thoroughfares with perfect safety, will bring the advantages of remote and sparsely settled country areas into easy commuting distance of every centre."



## THE LIBRARIAN

IMPORTANT rearrangements of various rooms in the central building of the Boston Public Library receive clear description in the annual report of the director, Charles F. D. Belden. Although well known to some friends of the library, the precise plan of the changes in progress will still come as news to many Bostonians. "The great need for the proper protection of the valuable possessions of the library is soon to be satisfied," Mr. Belden declares. "Under a special appropriation of \$250,000 work is now in progress on the reconstruction of the northern portion of the third floor, where these collections have been located. The Music Room is to be transformed into a Treasure Room, where thousands of the library's choicest treasures will be protected and where some of them may be constantly exhibited under ideal conditions.

"The present Barton-Ticknor Room is to become the Music Room, in which, for the first time, all the music material in the library will be brought together and made easily accessible to both students and the general public. The Barton-Ticknor Division is to be moved into the North Gallery, so remodelled as to accommodate a larger number of books than in the past. In all of these rooms the shelving will be of steel construction. It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that this more adequate protection and enlarged possibility of usefulness will in itself attract the attention of prospective benefactors."

The Examining Committee, comprising twenty-five citizens, give an impressive categorical statement of various other works of repair and improvement which have been carried out during the past twelve months at the Boston Public Library. This is the list given:

1. A new electrical wiring system was installed, with a switchboard of modern type.
2. The stacks were provided with greatly improved lighting equipment.
3. Portions of the condensation roof were renewed.
4. The ridge cresting of the roof was replaced.
5. The old Manuscript Room and adjacent to the lecture hall was remodelled, providing a modern projection room for slides and moving pictures and a new work room for the Children's Department.

Despite these achievements, the trustees themselves say that "much remains

to be done before the condition of the central library will be such as to enable the trustees to focus their attention upon other matters. The completion of work on the roof, the installation of additional precautions against fire, the further improvement of the illumination of the library, all require immediate attention. The granite platform in front of the building shows signs of weakness, and there should be no delay in providing for its thorough inspection with the possibility that this platform with the walls and vaults supporting it may require complete reconstruction." Unquestionably this last need is of vital concern.

Surveying Boston's public library system as a whole, the trustees find that "the year has seen an important extension of the facilities of two of the branch libraries, those at Doylston station and City Point; in each case increased circulation and greatly improved service have been the result. A number of other branch libraries are now seriously cramped by the lack of space or of proper facilities for carrying on their work. The districts served by the Allston, Mt. Bowdoin, Orient Heights and Parker Hill branches are now suffering by reason of the total inadequacy of the branch quarters, and the trustees regard the improvement of conditions at these branches as a primary need of the library system. Larger and better quarters are demanded at various other points where the public is ready to respond to the stimulus furnished by improved facilities; at these four branches, however, the work of the library is being definitely hampered and retarded by the character of the quarters in which it is at present carried on. It is the intention of the trustees to present at an early date a statement of the more pressing physical needs of the branch libraries in the order of their relative importance."

From this able statement of existing facts, the board then proceeds to the following announcement of policy regarding expansion of Boston's free book system: "Various sections of the city which are now without convenient library facilities have a fair claim to the establishment of new branches for their use. On the basis of a survey of the city recently completed under the supervision of the director, it will be possible to submit an extension program whenever the opportunity is presented. It is, however, the conviction of the board of trustees that the proper support of the work now established should take precedence of any further spread of the library system into parts of the city which, while they have a proper claim to more convenient service, can still obtain books as at present by going a little out of the way." Here is a policy, founded upon principles usually observed in Boston, which seems well advised.

NEWS, SALEM, MASS.

SEP 3 - 1929

## BOOK STEALING

From its central library and its branches Boston loses about 12,000 books a year by theft. It naturally seeks a way to reduce these losses. In New York the public library has a system that makes the reader a suspected criminal the minute he goes into the building. He must leave all his bundles at the door and is just short of searched when he goes out. This is a poor atmosphere for reading but it has been compelled by that portion of the population which is always making trouble for the rest. There has long been a tradition that books and umbrellas are more or less common property. It has been encouraged by the literary essayists and the comedians alike, and it is about time it was done away with.

The books in the public libraries are paid for with taxpayers' money and it is just as much thieving to take them away as it is to pilfer from a cash register. It is a curious thing that the person who would blush at the very thought of lifting \$2 in silver from someone's pocketbook will walk out of a library with a stolen book and not a tinge of shame. There was a case near here not so long ago in which a youth removed a dozen books on a mechanical subject from a public library and did not bring them back. He wanted to study a trade and he took the books by stealth. His father found the books and returned them to the librarian much embarrassed. The only saving grace was that the boy made good in the trade to which the books had helped him. But he could have had the books with full permission if he had only told the librarian and he needn't have shamed his father who found them and brought them back. Probably most of the 12,000 books in Boston are taken merely to read and to keep. Some no doubt are stolen to sell for a few pennies, but the profits of this traffic are so small as to be pitiful. It is a queer thing that in a country that makes books so accessible and so cheap a few people should abuse a privilege for which they ought to be thankful.

ROB BOSTON  
LIBRARY OF  
6000 BOOKSThieves Take as Many  
More From Branches  
About City

The "intellectual" book thieves of Boston who frequent the public libraries were responsible for the loss of over 6000 volumes from the shelves of the main building in Copley square last year. The number stolen from the 31 branches, which as yet can only be estimated, will easily swell the total to over 12,000 volumes.

## HARD TO REPLACE

Not only is the number of volumes stolen alarming, over 30 daily over the entire city, but also it happens that the books taken are usually both difficult and expensive to replace, being for the most part either text books or technical works. The library officials also have to contend with vandals who tear out pages showing fashion plates and other designs. This latter form of depredation is more common to the Fine Arts and reference departments than to the open shelf rooms, several persons having been apprehended for using razor blades in this fashion. Boston social aspirants who think they should possess a coat of arms but apparently don't, have taken a great many pages out of the works on heraldry and genealogy. It is almost impossible to consult one of these valuable works of reference in Bates Hall without finding many pages missing. The bibliophiles who collect rare editions were, until a few years ago, a source of constant trouble to the vigilant guardians of the Barton-Ticknor library and other valuable collections at the main building in Copley square. At that time, people were allowed to read other volumes in the special rooms provided for these collections and were not required to sign a slip for the volumes to use there.

There is the case of the enterprising thief who several years ago stole a Shakespeare Quarto, worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The theft was carefully timed, but did not escape the alertness of an employee, who followed the suspect in the Back Bay station, where he boarded a train for New York. The employee did likewise and had the thief arrested at the Grand Central terminal and recovered the volume. Just what disposition the thief would have made of the book is problematical, since great rarities and "incunabula," as a book published before 1500 is known, have been painstakingly examined by experts and are recorded in every large library and book mart in the world.

The rarity of some of the first issues of modern authors have led to a depletion of the library shelves. To illustrate, five years ago the library had seven or eight first edition copies of the works of Theodore Dreiser, all presentation copies, that is, given by the author, and ranging in value between \$50 and \$200. Today but four of these remain. The most valuable one, "Sister Carrie," has a space in the fly leaf vacant where one miscreant cut out the autograph and presentation lines of Dreiser.

With the present watchful system in vogue and after the removal of the library's treasures to the new Treasure Rooms, now under construction, thefts of the rarer books will be almost impossible, but the problem of watching the sneak thieves who take the less valuable books in the open shelf departments can, in the opinion of library officials, only be solved by constant police vigilance and restriction of the reading public, as is done in the New York Public Library and is also in force throughout other great metropolitan centers. This the trustees are loath to do, as it would work a great hardship on the many innocent people who use the library.

## Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1929

## Picturesque Old France

on View at Library

"Picturesque Old France," in art photography, is one of the exhibitions now on view in the Public Library. The photographs are chiefly engravings from plates in the book of that name by Herbert B. Turner, recently published by Little Brown and Company. Mr. Turner has travelled extensively and his camera has won for him, among other distinctions, the medal of the Society of Arts and Crafts, of which he is a master craftsman.

Supplementing the photographic prints are plates from books in the division of the arts. A selection has been made from the series "L'Art Regional en France," showing the current trend in the domestic architecture of the French provinces, especially Normandy, Brittany and the Landes and Basque regions. Contrasting with this, views of chateaux and their gardens, from the Marquis de Girardin's "Maisons de Plaisance Francaises," show types of more formal French architecture, such as Villars-Camstra (Auteuil), Chateau d'Ermenonville (Oise), Chateau du Chesney (Seine-et-Oise) and L'Hotel L. Stern (Paris). Color plates from "Old Bridges of France," by William Emerson and Georges Gromort, are of interest not only for their subjects—views including the Pont-du-Gard, Pont-Marie, Pont de la Concorde, the curious old bridge at Carillon and the Bridge and City of Carcassonne—but because of the remarkable likeness of the reproductions, in both color and texture, to the original water colors by Pierre Vignal.

Of local interest are the unusual "Bruleprints" of Boston views, by John William Robbins. The tower of the Custom House is featured, with such prints as "Dawn in the Market Place," "Afterglow, Broad Street," "The Beacon," and "Sunrise Across the Basin."

These exhibits will remain on view through Sept. 15.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, SEPT 13, 1929

PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBIT  
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

A collection of prints and photographs illustrating many of the historic and picturesque places in France have been placed on exhibition in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library on Copley sq.

Many of the photographs are enlargements from plates by Herbert B. Turner, used in his recently-published book, "Picturesque Old France." He has a keen eye for the picturesque wherever he goes with his camera, and he thoroughly understands photography. In fact he is a master craftsman of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts. Every one of his photographs is worth framing.

There is also a group from "L'Art Regional en France" showing the current trend in the domestic architecture in the French provinces, especially Normandy, Brittany and the Basque regions.

Next come views of famous Chateaux and their gardens including Chateau du Chesney, Chateau d'Ermenonville and the Villa Camstra.

There are a number of color plates showing some of the picturesque old bridges in France. There are reproductions from the original water colors by Pierre Vignal and are used in "Old Bridges of France," by William Emerson and Georges Gromort.

There is also a very interesting group of "Bruleprints," by John W. Robbins. These are views of Boston done by an original process, the invention of Mr. Robbins.

## NEW BRANCH

Director Belden Tells  
What A Nice Library  
Building Orient Hgts.  
Will Have Nov. 1st

Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library has informed the Free Press what an excellent new building will house the Orient Heights Branch Library. As is now well known the site selected is ideal, located at the junction of Bayswater street, and Butler avenue. It will be bathed in sunlight and good air. A quiet place to browse among the books. And best news of all it will be ready about November 1st.

Director Belden has this to say about the new building: "The exterior of the Branch will be of red water-struck brick, with granite sandstone trimmings. It will be one story in height, set back from the street, and will ultimately have an attractive lawn and flower beds. The building will be exclusively for branch library purposes and the interior will be divided into an Adults' Room, Children's Room and Reference Room. These rooms will be attractively furnished and well supplied with books. It is expected that the Library will move from its present location at 1020 Bennington Street on or about November 1st."

Director Belden is certainly giving the people of Orient Heights an excellent building for their branch library. Everyone is enthusiastic about the location.

## The Boston Post

Established 1831  
The Independent Democratic  
Paper of New England

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

Little Walks  
About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Harvard Treasure Room has now on exhibition in one of its cases a very interesting old book. It once belonged to the New England Library, collected by Thomas Prince, and, like the precious Bradford Manuscript, it remained in the steeple chamber of the Old South Church through the Revolution. It was also, like the Bradford Manuscript, carried away to England, and like it came to the library of the Bishop of London, by whom it was given to the university.

This book, which is also a manuscript, is the work of Nathan Prince, a brother of Thomas Prince, and seems to be the "Dictionary of Authors," referred to in the Preface to the Catalogue of the Prince Library. Nathan Prince was a teacher in Harvard College, and it is eminently fitting that this book should be in its present custody. The main Prince collection is in the Boston Public Library.

Thomas Prince began to collect his library while he was a student at Harvard (1787) and he bequeathed it to the Old South Church. The long disappearance of the Bradford Manuscript, as well as of this minor one by Nathan Prince, and their final return from the library of the Bishop of London, is the outstanding romance of American literature.

In the same case with this Prince book are the only books remaining of John Harvard's library, a copy of Cotton Mather's Magnalia, and President Dunster's Hebrew and Greek Bible, printed in Antwerp, 1584, and used by him during his presidency, 1630-1654.

This book was presented in 1841 by the Misses Dunster, daughters of Rev. Isalah Dunster, a great-grandson of Henry Dunster, the first President of the College. Inserted in this book is a copy of the vote of thanks to the Misses Dunster passed by the Harvard Board, signed by Josiah Quincy, when President of the College.

In another case are autographed letters of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Charles Darwin. In still a third case there remain on view some rare autographs, the gift of Miss Amy Lowell, including letters of Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, George Sand, and Jules Verne.

## THE LIBRARY LECTURES

More than one hundred lectures and concerts will be given this winter under the auspices of the Boston Public Library, beginning Thursday evening, Oct. 3. The Library presents, in co-operation with organizations such as the Boston Ruskin Club, the Drama League and the Field and Forest Club, a series of lectures which will appeal to all classes of people. Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the Library is able to present the London String Quartet next Spring in three groups of four programs each. These concerts will be given in the South End Branch, in the City Point Branch and in the hall of the Central Library. These concerts, like all the other recitals and lectures will be free.

Of timely interest are the talks on the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary during October, November and December by men who are intimately acquainted with the state's history and with its coming celebration. Among the speakers will be Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Herbert Parker, John J. Walsh and Michael J. Murray. Men and women who are interested in the Tercentenary, but are not quite certain what historic events will be commemorated and why—and the number of these persons is legion—should make it a point to attend these lectures. A complete program of all the lectures can, of course, be obtained at the Library or any of its branches.

## The Sunday Post

SPECIAL LIBRARIES  
ROOM NEARLY READY

The new Special Libraries room of the Boston Public Library, which will house the 5,000 choicer volumes of the special collections, is now over 90 per cent completed and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 15.

Other construction work in the Library includes a replacement of the foundation piling, now over half finished, the relaying of a section in the marble floor of the main entrance hall, and the construction of a new pool in the center of the courtyard.



How many Everett residents, we wonder, are aware that they have within a few minutes from their city two of the largest libraries in the United States? The largest in the whole country is the misnamed Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., which ought to be called the National Library and which has in excess of 3,000,000 volumes. The New York Public Library and the Yale University Library come second and third respectively, the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard is fourth with 1,361,000 volumes and the Boston Public Library is a near fifth with 1,284,000. The last two are available to Everett citizens for reference work. Thousands of people throughout the nation would give a great deal to be located so near to them. Indeed hundreds of students come to Boston every year for no other reason. If these are not enough, we have within commuting distance from Everett the Athenaeum (292,000 volumes), the Massachusetts State Library (220,000), and numerous special libraries such as the Harvard Law School Library (212,000), or the collection of the New England Historical Genealogical Association, which, though small, cannot be duplicated anywhere else on earth. Nearly all of these can be consulted by Everett people without charge, and, in addition to that, the Shute and Parlin Memorial Libraries of this city will arrange to obtain books upon request from any other public library in the state. When you consider that Massachusetts has a total of 435 public libraries with a combined total of better than 15,000,000 books upon their shelves, that makes the reading and research resources of Everett pretty extensive, doesn't it? Certainly there is no excuse for any literate person in this city remaining uninformed upon any subject concerning which he really desires to obtain knowledge.

*Boston Post*  
September 24, 21

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦  
The periodical department of the Boston Public Library has been given a new floor covering, for a long time much needed.  
The next floor to be covered will probably be that of the newspaper room, adjoining the periodical department.  
While this work was going on, the crowds that frequent the place shifted to another room.  
And crowds do frequent the periodical rooms.  
Most of the best known magazines are kept there, both old and current, and, according to figures compiled by the library, as many as 6,819 persons last year made requests for periodicals.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1929

### Notable Speakers in Library Course

For the thirty-first season of free lectures and concerts, the Boston Public Library announces a notable list of speakers and musicians. Many illustrations will be used and not a few of the lecturers will also be heard at the branch libraries throughout the city. Following is a list of the entire program:

Conley Club Singers and Entertainers, under the direction of Pauline Hammond Clark, 8 P.M., Thursday, Oct. 3.  
John Brown, the Marching of his Soul, 8 P.M., Thursday, Oct. 3.  
Henry J. Kilbourn, D.D., 8:30 P.M., Sunday, Oct. 6.  
Music of the American Indian, Mabel F. Knight, 8 P.M., Sunday Oct. 6.  
In the Wake of the Vikings: Iceland and its Scenery, Charles Ernest White, 8 P.M., Thursday, Oct. 10.  
Some Comedies of Travel, John C. Bowker, M.D., 8:30 P.M., Sunday Oct. 13.  
The Spirit of the New Wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, M. Iris Pappo, B.A., Illustrated, 8 P.M., Sunday Oct. 13.  
"China, wonderland of half-a-hundred centuries," Walter W. Allerton, 8 P.M., Thursday, Oct. 17.  
Literary Mosaics, tales, folklore, and legends gathered abroad, James Frederick Hopkins, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Oct. 20.  
"What I Saw and Heard in Palestine," Rosebelle Temple, Illustrated with slides lent by Mrs. William Carr, Gertrude Walker-Crowley, soloist, 8 P.M., Sunday Oct. 20.  
"Colonus and his Voyages," Dr. Sarah E. Palmer, 8 P.M., Thursday Oct. 24.  
"Glimpses of Literary London," Miss Caroline Ticknor, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Oct. 27.  
The Average Man and Adult Education, Through Use of the Public Library, Hon. Roland D. Sawyer, 8 P.M., Sunday Oct. 27.  
"Off the Beaten Track in Australia," Captain Kilroy Harris, 8 P.M., Thursday Oct. 31.  
"William Shakespeare Thackeray, the Novelist and the Man," Dr. Francis Henry Wade, with illustrative reading, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Nov. 3.  
"Readings from Shakespeare, with Associated Music," Laura Huxtable Porter, 8 P.M., Sunday Nov. 3.  
The National Parks of Canada, Arthur H. Merritt, Illustrated with colored slides, 8 P.M., Thursday Nov. 7.  
Early Glimpses of the American Theater, Frank W. C. Hersey, Harvard University, Illustrated, (Drama League Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Nov. 10.  
Music's Power and Purpose, Margaret Anderson, Illustrated by stereopticon and piano, 8 P.M., Sunday Nov. 10.  
Through the Colorful Canyons of the West, Rev. Charles W. Casson, (Field and Forest Club Course) 8 P.M., Thursday Nov. 14.  
Goethe's Faust: an Interpretative Reading, Jessie Eldridge Southwick, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Nov. 17.  
Concert, the Tokar String Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday Nov. 17.  
Trails and Tales of the Rockies, Col. Philip A. Moore, Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C., 8 P.M., Thursday Nov. 21.  
A Canyon Trilogy, Illustrated and set to music, Alice Howland Macomber, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Nov. 24.  
Operatic and Italian Recital, Mme. Alice Bianchi and assisting artists, 8 P.M., Sunday Nov. 24.  
Lecture Recital, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Dec. 1.  
Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne," Eleanor Brigham, 8 P.M., Sunday Dec. 1.  
Recent Rambles in Greece, Alice Lawton, art critic of the Boston Post, 8 P.M., Thursday Dec. 5.  
Two American Comedians, Jefferson and E. H. Sothorn, Robert H. Rogers, Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, (Drama League Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Dec. 8.  
Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes, Fannie Barnett Linsky, 8 P.M., Sunday Dec. 8.  
Some Adirondack Trails, Russell M. L. Carson, Chairman Committee on Education, Publication and Information, Adirondack Mountain Club, (Field and Forest Club Course) 8 P.M., Thursday Dec. 12.  
George Inness, Jr., Man and Artist, Followed by interpretations of his religious paintings, Mrs. Louis J. Richards, Illustrated, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Dec. 15.  
Noël de France, A lecture recital by Mme. Jeanne Brondel Allen, 8 P.M., Sunday Dec. 15.  
The Germany of Today, and Romantic Germany, John George Bucher, Films, Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C., 8 P.M., Thursday Dec. 19.  
When Dickens read the "Christmas Carol" in Boston on Christmas Eve, Edward F. Payne, President Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Illustrated, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Dec. 22.

"New Spirituals and Plantation Melodies," Concert, Lyric Male Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday, Dec. 22.  
To be announced, (American Poetry Association Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Dec. 29.  
Unfrequent Trails in the Canadian Rockies, George H. Brown, founder of the Brown and Nichols School, Cambridge, Films, 8 P.M., Thursday Jan. 2.  
Dramatic Reading of a Modern Play, Isabella Taylor, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Jan. 6.  
Concert, Orchestra of the Lincoln House Association, Jacques Hoffman, conductor, 8 P.M., Sunday Jan. 6.  
Older America the Newest Way, Henry Warren Poor, (Field and Forest Club Course) 8 P.M., Thursday Jan. 9.  
The Theater in New England, Then and Now, Frank Chouteau Brown, Lecturer on Architecture, Boston University, Illustrated, (Drama League Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Jan. 12.  
Folk Songs from Colorful Lands, Ellenor Cook, in costume, Camilla Edwards, accompanist, 8 P.M., Sunday Jan. 12.  
Wild Flowers of New England, Franklin I. Jordan, 8 P.M., Thursday Jan. 16.  
To be announced, (American Poetry Association Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Jan. 19.  
Concert, Seventeenth Century Ensemble, 8 P.M., Sunday Jan. 19.  
An Hour with American Sculptors, Marguerite Hand, 8 P.M., Thursday Jan. 23.  
Clara Barton, Dr. P. H. Eder, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Jan. 26.  
Concert, Wheaton College Glee Club, Herbert J. Jenny, conductor, 8 P.M., Sunday Jan. 26.  
The Falcon and the Lady, The Studio Club, Under the direction of Helen Adelaide Shaw, 8 P.M., Thursday Jan. 29.  
The Art of Florence, Mrs. Everett W. Varney, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Feb. 2.  
A Message through Drama, Lucille Vandiver, Illustrated by a one-act play presented by the Studio Club, under her direction, 8 P.M., Sunday Feb. 2.  
Egypt, Ancient and Modern, Its Art, Monuments and Mysticism, Mme. Beale Moray, With lantern slides, and music by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and chorus, 8 P.M., Thursday Feb. 6.  
Mediocrity, the Palmy Days, Robert E. Rogers, (Drama League Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Feb. 9.  
Hush, Hush, Land of Sheer Delight, Hush Wallace Smith, Illustrated, 8 P.M., Sunday Feb. 9.  
Former president, Appalachian Club, (Field and Forest Club Course) 8 P.M., Thursday Feb. 13.  
Switzerland, Peaks and People, Fletch Briggs, Illustrated, 8:30 P.M., Sunday Feb. 16.  
Hans Reital, Elizabeth Siedorf, 8 P.M., Sunday Feb. 16.  
History of English Gardens, Katherine Brooks Norcross, landscape architect, 8 P.M., Thursday Feb. 20.  
Vachel Lindsay, Lynn H. Harris, (American Poetry Association Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday Feb. 23.  
Alexander Romanesque, of First National School of Violin, 8 P.M., Sunday Feb. 23.  
Alaska, Dr. Charles A. Payne, 8 P.M., Thursday Feb. 27.  
Alaska, Must Past and Present, Otto G. P. Straub, With musical illustrations, 8:30 P.M., Sunday March 2.  
Concert, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph F. Wagner, conductor, 8 P.M., Sunday March 2.  
How to Grow the Gladiolus, William E. Clarke, 8 P.M., Thursday March 6.  
Important American Historical Pageants, Marie Ware Laughton, director, Out Door Play, Illustrated, (Drama League Course) 8:30 P.M., Thursday March 12.  
Folk Songs and Ballads of Old France and New France, Costume recital by Berthe Herbert, contralto, and assistants, 8 P.M., Sunday March 9.  
A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies, Dan McCowan, (Field and Forest Club Course) 8 P.M., Thursday March 12.  
Readings from Shakespeare, George Francis Pearson, 8:30 P.M., Sunday March 15.  
Chamber Concert, London String Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday March 15.  
Cape Cod, Past, Present, Future, Edwin A. Freeman, Color illustrations and films, 8 P.M., Thursday March 20.  
Progress and Plenty, William Trufant Foster, 8:30 P.M., Sunday March 23.  
Chamber Concert, London String Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday March 23.  
From Village to Metropolis, Boston, 1630-1850, Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, 8 P.M., Thursday March 27.  
An Afternoon with Flowers, B. F. Letson, 8:30 P.M., Sunday March 30.  
Concert, German Singing Society, A.L.Y.P.S., Under the direction of Erdise T. Oedel, 8 P.M., Sunday March 30.  
The Strolling Players under the direction of Helene Martha Boll in two one-act plays, 8 P.M., Thursday April 3.  
Reading for Employment, John Macy, 8:30 P.M., Sunday April 6.  
Chamber Concert, London String Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday April 6.  
The Bay Colony Circle, Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, 8 P.M., Thursday April 10.  
Neither Christian nor Pagan, Dorothy Adlow, Illustrated, 8:30 P.M., Sunday April 13.  
Chamber Concert, London String Quartet, 8 P.M., Sunday April 13.  
The Passion Play at Oberammergau, George L. Huntington, headmaster, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H., 8 P.M., Thursday April 17.

"The Recovered Wagon in American Folklore," Brooks Gulick, 8:30 P.M., Sunday, Dec. 20.  
Music of the World, Mrs. Carolyn Hunt, Illustrated with vocal and instrumental, 8 P.M., Sunday April 20.  
Happy Days in France, Mrs. Arthur Ropes, 8 P.M., Thursday April 24.  
Three Kinds of Poetry, Robert E. (American Poetry Association Course) 8:30 P.M., Sunday April 27.  
Concert, The Waltham Musical Club, Vannini, director, 8 P.M., Sunday April 27.

### Twelve Chamber Music Concerts

Through the generosity of Mrs. Sprague Coolidge the Boston Public Library is enabled to announce a series of twelve concerts to be given in the London String Quartet. Four programs arranged to illustrate the history of string quartet music, will each be given three times as follows:

Saturday evenings at 8 in the Hall Municipal Building corner of Shawmut and West Brookline street (South End Library).  
Sunday afternoons at 3:30 in the Hall Municipal Building on Broadway near South Boston, (City Point Branch Library).  
Sunday evenings at 8 in the Hall of the Central Library, Copley Square.

### The dates and tentative program are as follows:

Saturday, March 15 and Sunday, March 16, Haydn, Quartet in D major, Op. 64, Mozart, Quartet in C major, K. 478, Beethoven, Quartet in G major, Op. 157, Schubert, Quartet in E minor, Op. 147, Brahms, Quartet in C minor, Op. 68.  
Saturday, March 22 and Sunday, March 23, Beethoven, Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, Schubert, Quartet in B flat, Op. 147, Schumann, Quartet in A major, Op. 41, Brahms, Quartet in C minor, Op. 68.  
Saturday, April 5 and Sunday, April 6, Schubert, Quartet in E minor, Op. 147, Schumann, Quartet in A major, Op. 41, Brahms, Quartet in C minor, Op. 68.  
Saturday, April 12 and Sunday, April 13, Dvorak, Quartet in F major, Op. 96, Brahms, Quartet in C minor, Op. 68, Hindemith, Quartet in F minor, Op. 41.

### Seven Tercentenary Lectures

Commemorating the three hundred anniversary, in 1930, of the establishment by the Puritans of the Massachusetts Colony in New England and the setting up of Independent Civil Government in America; and the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Boston.

"The Greatest Opportunity for Massachusetts in 300 Years," Albert Russell Hart, President, Harvard University, 8 P.M., Oct. 3.  
The Significance of the Massachusetts Tercentenary, Hon. Herbert Parker, Director of the Tercentenary Commission, 8 P.M., Oct. 3.

"If it is a novel that deals in serious fashion with some particular historical period, its details must be correct: if the book has a mystery or detective element, it must be judged from that peculiar angle: if it deals with the seas, it must deal with it in true mariner fashion—in other words, the author must be able to box his compass as well as his character mariners and not make him give orders in a way that would cause a seaman to throw down the book in disgust."  
"It is obvious, from the vast number of books published, that the librarian and his immediate assistants cannot take the time to read every one offered for their consideration. Therefore, these books are turned over to this volunteer committee of 'unknowns' who review and pass unofficial judgment upon them; a group who remain incognito, thoroughly cosmopolitan and non-sectarian."

### Ruskin Club Course Mondays

The Ruskin Club meets regularly in the Lecture Hall, on the second floor Mondays of the month, at 8 P.M. These meetings are followed by free lectures, the following titles being announced subject to change:

"Mussolini," Lillian Whiting, Oct. 14.  
"Red Letter Days in Europe," Mrs. Charles Hall, Illustrated, Oct. 28.  
"A Winter Cruise through the West," Andrew Oliver, Illustrated, Nov. 18.  
"The Ethical Implication of Modern Poetry," Joseph F. MacCarthy, Ph.D., D.D., Nov. 22.  
"Christmas," William E. Gardner, D.D., Assistant rector, Trinity Church, Dec. 8.  
"Mussolini," Alice Wentworth MacIntyre, Nov. 22.  
"The Poets of the Ruskin Country," Herbert J. Gurney, former president, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Jan. 27.  
"John Ruskin's birth anniversary," Prof. Knox Black, A.M., in memory of E. E. Black, LL.D., late professor of English Literature, Boston University, Feb. 10.  
"England—The Home of John Ruskin," Arthur Dudley Ropes, president, Massachusetts Christian Temperance Union, Feb. 10.  
"John Ruskin's Spiritual Message," Rev. Dr. Doremus, Gloucester, March 10.  
"Ideals and Aims of Art in Massachusetts," E. Edward Newell, principal, Massachusetts School of Art, State Director of Art, March 24.  
"Ruskin and the Rhythmic Life," Joseph Doremus, with music and illustrations, April 7.  
"The Abundant Life—Ruskin's Day Course," Arthur W. Gilbert, Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Agriculture of Massachusetts, April 28.

# Committee of 'Unknowns' Picks Books for Public Library's Thirty-Mile Shelf

To Pass These Judges, a Volume Must Have Outstanding Appeal

By LOWELL AMES NORRIS

There's an interesting tale about the Boston Public Library that's never been told.

It concerns the whys and wherefores of the thousands of books that find their way to the 30-mile book-shelf at Copley square which houses products of the literary great, the semi-great and the near-great, as well as absorbing volumes of fiction that the public reads, discusses, and then forgets.

Agents all over the world are on the alert for unusual books to place upon this gigantic bookshelf, which could easily stretch from Boston to Lowell; others find their places through gifts and bequests; agents attend auctions and delve through attics for queer volumes; writers of sorts do their literary lobbying to land their brain children there, while a practically unknown committee of Bostonians works quietly in an unofficial capacity to help provide the thousands of readers with fiction that will stimulate, inform, and entertain.

### EVERY BOOK MUST HAVE "SOME OUTSTANDING APPEAL"

"In other words," says a certain well-known library executive speaking for the ordering department, the official channel through which all books gain admittance to the library, "every book that is accepted and placed upon our shelves must have some outstanding appeal. It must be distinctive and have a peculiar value all its own."

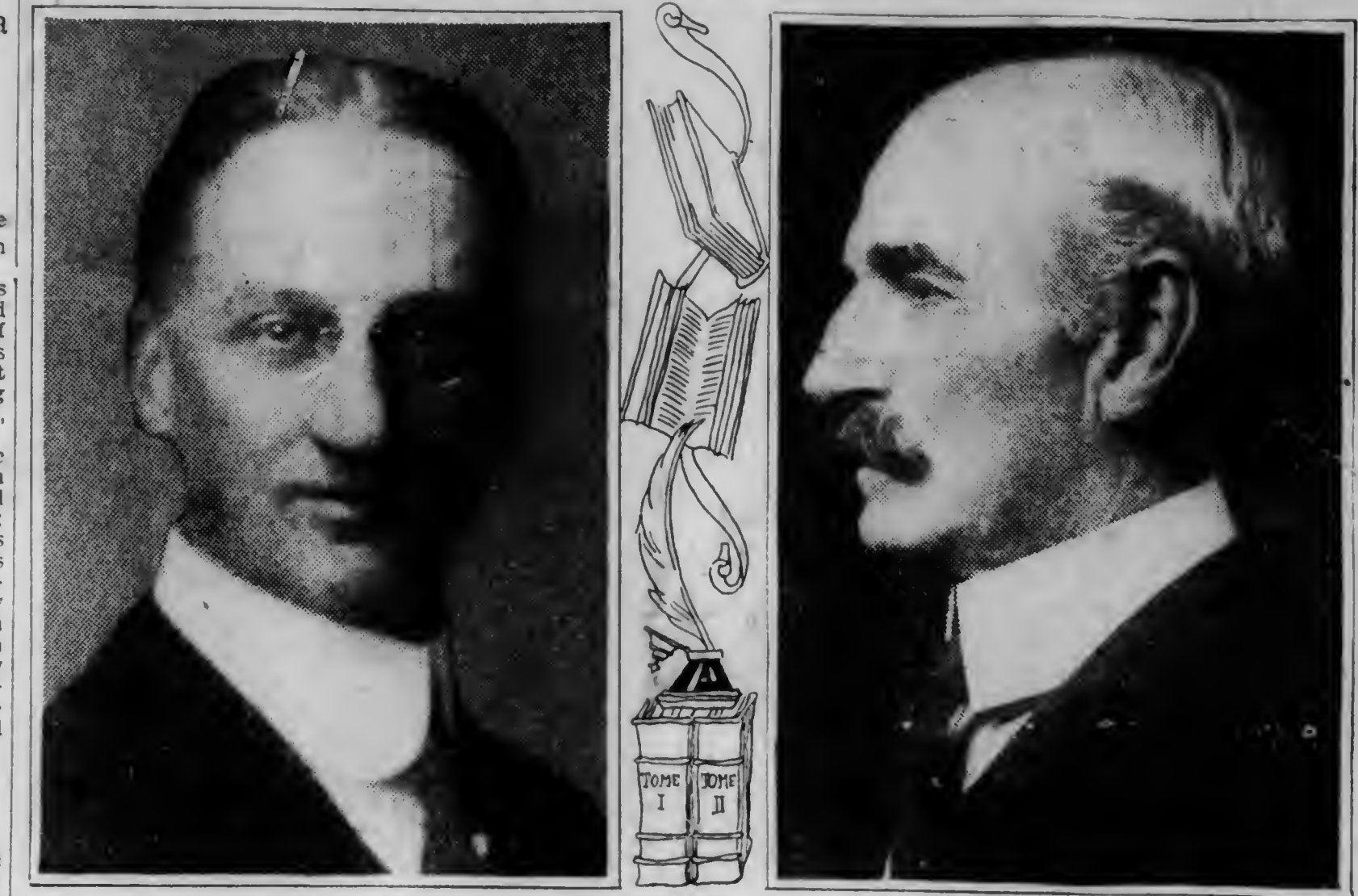
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"The committee includes several well-known members of Boston society, several professors of note, a writer or two with a not inconsiderable following. There is a criminologist, a naturalist, a physician, a politician, these conversant with the sea, and yet others who have the taste of the average reader. There is at least one Catholic, one Protestant and one Jew. Books dealing with religious questions are carefully and tolerantly considered by the religious group of the religion concerned. Opinions are sought from both religious and literary viewpoints."

"At the present time the committee includes some 25 representative men and women who read and render opinions on two or more books a week. Their verdicts are submitted in writing on special forms furnished by the library. Fiction recommended for acceptance is reported on a white form, all the books not so recommended are reported on a blue form. After noting on special forms recommended for acceptance, the reviewer indicates whether or not the story is cheerful or depressing, dull or entertaining, immoral or moralizing, sordid or stimulating, trashy, trivial or wholesome."

"The reviewer gives a brief estimate



Left to right, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington and former librarian at Boston.

of its literary value and whether it will have a popular, limited or displeasing appeal for all readers; adults, men, women or children. All pages containing objectionable passages are noted. The report closes with a brief plot synopsis together with the reasons for the decision of the reviewer. There are really no hard and fast rules. Any book that is outstanding in its appeal, either because of contents or author, and has been selected is usually recommended by other members of the committee and other opinions sought. Any book that has been rejected may again be recommended for consideration at any time."

This committee was first organized by Herbert Putnam, then librarian of Boston Public Library and now librarian of the Library of Congress, back in the late 90's, when literature began to break away from the influences of the Victorian period and authors started to act real devilish, calling "limbs" by their proper name of legs. Mr. Putnam clearly stated that they were creative fashion. They were an element in assisting library executives to make up their book selections, and their opinions were supplementary, and not to be regarded as final in any instance.

Sometimes the viewpoints of these unofficial readers vary. One may condemn a book as worthless and highly immoral; the next reader may recommend the book for acceptance in no uncertain terms. It is interesting to note that at one time all, or very nearly all, of Mrs. Edith Wharton's novels were on the library's banned list. One of her books back in 1913 were received rather doubtfully by the good members of the committee and a vote-immoral; the next reader may recommend the book for acceptance in no uncertain terms. It is interesting to note that at one time all, or very nearly all, of Mrs. Edith Wharton's novels were on the library's banned list. One of her books back in 1913 were received rather doubtfully by the good members of the committee and a vote-immoral; the next reader may recommend the book for acceptance in no uncertain terms. It is interesting to note that at one time all, or very nearly all, of Mrs. Edith Wharton's novels were on the library's banned list. 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# THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929

## COPLEY CLUB SINGERS TO ENTERTAIN TONIGHT

The Copley Club singers and entertainers, under the direction of Pauline Hammond Clark, teacher-manager, and Dolores Rodriguez, pianist-contralto, will give a concert in the lecture hall of the public library tonight at 8 P. M. The program will include vocal solos, selections by the Copley Club singers, and numbers by Bernice Chute, whistler; Jane Loomis and Mary Sault, solo dancer; and Elizabeth Nichols Carey, reader.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929

## Entertainment by Copley Singers at Library Tonight

The thirty-first season of free lectures and concerts in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library will be opened at eight o'clock tonight by a program of singing, dancing and readings by the Copley Singers and Entertainers, under the direction of Pauline Hammond Clark, with Dolores Rodriguez, assisting at the piano.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1929

## OPPORTUNITIES IN BOSTON

If a man is "dumb" today, it's his own fault. There was a time not so long ago when the youngster who finished schooling in the grammar grades ended his education. He might learn from experience in trade or business, but his chances for self-development either intellectually or in the arts and crafts were definitely limited. Hours of work were long, and only the very ambitious and persistent youth had the determination to put in still more hours in study at home. Books were expensive and teachers scarce.

A fat pamphlet on adult education just issued by the Boston Public Library shows how different the situation is now. Courses on almost every conceivable subject will be given this winter in Greater Boston. Many of them are entirely free, some cost fifteen cents or a quarter a session, and others are slightly more expensive. They vary from the traditional or classical studies of languages and mathematics to the more prosaic, and often more lucrative, subjects of plumbing, automobile repairing, radio installation, sheet metal drafting, and the like.

A few titles will indicate the range: Ship design and calculation, Franklin Union; how to be interesting through conversation, Boston Y. W. C. A.; home flower gardening, M. A. C. home study course; the problems of religious knowledge in contemporary discussion, a course of lectures at King's Chapel; blueprint reading, State University extension; golf, Fenway school centre; Sanskrit, Boston University; catering, Trade School for Girls; auction and contract bridge, Boston Y. W. C. A.; railroad accounting, Boston University. Besides these formal courses, there are scores of free lectures at the Library itself, Lowell Institute, Old South Church, the Art Museum and other places.

What will you study this winter?

# BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

## BUSINESS AND FINANCE LOOM IN LIBRARY

By FRANK H. MELOON  
Financial Editor

Newark (N. J.) Public Library recently obtained nation-wide publicity through publication of a list of business magazines and literature carried in its files to aid not only business and financial leaders, but also the rank and file of work-



(Photo copyright by Bachrach)

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director Charles F. D. Belden, of the Boston Public Library, does not appear to have been neglecting any possible steps in rounding out the ever-growing list of such material.

In the Boston Public Library, the chief of the periodical department has a card classified list of "business periodicals," which is kept up to date and found very helpful by business and financial workers. Telephone requests are given prompt attention here.

One finds in checking the Newark list that the Boston Public Library has 148 on its regular subscription list. In addition to this, 112 titles are available at the Baker Business Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. This library has been designated a branch of the Boston Public Library system, and this, for the present, does not make it necessary to add these 112 titles to the central library list.

Many readers are aware, of course, of the fact that a three-story downtown business branch library is now being erected by Louis E. Kirstein. This library will open for use in the spring of 1930. There are many periodicals on the Newark list that are more or less local in character, having to do with Newark itself or with New Jersey. These probably will not be found in the Kirstein branch, but their place will be taken by Boston and Massachusetts publications that will be of use and value to business men.

# BOSTON POST

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1929

## THE MUSIC COURSES

We invite the attention of our readers who love music to the seven courses in this engrossing and important branch of cultural endeavor to be given by the University Extension Division of the State Department of Education. In no other way and at so small an expense can those who take the course, or courses, obtain so much.

From piano lessons for beginners, to the proper understanding of a symphony programme; forms and style of music; history of composition; interpretative piano playing; appreciation of operatic works—all these things are to be treated by men and women who understand their subjects and who are thoroughly alive to the value of their teaching. Four of the courses are to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library and the remainder at the Boston University School of Music.

Boston well maintains her reputation as a musical centre by these fine courses.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1929

## EDISONIANA

Here is one instance where the present has beaten posterity to it and recognized to the full the merits of an immortal while he is still a mortal. "Light's Golden Year" is a wisely selected list of Boston Public Library books and articles relating to Thomas A. Edison. There are six pages of titles, and their number and variety suggest the many aspects of his life which have appealed to our writers.

Edison and luck. Edison and his wife (an interview with Mrs. Edison). Edison and his work. Edison and the vitascope, Edison and rubber. Edison and the phonograph, Edison and the incandescent light, Edison and Firestone, Edison and music, Edison anecdotes, Edison's views on immortality, Edison as a boy, Edison and youth. Edison and the street car, Edison and school. Edison and the movies, Edison and information tests are a few of the titles. There are nine complete biographies, ranging from exhaustive works to compendiums of popular information.

Somehow, Edison has never wearied the American public nor the world. Boys still look on him as one of them in spirit, for has he not made life far more enjoyable to them especially? They love the story of his early struggles, and, without knowing it, they receive a lesson in application when they read of his long vigils in the laboratory. Just as Lindbergh is the young darling of our youth, Edison is their ideal of an old man. To how many men has it been given to hold the respect and affection of the world for so many years?

## Many Jewish Boys Star at N. E. Colleges

was while he was studying at a

Cohen was educated at a

for bombs in your family now?

naturally, "Oh, no, we have to look

the outraged guest, "Oh, no, we

What does this mean?" demanded

fully over the older Cohen's

invited to a dinner and the host

chuckle of the time when his father

embarrassment. He tells with a

have often caused him considerable

family. His father, from whom upon

one of the finest New York Jewish

and backround. He belongs to

the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

He spoke first about his family

Lowell, "Yes," he said, "this is

Lowell. On the wall hung a letter

## West End House Notes

A meeting of the West End

House club directors was held on

Monday, September 30, at the

House, the meeting was held in

the club house of the same name

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## Young Judaea Activities

Due to the fact that the Young

Judaea activities as well as the

number of clubs has been increased

greatly during the last year, it was

deemed necessary to divide Greater

Boston into various districts. Every

district will have a director who

will aid the supervisor in his work

to stimulate more interest in the

clubs and to increase the number.

Such directors have already been

appointed for the most important

sections and the rest will be ap-

pointed shortly. Every director

will try to increase the activities

in his particular section and create

a strong center of Young Judaea

clubs. The directors already ap-

pointed are: Sheveta Karsh, Rox-

bury and Dorchester; Leah Rob-

inson, Mattapan; Meyer Goldman,

Cambridge; Harold Goldberg, East

Thorp; Mrs. Rose S. Lerner, Win-

chester; Mrs. Fox, Lynn; Thine

Zwengbaum, Everett; and Harry

Cushing, Chelsea.

Most of the clubs of last year

have already begun their activities

and it is expected that the rest of

the clubs will follow shortly. At

present all Young Judaea Clubs

## West End News

By ISADORE RODENSKY

Particular interest has been shown

in the exhibition of the Young

Judaea Clubs in the prepara-

tion of the Boston Young Judaea

Convention which will be held in

the city of Boston, November 2 and 3.

Time.

Among the boys performing on

the program, "Sylv" Krivitsky will

show his wares as fall back on the

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A complete line of Ford cars will be displayed and every convenience of the motorist.  
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Charlestown 2390



Page Eight- Part 2

## SOME RECENT CREATIONS OF A MASTER'S ART



DR. NISSON TOUROFF  
Distinguished Educator, First Dean of Hebrew Teachers' College, Now Professor of Hebrew at Jewish Institute of Religion of New York



EDWARD M. CHASE  
Prominent Manchester Philanthropist, Known for His Local, Lithuanian, and Palestine Charities



HARRIET CANNER, Daughter of Carl Canner

The name of Jacob Binder has become almost a household word throughout New England. The best families are familiar with his striking artistic achievements in the realm of portraiture which have brought him the unconditional praise of distinguished critics and the whole-hearted applause of fastidious connoisseurs.

For years he struggled in misery and poverty dedicating his very soul to a study and interpretation of life through the divine lens of art. Recognition seemed remote and hardly conceivable during his own life-time as has so often happened in the case of many men of genius. During this time, however, his work was already being exhibited in other cities and drew the attention of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, who commissioned him to execute several portraits. He also taught art at the Notre Dame Academy. But a persistent effort, an undying hope and, to be sure, fortuitous circumstances, soon brought to the forefront a superb portraitist who had been practicing his art in a garret and there hiding his genius.

Through the chance acquaintance with the late Dr. George Galvin, founder of the Emergency Hospital, who one day came to the artist's home to cure his sick mother, Jacob Binder was destined to become known to the world. The visiting physician, himself a scholar and art connoisseur, at once brought the artist to the attention of Boston's eminent art critic, A. J. Philpott and his friends. Recognition and distinction were now inevitable though gradual. The Jewish Advocate, through the efforts of Alexander Brin, later aided greatly in making Mr. Binder known to our own Jewish community, particularly through the purchase by public subscription of the artist's famous painting, "The Talmudist," and its presentation to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where it hangs today as a tribute to Mr. Binder's distinguished art and as a symbol of the real character of Jewish life. For this gracious friendship and genuine recognition, the artist never tires expressing his sincere and profound gratitude.

## Painted Several Leading Figures

Since Mr. Binder has become known to the community, he has painted several of its leading personalities. In fact, his portraits of the last few years would constitute a distinguished Jewish Who's Who in New England although he has also immortalized on the canvas several eminent non-Jews, such as Josiah Benton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, whose portrait now hangs in the room of the trustees; also the striking portrait of the well known actor, Henry Jewett as Macbeth now hanging in the Repertory Theatre. The future historian through a study of the subjects of Binder's art, to understand the character not only of the latter's art, but also of our communal lead-

Risen from Obscurity, Jacob Binder Gradually Ascends Ladder of Fame and Recognition—Has Virtually Become Artist to Our Community. Immortalizing Our Leaders and Communal Notables—Carries on the Tradition of Art in Its Nobliest Sense, Remaining Modest, Retiring and Self-Effacing, Religiously Devoted to His Cult of Art—Himself a Genuine and Lovable Character—His Artistic Achievements Are a Powerful Educational Factor in Bringing Us Face to Face With the Artistic Genius of an Eminent Master of Our Own People—He Harbors an Abiding Affection for All Who Have Been Sympathetic and Appreciative and Aided in His Rise to Fame—He Is Especially Fond of a Growth of Love for Art Among Jews.

By JOSEPH S. SHUBOW

ership. Men of distinction and various avenues of endeavor will be included. The fields of education, law, medicine, social service, philanthropy, will be represented through a portrayal of leaders of those spheres who have also been pioneers in the intellectual and charitable progress of our community.

And the fact that Jews are being a deep interest in art and are a great source of satisfaction to Mr. Binder who has always hoped for the day when our people would learn to appreciate art in art itself, and also as an opportunity for keeping vividly before them the personality and character of a loved parent, a devoted friend, the innocence and loveliness of a beautiful child, the inspiring char-

ties of a distinguished communal leader, or the majestic spirit of a great sage. Such service on the part of the artist is of a highly beneficial character for the aesthetic and cultural education of our community.

Mr. Binder is happy not only in his art as such, but he especially delights in the fact that all who have sat for him and have had their portraits painted have at once become his true friends, regardless of how dignified and exalted their station in life may be. He points out with enthusiasm that many are realizing the fact that to hang the portrait of some dear one is a greater adornment on the walls of the most palatial home than would be even the most artistic piece of tapestry or generally significant

work of art. Such a work serves as a sort of everlastingly illuminating inspiration in the home.

## Art Is Soul of People

It is the justified joy of Mr. Binder that The Jewish Advocate was the first of the Anglo-Jewish papers in the country to devote considerable space to a statement on his art and on art in general, thus stirring up a lasting interest in this field among us. He reminds us that art is the soul of a people and dare not be stifled. Just as through the eyes one may read the character of a human being, so through art one may learn to understand the character of a people. It is for this reason that Mr. Binder may be looked upon as a champion of artistic enlightenment in our midst. It is noteworthy that since The Jewish Advocate's first interest in Mr. Binder's art to the extent of encouraging an exhibition at Temple Israel, several other such exhibitions have been held in the leading cities of the country, like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and San Francisco. In each one of these respective communities the outstanding artists were pleased to cooperate in making the exhibition a singular success. Mr. Binder may thus be looked upon as a pioneer in an attempt to bring art nearer to the appreciation of the masses.

Portraiture is the special genre of art in which Jacob Binder has attained universal recognition. It was no less a celebrity than John Singer Sargent, world renowned artist, who told Mr. Binder in the spirit of true admiration of his art: "You should have been commissioned to do the Hebrew prophets and not I, because as a Jew and as an accomplished craftsman, you would have given them true Jewish character." This was certainly a genuine appreciation of Mr. Binder's work as an eminent artist.

It is in the field of portrait painting that this artist reveals his own true soul. In a recent conversation on an exhibition of his art, he said in regard to portraiture: "A true portrait is true life; a good portrait reveals true character; life itself; it indicates those finer, more subtle, hidden and hidden springs of human emotion and energy. A true portrait is the concentration of all the qualities and characteristics even of a house as we gaze upon the ancient portrayed." It has been well said of Roman art that we can gain a clearer idea of Roman character through a study of Roman sculpture than we can from a reading of Latin literature. Similarly, we can obtain a more truthful understanding of the individuals painted through a study of their portraits than perhaps through a long acquaintance with them.

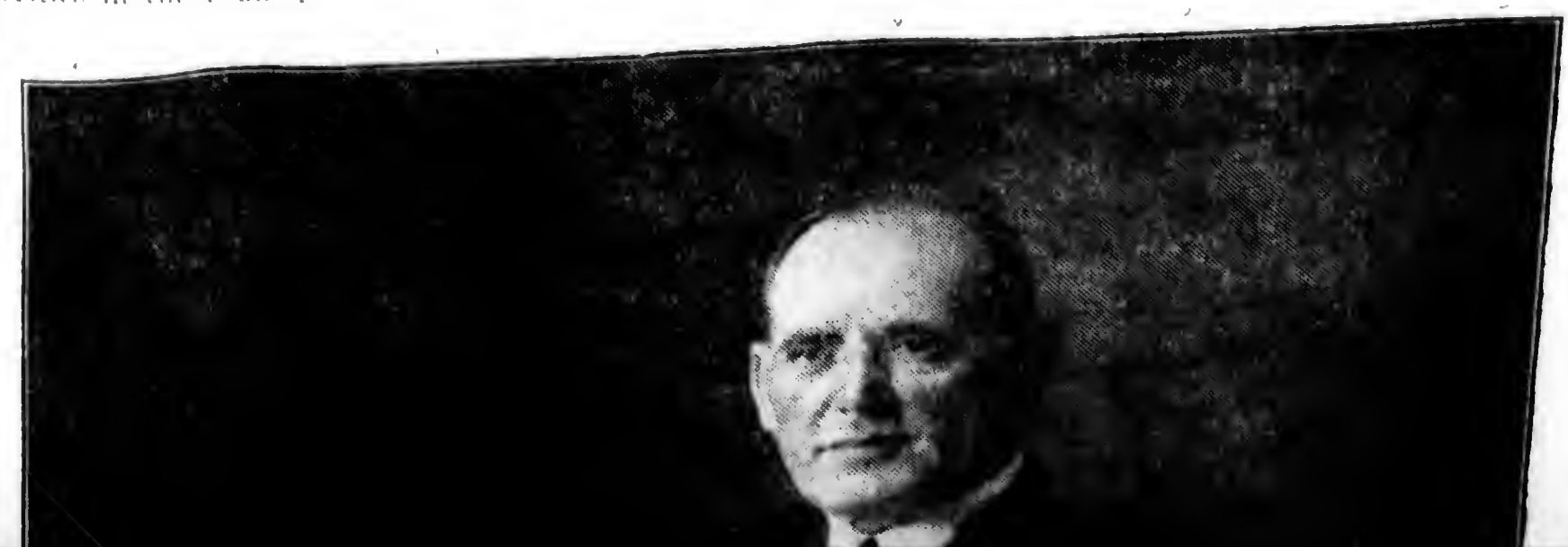
The art of Mr. Binder reminds one greatly of the great Rembrandt who also painted a number of the members of his community who were prominent and outstanding in the various pursuits of achievement. Like the great Dutch master he has a genuine Rembrandtesque element of chiaroscuro, exhibiting the most powerful effects of light and shade. Portraits done in this style by a recognized master serve as a superb and lasting memento to some great soul for the family or in the community. Those who contemplate an expression of such adoration would do well to remember the art of Mr. Binder, who is hailed by the most distinguished critics in the country.



JUDGE DAVID A. LOURIE  
Prominent Boston Leader, Judge of the Superior Court, Known for His Zionist Activities, Interested in All Communal Affairs



JOSIAH BENTON  
Late Chairman of Board of Trustees of Boston Public Library



HARRIET CANNER, Daughter of Carl Canner



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**HON. A. C. RATSCHESKY**  
President of the United States Trust Company, Noted Philanthropist, Now Chairman Palestine Emergency Fund for New England

...of the Emergency Hospital who one day came to the artist's home to cure his sick mother, Jacob Binder was destined to become known to the world. The visiting physician, himself a scholar and art connoisseur, at once brought the artist to the attention of Boston's eminent art critic, A. J. Philpott and his friends. Recognition and distinction were now inevitable though gradual. The Jewish Advocate, through the efforts of Alexander Brin, later aided greatly in making Mr. Binder known to our own Jewish community, particularly through the purchase by public subscription of the artist's famous painting, "The Talmudist," and its presentation to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where it hangs today as a tribute to Mr. Binder's distinguished art and as a symbol of the real character of Jewish life. For this gracious friendship and genuine recognition, the artist never tires expressing his sincere and profound gratitude.

#### Painted Several Leading Figures

Since Mr. Binder has become known to the community, he has painted several of its leading personalities. In fact, his portraits of the last few years would constitute a distinguished Jewish Who's Who in New England although he has also immortalized on the canvas several eminent non-Jews, such as Josiah Benton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, whose portrait now hangs in the room of the trustees; also the striking portrait of the well known actor, Henry Jowett as Macbeth now hanging in the Repertory Theatre. The future historian of our community will be enabled through a study of the subjects of Binder's art, to understand the character not only of the latter's art, but also of our communal lead-

ership. Men of distinction, in various avenues of endeavor, are included. The fields of commerce, law, medicine, social service, philanthropy, will be represented through a portrayal of leaders in those spheres who have been pioneers in the intellectual and charitable progress of our community. And the fact that these men are a great source of inspiration to Mr. Binder who has been painting for the day when our people will learn to appreciate their own personality and character, for keeping vividly before them the innocence and purity of a beautiful child, the importance of



**HARRIET CANNER**, Daughter of Carl Canner



**EVELYN SHOOLMAN**, Daughter of Max Shoolman

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**JOSIAH BENTON**  
Late Chairman of Board of Trustees of Boston Public Library



**MAX SHOOLMAN**  
Prominent in Local Charities, An Ardent Supporter of the Zionist Movement



# Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, OCT 18, 1929

## LIBRARY CLUB BODIES HOLD JOINT MEETING

Stop Is Made at Westfield  
During Trip to Lenox

Special Dispatch to the Globe

LENOX, Oct. 17—Members of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club assembled here today for their annual joint session.

Many librarians from Boston and vicinity attended.

A stop was made at Westfield, where the visitors inspected the new Westfield Athenaeum. Harold T. Dougherty, librarian, who is president of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, welcomed the visitors and greetings

were also extended by William F. Lyman, vice president, and Frank Grant, treasurer of the library corporation.

For those who arrived early by automobile a reception was held at the Lenox Library.

Tonight the first session was held in Sedgwick Hall in Lenox Library in charge of the Western Massachusetts Library Club. Harold T. Dougherty presided. Formal greetings were extended by Miss Heloise Meyer of the Board of Associate Managers of the Lenox Library Association.

William Webster Ellsworth, formerly president of the Century Company, New York, spoke.

In the afternoon, at the Lenox Library the public library division of the State Board of Education held a library day for the small town librarians of the counties of Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire. About 40 attended.

Miss Kathleen Jones of Boston presided, and spoke on book selections. Miss Fitch of Lenox and Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library also spoke.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN

In spite of what the literary log-rollers of New York would have you believe, all the amusing "columnists" are not herded together in that city. There is a delightful member of the guild much nearer to Boston than that. Under the heading "One Thing and Another," Mr. L. D. G. Bentley contributes frequently to the Newton Graphic. In a recent issue he describes some of the pests all libraries have to deal with, at some time or other.

The scene, Mr. Bentley explains, is the reading room of a public library—any public library like our own in Newton where the newspapers, magazines and other periodicals may be found on the tables and racks and are not obtained from an attendant. When newspapers, etc., are to be picked up by patrons there is nothing to prevent the first-comer from gathering in as many as he desires. And that's the joker I am holding up—some of these grasping people do that very thing. Instead of taking a newspaper or a magazine and sitting down and reading it, they collect a number—the choice, of course—and, hiding them as best they can, they go about the library.

It is laughable the way they go about it. They first take a newspaper and then slyly reach first for the Atlantic Monthly, we'll say, and then the Edinburgh Review, and so on until they have accumulated a goodly store, five or six together. They have no intention of carrying off any of these, but they want to be sure of getting them before their three hours' visit to the reading room has ended. When they have corralled all they wish, the newspaper is used to cover them. Simple, isn't it. And silly, too.

"What harm, someone may ask, if nobody else wants them? That's it. Someone may come in any minute looking for one of these very periodicals. Furthermore, can anybody read more than one magazine or newspaper at a single time?

Why this miserly, dog-in-the-manger business?

"For the life of me I cannot answer for these reading room hogs, but that's what they are, and certainly I am not going to sit up nights trying to figure out what is in the back of their heads."

Which reminds the Librarian of the stirring battle which goes on every afternoon in the newspaper room of the Boston public library. The scene of action is the "ladies' table," and the time a few minutes after half-past four, when the afternoon editions of local papers are set out. Instantly the air is filled with snorts and bitter muttering, for invariably one of the ladies (God save the mark) is accused by another of sitting on a part of the Globe while she runs through the stock market quotations of the Transcript. Whereupon a third (with a slight accent) coldly requests her neighbor to release her elbow from the home page of the Traveler, or else give up the front page. The elbow-clamper is all too likely to bring up her genealogy for some reason or other, declaring that a descendant of a Revolutionary general would never stoop to argue with one who is obviously a foreigner. Instantly the air is filled with determined though confused allusions to what America owes to Holy Russia or the Near East. The attendants, who have been supplying a man from Texas with a back file of his local paper, then have to dash over and shush agitatedly and straighten out both arguments and papers. By that time the Globe-sitter, who got up to see what was going on, finds that the paper has been "fleeched" from her chair by an unscrupulous neighbor, and the whole thing begins all over again. The Librarian understands that in the New York Public Library newspapers are not available on the day of issue.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929

## FIND COPY OF ELIOT'S BIBLE FOR INDIANS

Book in English Cathedral—  
Published by Greene, Cambridge, Mass., 1661

(Special Cable to The Herald)

LONDON, Oct. 22—A battered Old Testament which John Eliot caused to be printed in an Indian language and which he used in mission work among the American Indians, has been found on a dusty bookshelf in Exeter Cathedral. It is so rare it is difficult to estimate its value.

The find was made by chance when W. W. Rockwell of the Union Theological Seminary visited Exeter and recognized it immediately from a copy in the seminary library.

Printed in strange characters, the book is dated 1661 and was published by Samuel Greene of Cambridge, Mass. The entire text is in an American Indian language and is the earliest instance of publication of a re-translation of the English Bible in a foreign tongue as a means of evangelization.

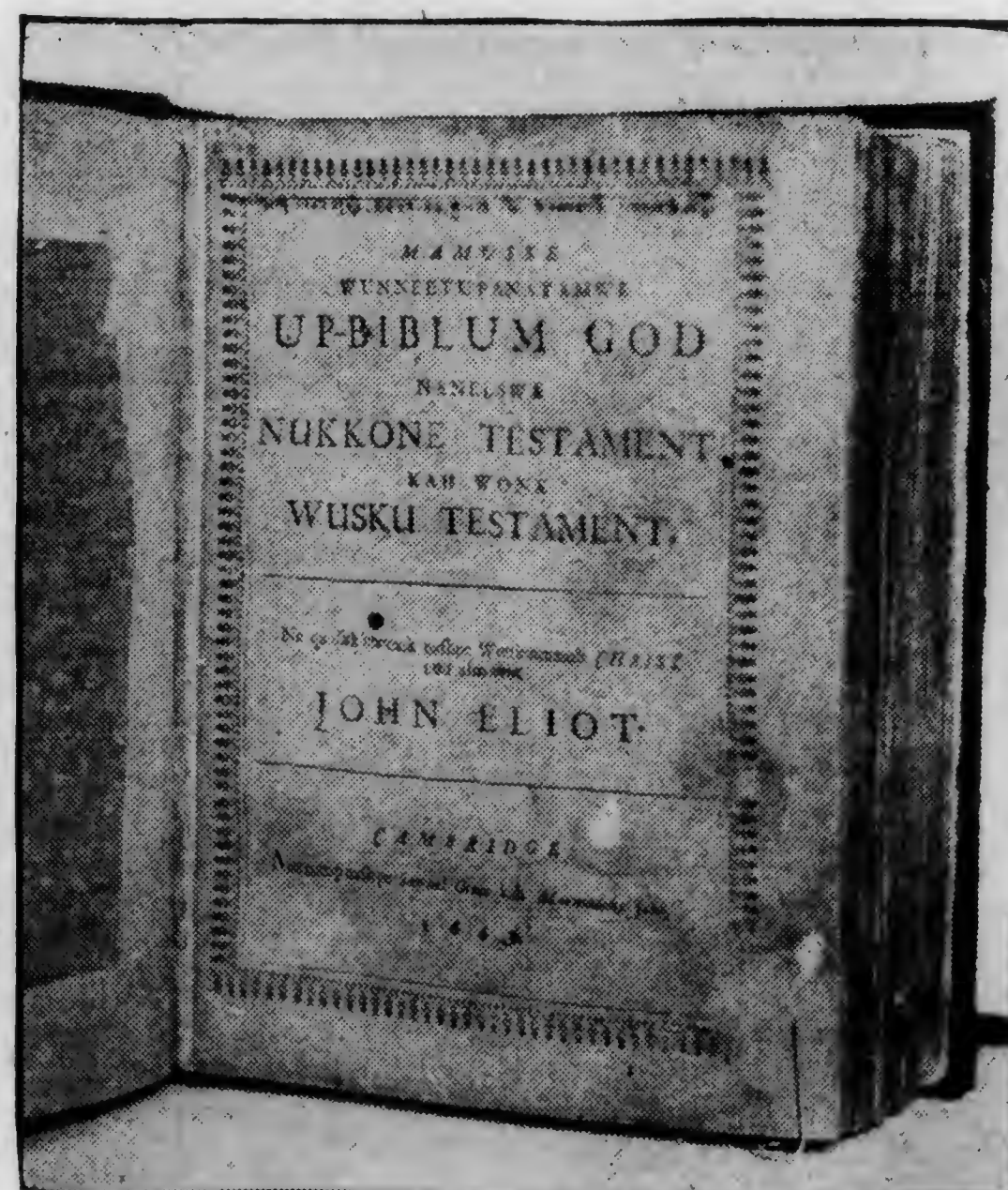
The exterior is in perfect condition; but as the frontispiece and first chapters of Genesis have been cut away and the cathedral book plates pasted over words scrawled in ink on the back of the front cover.

(Copyright, 1929, New York Times)

The printing of John Eliot's Indian Bibles was begun by Samuel Greene and Marmaduke Johnson of Cambridge in 1660 and finished three years later. The first edition consisted of 1000 copies of which only about 25 are said to remain in the United States. Twenty copies, with a dedication to Charles II, were sent to England. Copies of the first edition today have a great value.

THE BOSTON HERALD, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929

## ELIOT'S BIBLE FOR INDIANS



Title page of Bible printed by John Eliot for benefit of American Indians. A copy was found recently in Exeter Cathedral, London. There are about 25 copies in this country.

# The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1929

## The Observant Citizen

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Speaking of lectures: Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Sarah E. Palmer, M. D., F. A. C. S., will talk on "Columbus and His Voyages."

The doors will be open at 6 o'clock and will be closed when the lecture begins.

On Sunday afternoon, at the same place, Caroline Ticknor will give us "Some Glimpses of Literary London," while at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, the Hon. Roland D. Sawyer will talk about "The Average Man and Adult Education through the use of the Boston Public Library."

Boston Post

25 October 1929

## DROPS 35 FEET, ALMOST UNHURT

Louis Hickson, 15, of 4 Clark court, Charlestown, employed as an errand boy at the Boston Public Library, while fooling with some other boys on the fifth floor jumped over a railing going through the skylight, falling to the second floor, a distance of 35 feet. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he was treated and later allowed to go home.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1929

## BOY, IN 4 STORY FALL, WALKS HOME

Lad Lands on Marble Floor—  
Escape from Death  
Amazes Doctors

After a fall from the fifth floor of the Boston Public Library building in Copley square, 35 feet to the marble second floor, by way of a skylight, Louis Hickson, 15 years of 4 Clark's court, Charlestown, was taken to the City Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was attended by physicians and later was escorted home by several playmates.

The lad suffered no broken bones. He had a laceration of the chin, probably caused by glass and multiple abrasions of the back. The doctors at the hospital were amazed at the fact that he had not been killed or dangerously injured. Word of the accident to the youngster had preceded him when he reached his home and his parents were making arrangements to go to the hospital when he walked in upon them.

## TERCENTENARY NEWS OF 1930

## INFORMING LECTURES BEING DELIVERED

Tercenary Subjects Being Elucidated for Public Gatherings

Now in progress are three series of public lectures having to do with the period of American development, especially within the borders of the present Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose 300th anniversary is to be commemorated by the Tercenary of next year.

In the preceding issue of "News of 1930" details were given of the courses provided by the State Department of Education through its University Extension Service; and an advance notice was given of a course by the Lowell Institute, in Boston.

A third series has started in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, arranged jointly by the Library and the Tercenary General Council. The first lecture was delivered the evening of Monday, October 7th, by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University on the subject "The Greatest Opportunity for Massachusetts in 300 Years."

The second lecture in the Public Library series will be on Monday evening, October 21st, at 8 o'clock, by Hon. Herbert Parker, chairman of Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercenary Commission, with the subject "World Significance of the Tercenary."

Third lecture, Monday evening, November 4th, "The Religious Influences of the Puritans," Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Vice chairman of the Tercenary Committee on Spiritual and Religious Affairs.

Fourth lecture, Monday evening, November 18th, "Why we are to Celebrate in 1930," Hon. John J. Walsh, Acting President of Massachusetts Bay Tercenary, Inc.

Fifth lecture, Monday evening, December 2nd, "The Puritan and the American Revolution," Dr. Charles H. Bangs, Past President of Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Sixth lecture, Monday evening, December 16th, "Our Debt to the Puritans," Hon. Michael J. Murray, Justice of the Municipal Court, Boston.

Seventh lecture, Monday evening, December 30th, "Dorchester Town in Boston and New England History," Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, Pastor First Church in Dorchester.

The Lowell Institute series of lectures on the general subject "The Founders of the Massachusetts Bay," start the afternoon of Tuesday, October 15th, at 5 o'clock, with the second lecture on Friday afternoon at the same hour, October 18th, and then on Tuesdays and Fridays until completion of the series.

# BOSTON POST OCTOBER 26, 1929

## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The first Boston Directory was issued in 1780. You can find that tiny little volume in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Boston Public Library. It could be easily carried in one's pocket, and presents a striking contrast when put by the side of its big successors of today. It has only 56 pages, and those pages are very small ones. It was printed and sold by John Norman, at Oliver's Dock.

In his modest introduction the editor of the Directory, "presents his grateful respects to the public, and flatters himself that the work is as free from errors as this first attempt will admit." He further states that any mistakes or omissions that have taken place, he will readily correct in the next edition. He asks for hints as to improving the present plan, and says that he proposes a new edition annually.

The first name in this first Boston Directory is "Adams Samuel, Hon. Winter Street." Under the letter "B," the first name is "Bowdoin James, Hon. Beacon Street." Under that same letter appears the names, "Brown Gaven, watch-maker, State Street," "Belknap, Jeremy, Rev. Summer Street," "Bulfinch Thomas, physician, Bowdoin's Square," and "Bulfinch Charles, gentleman, Marlborough Street."

Under the letter "D," the first name is that of Thomas Dawes, and under "E," the Rev. John Eliot holds the first place, with Samuel Eliot, merchant, a little further down the list. "F." is headed by the Rev. James Freeman, with residence on School Street, and Thomas and John Peet, printers and stationers at 5 Cornhill, are well-known names. Turning to the letter "H," the first name is "Hancock John, Esq. Governor, Beacon Street." "G." has the familiar name, "Olis Harrison-Gray, Esq. Cambridge-Street, office Court-Street." "I." shows the name "Phillips William, Hon. Beacon Street," while under "R," you come upon the famous name "Revere Paul, goldsmith, No. 60 Cornhill." The first name under "S," is "Stillman Samuel, Rev. corner of Salem and Shear Streets."

Under "T," you will find the name of John Tileston, the famous schoolmaster, while under "W," you read, "Wendell Oliver, Esq. Oliver's Lane." On the final pages of the Directory are lists of the "Acting Justices" and of lawyers, among the names being, Joseph Greenleaf, Robert T. Paine (Attorney General), and Christopher Gore. The names in that first Boston Directory bring to your mind many interesting chapters in the history of Boston.

## BOSTON TRAVELER. OCTOBER 25, 1929 Grail Poorly Lighted

People's Editor:

It is a shame that Abbey's magnificent panels in the Boston Public Library picturing "The Quest of the Holy Grail" are so inadequately lighted that to the ordinary human eye they appear (with few exceptions) as a blur or as a conglomeration of beautiful colors.

I wonder if our mayor would take it greatly amiss if he was asked to call together the library trustees and instruct them to employ some well known electrical expert to remedy said condition? H. LINDQUIST.  
Boston.







## Townsend Dedicates Her New Free Library Building

Impressive Exercises Mark Opening of  
Structure Made Possible by Charles  
B. Hart and Amanda E. Dwight



HART MEMORIAL LIBRARY, TOWNSEND.

Townsend, Oct. 31. The dedication of the Hart Free Library building and the Walter Fessenden Memorial room was held Wednesday afternoon in Memorial hall before an audience of nearly 500 persons, including former librarians and former Townsend residents. Many invited guests were present from all over the state, and many letters and telegrams were received from those unable to be present. Following is the program: Music; quintet; invocation, Rev. Sherman Goodwin, minister of the Congregational church; address of welcome, George L. Whitcomb, president of the day; dedication, presentation of the keys, by Carl B. Willard, chairman of the building committee; acceptance of the keys, by Frederick J. Piper, chairman of the Board of Selectmen; music, the Allison quintet; address, "The Newer Aspects of Library Service," Charles F. D. Belding, director of the Public Library of the City of Boston; greetings from invited guests; music, the Allison quintet; benediction, Rev. Wilbur T. Hale, minister of the Methodist church.

Following is the address of welcome, in part, made by George L. Whitcomb of Townsend, president of the day:

October 30, 1929, will fill a place in the history of Townsend different from any other day. We have celebrated important events in the past, but the event which brings us here together today is in a class by itself, and will be remembered as the day that the Hart Free Library building and the Walter Fessenden Memorial room were dedicated.

"Charles B. Hart and Amanda E. Dwight were both born and reared in Townsend, and like so many who have gone out to fill the larger places in life, have remembered the home of their childhood and young manhood and young womanhood in a way that will carry their names far into the future.

"It is not out of place at this time to express our appreciation for other gifts left by Mrs. Dwight. It is with especial gratitude that we remember the amounts left for the

'Book and Maintenance Fund' for the church of which she was formerly a member; the concerts and entertainments that we all enjoy so much; also the funds left for cemetery and the unfortunate.

"We remember all of these as expressions of her interest in her native town.

"This day is different from other days because the library is a part and a very important part that goes to make up a complete whole. The church, the school, and the various organizations carry on their particular part of the community work, still all of them are included in a greater or lesser degree to the library.

"The use of a library such as we now have is something that affects the lives of the people according as they use it, and we are pleased to remember the one who has been connected with this library for so many years and has given her best time and thought to help any and all.

"Up to the present time, Townsend has not received large gifts, but we have a gift in the Library building and room of which any town might justly be proud of. It is suited to the needs of a town like ours. Much credit is due the committee having the matter in charge in bringing this work to completion in so satisfactory a manner."

Mr. Whitcomb also introduced the following guests who gave greetings: Rev. Benjamin A. Willmott of Athol and Townsend; Dr. Aubrey Hart, nephew of one of the donors; Charles B. Hart, Miss Alice Chandler, Lancaster, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, congresswoman, of Lowell.

Others occupying seats on the platform were the library building committee: Mrs. Evelyn L. Warren, Mrs. Gertrude S. Copeland, Carl B. Willard, Robert G. Fessenden, Frederick J. Piper, Oscar B. Mudgett and Adney W. Gray; Mrs. Edward J. Sartelle, 80 years of age, of Montclair, N. J., who was elected librarian of this town 45 years ago, and Mrs. Fannie Adams; Rev. Hale, Rev. Goodwin and Charles F. D. Belding.

Ralph Colby, Richard Keefe, Merston Jeffs, Carmen Bomo, Charles Eaton, Donald Smith, Donald Don-

ina, William Creighton, Edgar Gannon and Paul Prevost were ushers. An informal reception was held at the Free Hart Library building immediately following the dedication exercises. The reception committee included Mrs. Evelyn L. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Willard, and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fessenden.

Five hundred Townsend Public Library bulletins were printed and presented to the library by John E. Bolger of New Bedford. These bulletins contain an exterior and interior view of the library, dedication program, history of the library, gifts, books added to the library, etc.

Refreshments were served in the historical room under the direction of Mrs. Robert Copeland, Mrs. Stephen Keefe and Mrs. Bernice Batchelder, assisted by Ruth Copeland, Barbara Batchelder, Avis Wilson, Dorothy Keefe, Paulina Cowdrey, Virginia Brown and Thelma Wright. Beautiful bouquets of flowers were given by Mrs. Ransom B. Adams of this town and Mrs. Rose Keene and daughter, Vivian, of Fitchburg.

The dedication day also marked the 35th anniversary of the services of Mrs. Evelyn L. Warren as librarian of the Townsend library and many voted prizes for this untiring and competent worker.

Among the guests present were Hon. George F. Kays, state representative, of Pepperell; Miss Kennedy, Wellesley librarian; George H. Evans of Somerville, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission.

This dedication was made possible by the wills of Charles B. Hart of Boston and Amanda E. Dwight of Melrose.

It was announced in 1925 that the town of Townsend was bequeathed the sum of \$35,000 by the Hart will for a library building, the same to be of stone, brick or cement and to be known as the Hart Free Library building.

Under the will of Mrs. Dwight, \$25,000 was left to the town for a library and site, in memory of her father, the late Walter Fessenden, also \$20,000 in trust, the income to be used for the upkeep of the library and for books.

At a town meeting, March 2, 1925, it was voted to accept Mr. Hart's bequest and a committee was ap-

pointed to study the needs of the town relative to the site and the erection of a library building. The committee consisted of the selectmen, Oscar B. Mudgett, Frederick J. Piper and Adney W. Gray; the trustees of the public library, Carl B. Willard, Evelyn L. Warren and Robert G. Fessenden, and the town treasurer, Gertrude S. Copeland. This committee was attending its duties when Mrs. Dwight's bequest was made to the town in 1925. Mrs. Dwight's will was contested, finally a compromise was agreed to by which the town has received for a library \$15,000, and the income from the trust fund of \$12,000.

On March 1, 1926, the town, at its annual meeting voted that the same committee having charge of the Hart library bequest act as a committee to look after the town's interest in regard to the bequest of Amanda E. Dwight.

This committee gave careful consideration to its duties which resulted in the selection in June, 1927, of Charles G. Loring of Boston as their architect. They recommended to the town the combining of the two bequests, and having in the Hart Free Library building a site the committee chose the land west of the Townsend National bank, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Squannock river. It was the opinion that the building should be built of brick with granite trimmings. The town accepted the committee's recommendations and so voted.

On June 14, 1928, bids for the construction of the building were opened and the bid awarded to the Burton H. Wiggin Co. of Lowell, whose bid was \$45,945.

The first sod was turned on June 15, 1928, and the cornerstone was laid July 26, 1928.

The opening of the library building to the public came on March 2, 1929. The librarian's desk is opposite the main entrance to the building. Back of the desk is a picture of Mr. Hart, the valued gift of his nephew, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart of Boston.

The Walter Fessenden room is to the right of the entrance. On the wall of this room hangs the picture of Mrs. Dwight's father, Walter Fessenden. At its entrance stands a beautiful grandfather's clock. Both were bequests to the library from Mrs. Dwight.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1929

## THE LIBRARIAN

FOUR-going-on-five is rather young to be introduced to a great public library, but the young lady of that age expressed herself charmed at the prospect of seeing a big house full of books which had the added delight of a pair of lions in stone. With the little hop-skip-and-jump which is her usual method of progression the young visitor approached the Boston Public Library. She fell instantly in love with the bulky ladies in bronze who guard the portals and was all for climbing up in their laps to get a better view of their grave faces. The bronze entrance doors also tickled her fancy, possibly because they had no knobs, unlike one's own front door.

At the top of the stairs were the beautiful stone lions with stern yet tender faces. She patted the tail of one of them. By now the height and quiet of the building had subdued her dancing gait and ceaseless chatter. The walls covered with pictures impressed her, and if the lack of frames seemed unusual, she did not mention it. She saw the Bates Hall Reading Room from the best place of all—that little balcony which overlooks the stupendous bustle. The Children's Room was pleasant, more for the sight of other and slightly older readers, rather than the books. The latter were no novelty, for she had had her own little collection since she was two. An agreeable young lady proffered "Johnny Crow's Party" and the visitor glanced through it politely. A few minutes later, on the way out, sharp little eyes caught sight of a fascinating place. Everywhere there were drawers you could pull out. Enraptured, she trotted about peering in at the cards, ruffling them with immense concentration, discovering familiar letters with much excitement. She had just learned her alphabet from brightly colored picture books and behold, here were grown-ups putting S and T and U to practical use. Four-going-on-five insisted on trading all twenty-six about the room. Her parents are of the opinion that the young lady is a slight realist. At any rate, she will never stand in terrified helplessness before a card catalog.

TRAVELER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1929

## Curley Seeks to Create Planning Board of 350

Mayor-Elect Outlines Proposition—Harvard and the Babson Institute to Be Represented—Will Study Needs of City for 50 Years

### TELLS OF PLANS

Creation of a city planning board of 350 members who will anticipate the requirements of the city during the coming 50 years is part of the program planned by Mayor-Elect James M. Curley.

The membership of the board will represent the best interests of the community. The incoming mayor declares, and will carry out the first step of a program of constructive enterprise.

### WIDE REPRESENTATION

Representatives of the leading financial, commercial, labor, industrial and educational organizations of the city will comprise the planning board which Curley considers the most important work of his coming administration. He plans to invite officials in all the leading universities to become members, drawing from the Harvard school of business administration and Babson Institute among others.

Among the important projects which Mr. Curley will suggest that the planning board work for are:

1. In the event of a consolidation of the New England railroads, insistence be made upon the electrification of these railroads within the metropolitan area.

2. The creation of a Greater Boston and the electrification of the railroads, within the metropolitan area, which would make possible the establishment of a belt line railroad terminal whereby direct connections could be established between the railroad lines entering Boston and the steamship docks.

3. The extension of the Boston airport to Governors Island by means of a filled-in land in the harbor. This area could serve as a location for industries engaged in international business and the former mayor believes that a great structure could be erected upon this reclaimed area which could be used for the manufacture and fabrication of products. He points out that there would be three means of transportation, by rail through the means of tracks running down the center of the area, by water through the construction of a 40-foot channel and by plane either from the roof of huge structures or by hydro-airplanes.

4. An immediate study of rapid transit needs and action for the relief of congestion at Governor square.

5. The widening of Summer street and L street from the army base to the Strandway in South Boston. The completion of the Strandway and the Columbus park improvements.

6. The smooth paving and establishment of a white way lighting system on Bunker Hill and Main streets in Charlestown, where 169 persons have been killed and injured during the last two years.

7. The location of a health unit in the vicinity of Madison park, South end.

8. Following out of his program inaugurated during previous administrations of a seat for every child in a permanent school building.

9. The extension of library facilities making Boston the best equipped in that respect of any city in the country.

Taking up the various projects which he will attempt to carry out when he assumes the office of mayor next January, Mr. Curley said:

The most important work during my administration will be the establishment of an enlarged city planning board. I propose to increase the board to 350 members, representing the leading industrial, commercial, financial, labor and educational organizations in the community.

I propose to invite representatives of all of the leading industries, including the Harvard school of business administration and the Babson Institute to serve as members. When the board is created it will be invited to work on the development of a program in anticipation of the requirements of the next 50 years. It will delve into all activities of the city and more particularly the ways and means of promoting industry and commerce here.

It should be possible, through the instrumentality of this great organization, in the event of a consolidation of the New England railroads, to insist upon an electrification of the railroads within the metropolitan area and create a Greater Boston. A Greater Boston with electrification within the metropolitan area should make possible the establishment of a belt line railroad terminal whereby direct connections could be established between the railroad lines entering Boston and the steamship docks.

### TO EXPAND AIRPORT

The establishment of a belt line terminal would make possible, through the savings effected, competition by the city of Boston with other sections of the country. Immediate steps should be taken on a major scale for the extension of the Boston airport to Governors Island and to create a fill by pumping from the harbor bed alongside, making available for air transportation a great area extending into the harbor which should serve as an admirable location for industries engaged in international business such as the International Harvester Company, motor vehicle concerns and others.

In my opinion the proper inducements can be presented which will induce many concerns to locate on this reclaimed area. A great structure could be erected upon this area for the manufacture and fabrication of products. With railroad tracks running down the center, a 40-foot channel alongside they could receive raw materials at the back door and present the finished product at the front door. Such goods as required speed and delivery could be shipped from the roof by air or in hydroplanes or by other means of air transportation.

The policy of planning public improvements upon a major scale has achieved notable success in Chicago and New York, and not only does it represent a great saving to the people, but it substitutes the application of sound common sense for the haphazard, day-to-day method

too long in vogue and destructive and expensive in character.

### FOR TRAFFIC RELIEF

I favor an immediate study of the rapid transit needs and action for the relief of the congestion at Governor square. I shall advocate plans for the improvement of Governor square and the relief of traffic which would benefit persons living in the Brighton-Allston district. I prepared a plan of relief in 1925 and any longer delay is not only indefensible but absolutely inexcusable.

The widening of Summer street and L street from the Army base to the Strandway and the completion of the Strandway and Columbus park improvements are absolutely necessary for the relief of traffic congestion in the heart of the city and the recreation of people who, through the completion of the Strandway, are permitted to enjoy the health-giving advantages of this ocean park.

The widening of Summer street and the extension of the Strandway will afford easy access for traffic going either north or south from the city and minimize the danger that now exists.

The smooth paving and the construction of a White Way lighting system on Bunker Hill and Main streets in Charlestown will also be recommended. In a little more than two years 169 persons have been killed and injured on these streets and this improvement should be undertaken at once for the relief of traffic and the protection of human life.

### NEW HEALTH UNIT

I will favor the location of a health unit in the vicinity of Madison park, if the law permits, or if it is necessary I will try and secure legislation for this purpose. The protection and safety of him who lives in a mansion is only secured just so long as the health of the most humble citizen in the community is considered.

I have always favored a seat for every child in a permanent school building and during my administration 17,000 such seats were provided. No portable schoolhouses were constructed by me. The time has arrived for a continuance of that policy inaugurated by me in previous administrations and which, if adhered to, would have resulted in the abolition of portables and higher quarters for educational purposes.

### LIBRARY PROGRAM

I favor a definite program for the extension of library facilities and I shall recommend in January an appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of two branch libraries located wherever the library trustees think they are needed. I will continue to favor such a policy during my term as mayor and trust that my successors will continue this policy once it has been established.

Through this means it will be possible in the next 20 years, without burdening any generation, to make available the best library facilities in Boston of any city in the country.

The former mayor spent the entire day at his home yesterday, receiving friends and congratulations, flowers and innumerable telephone messages from well-wishers. Mrs. Curley, on whom the campaign was a considerable strain because of her ill-health, was also resting up after the strenuous efforts of campaign days and her decision to go out and vote for her husband. The wife of the mayor-elect received numerous floral tributes and donated most of them to churches and hospitals.

Mr. Curley said that his plans preceding his inauguration have not been formed although he will endeavor to obtain some rest. Whether or not he will go away for a vacation depends entirely upon Mrs. Curley's health.





PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION  
OF THE  
HART FREE LIBRARY BUILDING  
AND THE  
WALTER FESSENDEN MEMORIAL ROOM

OCTOBER THE THIRTIETH  
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE  
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

TOWNSEND, MASSACHUSETTS

THE SERVICE OF DEDICATION  
WILL BE IN MEMORIAL HALL



Reproduction courtesy Trustees Boston P.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

Illustrations for  
Children's Books

Display at West End Library  
Shows Many Original Pic-  
tures for Children's  
Book-Week

LITTLE EVA and Uncle Tom reading the Bible—negroes doing wild plantation dances—Olaf blowing his war horn—Agure and Bamba sliding down the silver mountain—the Snow Queen enthroned on modernistic blocks of ice—Queen Sigrid sitting pensively at her chamber window—Mammy Mina and young Margaret marketing in old New Orleans—Jack and Jill coasting down an icy New England hill—make thrilling the old colonial walls of the West End Public Library during Children's Book Week.

These are but part of an interesting and almost fantastic exhibit of artists' original drawings and paintings illustrating some of the more recent and important books for children, which, through the efforts of the library's custodian, have been coaxed from various New York and Boston publishers to grace this important occasion.

Louisa Alcott's "Jack and Jill" are here in a new dress—lovely water colored illustrations done by a New England artist, Hentree Stevens.

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M. C.

THE BOSTON GLOBE—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1929

WALLS OF BUSINESS MEN'S BRANCH  
OF PUBLIC LIBRARY COMPLETED



FACADE OF KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Excepting only the roof, the outer shell of the Edward Kirstein Memorial, or business men's branch of the Boston Public Library, standing on the old Station 2 site at the head of Pl alley and facing the rear of City Hall, is completed.

In about three months the whole

structure will be complete, furnished with an up-to-date business library and opened to the public, according to the donor, Vice Pres Louis E. Kirstein of Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

Mr. Kirstein gave \$150,000 for the establishment. The city gave the land.

The facade is of Bulfinch style, a copy of Boston's first public library.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

PUBLISHERS and booksellers have decreed that this is Children's Book Week, but the juvenile departments of branch libraries need no such reminder. Every week is Children's Book Week there, from the day school opens until well into vacation time. This is the season, however, when the greatest number of young readers crowd in to select books or to study. Indeed, in several of the branches of the Boston Public Library system children must form into long lines along the sidewalk in order to get a chance at the shelves. Even in frosty weather one may see this cheerful, pathetic "tail" stretching far down the street.

Within there is always a subdued buzz at the crowded tables as lessons are looked up in supplementary reference books. This in no way disturbs the readers-for-pleasure, sunk into an enchanted calm, while in imagination they are speeding with little Kay after the Snow Queen's sledge, or taking the road to Dover with young David Copperfield.

About the return and changing desks are orderly herds exchanging or receiving books at the hands of library attendants, who work at lightning speed, like subway guards in the rush hours, yet who retain a degree of amiability that is astonishing under the circumstances. Of all the children's room staff, the runner who unloads the book truck of fiction and fairy tales is in gravest danger of life and limb. The title "runner" is rather sardonic, considering that the young man must progress at a glacier's pace to avoid running down eager book selectors who surround the truck. Even before he can get to the shelves there is a brief, grim struggle and his stock has melted away mysteriously. The bright-eyed victors wriggle back to their tables, triumphantly clasping "Pinocchio" or "The Blue Fairy Book" to their hearts. Those who lost continue to lurk hopefully by the bare shelves, ready to rush the next book truck.





PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATION  
OF THE  
HART FREE LIBRARY BUILDING  
AND THE  
WALTER FESSENDEN MEMORIAL ROOM  
  
OCTOBER THE THIRTIETH  
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE  
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON  
  
TOWNSEND, MASSACHUSETTS

THE SERVICE OF DEDICATION  
WILL BE IN MEMORIAL HALL

## Armistice Week Program

THE GREATER BOSTON FEDERATION OF CHURCHES  
PRESENTS THE DRAMA  
"REAPING THE WHIRLWIND"

"They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind."—Hosea 8:7  
BY ELEANOR WOOD WHITMAN,  
Author of "Jeremiah," "Isaiah," "Amos" et al.  
  
This is the thrilling love-story of Hosea the Prophet. It was this real experience that originated the momentous conception that God is a God of Love, and of Love to All—the Spiritual basis of a World of Peace.  
  
Hosea was the first of the Prophets to see the vision of the Age of the Covenant of Peace. Understanding, knowledge, love are here seen as the forces that will make a New Civilization.  
  
This is not a solemn sermon but a gripping drama, a presentation of one of the great love stories of the world!

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES  
ACT I: LOVE AND COLOR—A fig orchard near Samaria.  
ACT II: HAPPINESS AND SHADOW—Hosea's Estate in Samaria.  
ACT III: FALSITY AND TROUBLE—Hosea's Cottage of Hosea.  
ACT IV: SORROW AND VISION—A Street with Baal Temple  
  
Costs drawn from the best actors in the city. John Pratt Whitman plays the part of Hosea the Prophet. Oriental Music. Palestine Costumes and Properties—bright and colorful.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.—8 P. M.  
AT THE Y. W. C. A. HALL, 140 CLARENDON ST.  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50 cents.  
Sold at office of Church Federation, 4 Park Street, Haymarket 0221

"Mr. and Mrs. Whitman's drama is convincing, artistic and helpful. This human love story, (Jeremiah) with its tragic struggle calls forth sympathy. Mr. Whitman's acting combines intense passion with a fine restraint."—THE CONSERVATIVE  
"A wonderful success."—REV. M. LINSAY, D. D. Baptist Church, Brookline.

## Illustrations for Children's Books

Display at West End Library  
Shows Many Original Pictures for Children's Book-Week

LITTLE EVA and Uncle Tom reading the Bible—negroes doing wild plantation dances.—Olaf blowing his war horn—Agure and Bamba sliding down the silver mountain—the Snow Queen enthroned on modernistic blocks of ice—Queen Sigrid sitting pensively at her chamber window—Mammy Mina and young Margaret marketing in old New Orleans—Jack and Jill coasting down an icy New England hill—make thrilling the old colonial walls of the West End Public Library during Children's Book Week.

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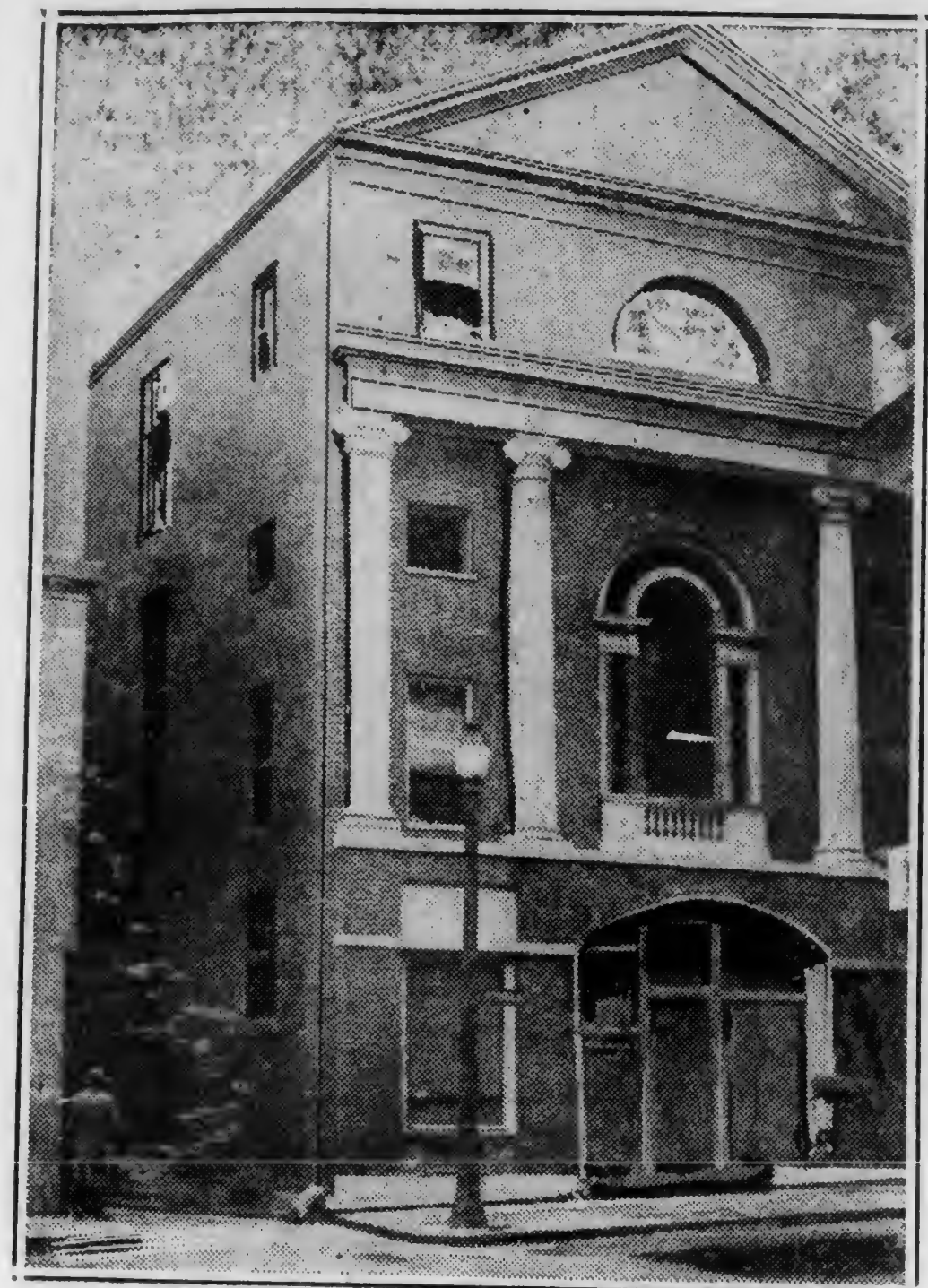
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THE THREE RECIPIENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE: OWEN D. YOUNG (Second From the Left), With Owen Wister (Left), the Historian of Frontier Life, and Robert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Congratulated by James F. Garfield at the Presentation Ceremonies, Which Were Held at the Roosevelt House in New York City.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1929

One of the doctors points out the important part played by rest in the health of children. The leisure class which has just abandoned the Common for the Public Library finds the same thing true of adults.

## Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929

### Police Ask Aid in Finding Relatives of Thomas Sullivan

Captain James McDevitt of the Joy Street police station asked the aid of the newspapers in locating relatives of Thomas Sullivan, sixty-one, address unknown, who dropped dead Thursday afternoon in the West End branch of the Boston Public Library. Although Sullivan was a familiar figure on the lumber wharves, the police were unable to find anyone who knew where he lived or whether he left any near relatives.

### Man, 60, Collapses in Library and Dies

A 60-year-old man, as yet unidentified, collapsed while reading a newspaper in the reading room of the Public Library at 131 Cambridge street, yesterday afternoon, and died before medical assistance reached him.

He is described as about 60 years of age, five feet seven inches tall, of light complexion, with a mustache. He was wearing a brown overcoat and soft hat, a dark gray coat and vest, with black trousers, and gold-rimmed glasses.

His body was taken to the northern mortuary for examination and possible identification.

Boston Post, Dec. 6-1929.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, DEC 17, 1929

the limits of our own Commonwealth.

### JUDGE MURRAY GIVES PRAISE TO PURITANS

Founded Government That Influenced Civilization

Their So-Called Bigotry Like That of All Other Peoples Then

When considering the bigotry of the Puritans, their so-called "sins" in that respect should be viewed in the light of the times, when there was not a spot in which religious freedom of worship existed, Judge Michael J. Murray of the Boston Municipal Court told an audience at one of the lectures in the special tercentenary group at the Boston Public Library lecture hall last night.

Judge Murray's subject was "The Debt We Owe the Puritan." He said that their principal accomplishment was the foundation of a system of public education. Judge Murray said in part:

"A half-century back Massachusetts placed in the hall of the House of Representatives at the Nation's Capitol statues of John Winthrop and Samuel Adams. Though rich in great names, the selection of these two from the roll of her notables seems peculiarly apt.

### "Civil Freedom Their Aim"

"Three centuries have passed since the first band of Puritans came to our shores. Time has but emphasized rather than dimmed the glory of the Puritan's fame. Succeeding generations have labored to strengthen and perpetuate the work so successfully begun by them of a Government which had for its aim civil freedom. But little of their time was given to pleasure and luxury.

"The Puritan was a deeply religious quantity. He founded our Government in the belief 'that it hath its foundation in the law of God.' A simple faith in a future life was his chief comfort and support in the sores and sufferings that he encountered. Today his influence reaches far beyond

### No Religious Freedom Then

"The charge of bigotry has been laid at his door, a charge which readers of history will not attempt to deny. The religious freedom which they longed for themselves they wrongfully denied to others. But such is history's oft-repeated tale. In the words of a distinguished American, 'Religious intolerance, whenever and wherever it appears, is a grave violation of the rights of conscience and is a practice truly at variance with the teachings of Christianity.'

"But to measure the Puritan in this respect we should remember they are to be viewed in the light of their times. And there was not in that day anywhere a spot in which anything like religious freedom of worship existed. So that the sins of all should not be visited on the Puritans solely.

### His Fundamental Work Stands

"But it was in the field of civil and political action that the Puritan achieved his greatest endeavor. Here an unsurpassed wisdom directed his policy and conduct so successfully that the march of 300 years has left unchanged the fundamentals of his work in Government.

"Their principal accomplishment is to be found in the system of public education which they created, and to which New England owes much of its character and success. His form of religious belief was destined to pass away. But the Government which he finally created and maintained has been a mighty influence in the progress of civilization.

### Tercentenary Banner Year

"In the first band, headed by Winthrop, there was represented a fair measure of intelligence and education. Not a few had enjoyed the benefits of a college or university training in England. Added to this was their sound common sense and undoubted courage.

"For what they did and what they dared we remember them with gratitude today. The year 1930 should be a banner year in the life story of Massachusetts, and all of us of whatever national strain or religious belief will be but honoring ourselves to answer the call for a due participation in the celebration which will tell the world once more of the worthy achievements and the great accomplishments of the Puritan forefathers who gave to the country the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, today the brightest jewel in the Nation's crown."

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929

## R.H. WHITE Company

In observance of National Children's Book Week  
we are reprinting an article on

## CHILDREN'S READING

which is written by MISS ALICE M. JORDAN

Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library, for the Christmas 1928 issue of the Boston Book Merchants' Catalogue.

TO no part of the community do books mean more than to children. Can you doubt it when you see the way a child lives in a book? The mother of the eight-year-old who loves her *Ivanhoe* in its shabby brown binding so dearly that she wants to carry it to church with her; the father who, stopping to look at his little boy suspiciously humped up in the bed on a cold winter night, found him lying on his favorite books, "to keep them warm, Daddy"—these can tell you what precious possessions books may be, even to very young children.

Fortunate are the households where the first books include those classics of childhood which will stand the stern test of repeated reading aloud. Training in discrimination and good taste may begin very early with the picture books, rhymes, and nursery stories, for these are often artistic, with gay, colorful, and well-drawn illustrations, verses at once merry and musical, and short stories free from condescension or sophistication.

With the powerful aid of imagination, that great transforming force behind all creative work, all fine achievement, boys and girls see themselves as heroes and heroines, in many different situations, in many countries and times. That is all quite as it should be. Ideals of conduct are developed in this way.

You may choose your own books to suit the passing fashion, if you will, but your children's books should be chosen with an eye to their permanent value. For with all the wealth of literature to select from, with new editions of standards, well printed and attractively illustrated, there is no excuse for being satisfied with flashy stories or poorly manufactured volumes. And the glorious reading time of youth is so short! Yet all the good books are not necessarily old ones, even the *Jungle Book*, even *Alice in Wonderland* were once numbered among the new.

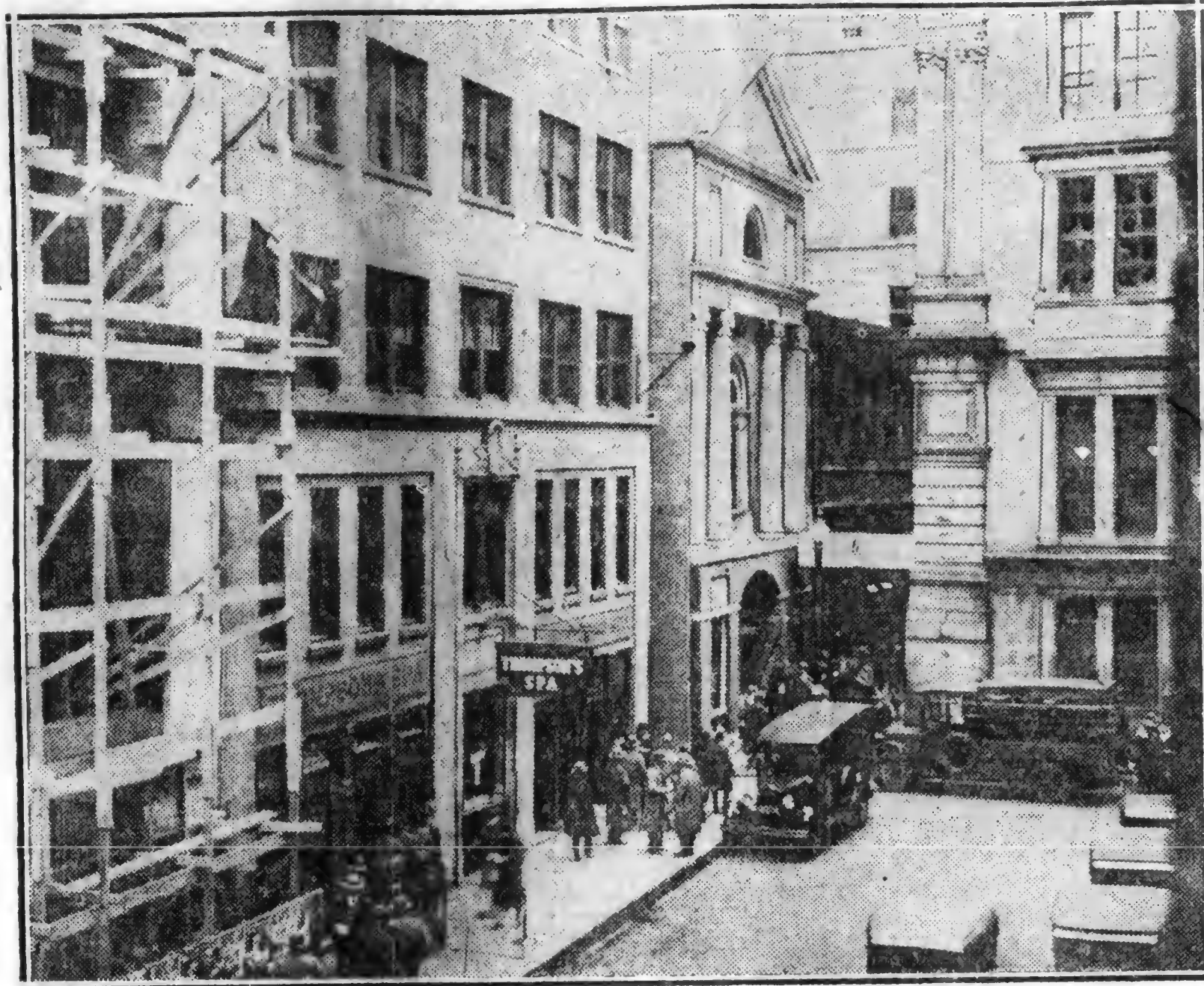
But one thing, at least, is certain, the sense of ownership increases the pleasure of reading—to every child his own home library. The demands of each vary with the growing mind, some can be completely happy for a time with fairy tales, others long for stories of real life, others, again, are avid for romantic adventure. Furthermore, wherever book shelves are available you may cultivate a systematic book-buying habit, looking toward additions, surely, on birthdays and at Christmas time, marking the advance in reading taste and skill. Here will be found books that are worth reading more than once; poetry, books of imagination, books of artistic charm, books telling of great deeds, books of information, leading from what is termed a "juvenile" to the best of general literature grasped early by active and inquiring minds.

If there is a better investment in the way of provision for the leisure hours of girls and boys, I do not know of it.



# Library Is Kirstein's Monument to Memory of His Valiant Father

"Free City" Was What Late Edward Kirstein Called Boston—Pen Picture of a Fine Personality That Hated Tyranny



AS IT LOOKS NOW

View of the Kirstein Memorial Library as it looks in its present stage of erection.

BY CHARLES P. HAVEN

Saber-rattling autocracy stepped upon the stage in Germany, culminating in the crowning of William I, King of Prussia, as Emperor.

America again vanquished an autocracy that sought to make her a British dependency. Abraham Lincoln, backwoods rail-splitter, became President of the greatest democracy in the world.

Carl Schurz, intellectual revolutionary, the first German-born citizen to become a member of the United States Senate and Cabinet member, fled from the hated Prussian dictatorship shouting his condemnation of its perfidy to the world. His shouting was heard throughout Middle Europe, even to the borders of the Baltic Sea where those not perhaps, as well endowed with gifts for political action as himself, felt the sting of the Prussian Imperial knout.

In far Pomerania there lived a youth of 22, particularly well off in the goods of this world, but, in his inarticulate way, as fierce a hater of autocracy and as hot a lover of republicanism as his more articulate protagonist. He heard the call for abandonment of the Hohenzollernized Germany and, like his revered leader, got aboard ship and started out for the Land of Promise, the hope of the saber-slapped of the world.

## A Fitting Monument

As a consequence of all these things, there is being erected in City Hall avenue, on the site of the old Station 2, a library to this Pomeranian youth's memory, a fitting monument to Edward Kirstein, for that was the name of our hero, one that he carried in honor until his death in 1894. It is a token of reverence from his son, Louis E. Kirstein.

There is nothing unusual for one of Louis Kirstein's race to reverence and honor his forebears.

And there is nothing, either, unusual in men of Louis Kir-

stein's race to acquire the money to make that reverence known to the world.

But there is a distinctly unusual aspect to the form Louis Kirstein selected to honor his father.

The unusualness comes from two sentiments.

Edward Kirstein, quondam itinerant vendor of spectacles in the Land of Promise, had a great love, or rather, two great loves, apart from the love of family that is the mark of his race.

His first love was America and his second Abraham Lincoln.

In fact it was as much the advent of Abraham Lincoln in the life of his Land of Promise as the call of Carl Schurz that rooted Edward Kirstein from his centuries-old birthplace on the bleak north shores of Pomeranian Germany.

## Boston His Ideal City

His ideals satisfied by the freedom that characterized nineteenth century America, Edward Kirstein found the full flower of idealism in Boston, when he used to journey here from Rochester after he had progressed to the prosperous condition in life of a traveling salesman. (They called them drummers, though, those days.)

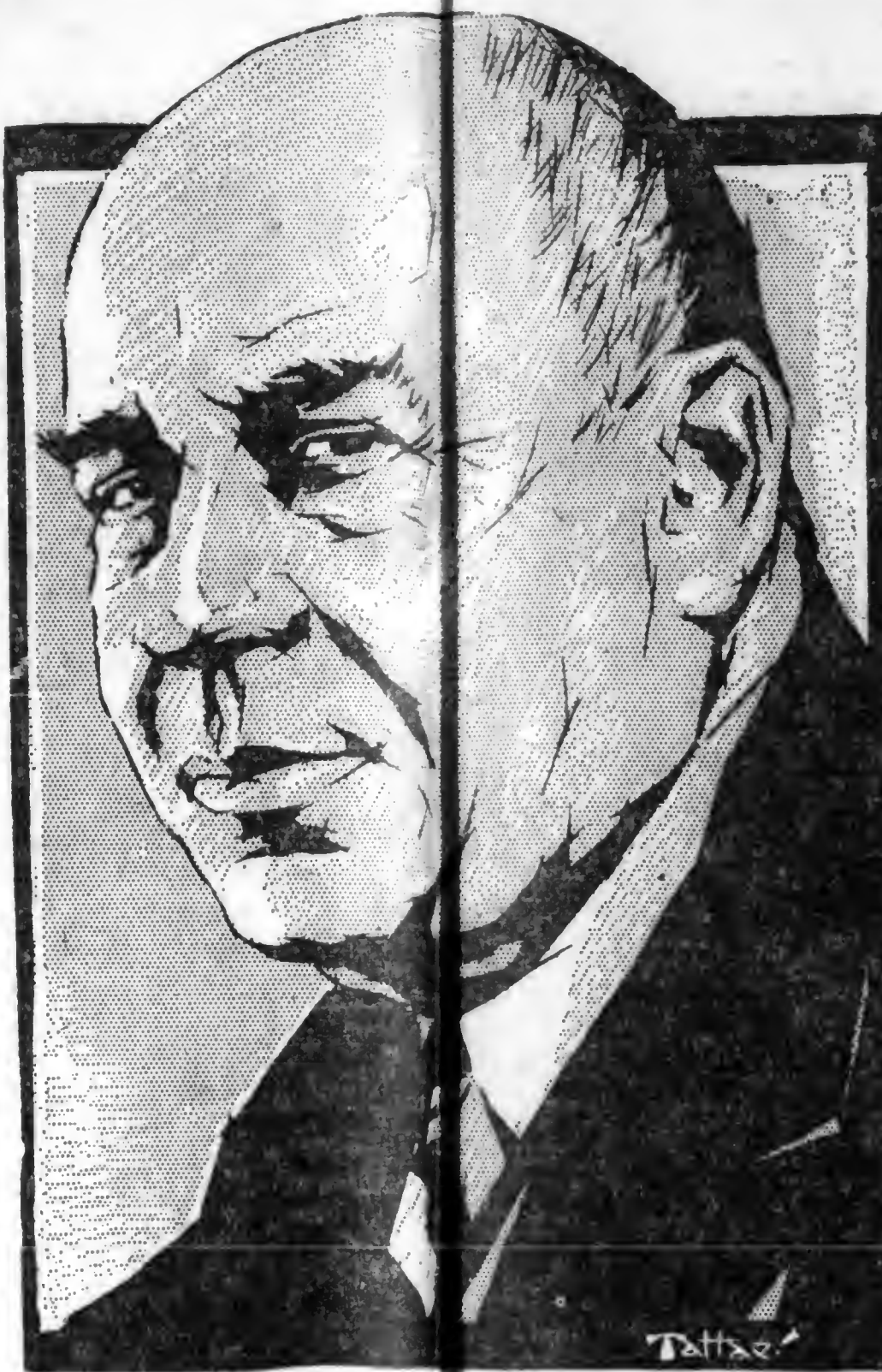
In Boston he found his Carcassonne, his place of escape from all the tyrannies and prejudices of the Hohenzollernized Germany from which he had fled.

Here he told his son Louis, now one of the big figures in business and philanthropic life, was the Free City. (He always capitalized "Free City" when he mentioned it.)

## Lincoln and Moses

And in Lincoln he found his Moses, like that greatest of Jewish emancipators, tall, gaunt, homely, lover of his fellow men.

One the actual Giver-of-Life for them; the other potentially one.



Louis E. Kirstein, donor of this library to the city in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein. (Photo drawn especially for the Sunday Post by Taffee.)

out a book as he journeyed from town to town about Rochester, N. Y., where he first settled. And he taught himself English as much by what he read as by what he heard as he bargained with his customers.

Every word he could read about his patron statesman, after he had picked up a smattering of English from his bargaining, was new fuel to his admiration. Books and clippings that he gathered are now in the possession of his son, who, by the way, has one of the finest collections of Lincolniana extant and who has named one of his own sons after the Emancipator.

Always, when young Louis accompanied his father on his trips, he heard about Lincoln. And when the eye-glass salesman came to Boston he often took Louis along with him. One day he said:

"Louis, I wish that one of my sons (he had three) would settle here in Boston. Here is where the great republican movement had its birth. Here America was founded. The America that is now ours. Yours and mine. America is for all those who are oppressed in the tired Old World. It is the home where young people can build their families without the terrors of the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs."

## The Sherman House

On their visits, father and son lived in the old Sherman House, in the middle decades of the last century, the sight now occupied by Thompson's new building, just across Pie Alley on the site of the new library.

Edward Kirstein loved the place. There, the bullied Jew of Russian ancestry, was greeted as a well-welcomed guest. Even as a man of importance.

No pers greeted old, bearded Edward Kirstein when he stepped up to the clerk's desk to register himself and his son. There was no fear that the clerk behind the register would suddenly turn to a menacing Prussian and order him and his son to the Otto.

Sitting in the lobby of the old Sherman House, the equal of any man eating an after dinner cigar, Edward Kirstein told Louis of the love he had for his land of promise. In his talks about Boston and his drives to the spots where great men had died, he made it possible for him to try an after dinner cigar check-bowl with an Adams, or a Hohenzollern, for that matter, he talked at it.

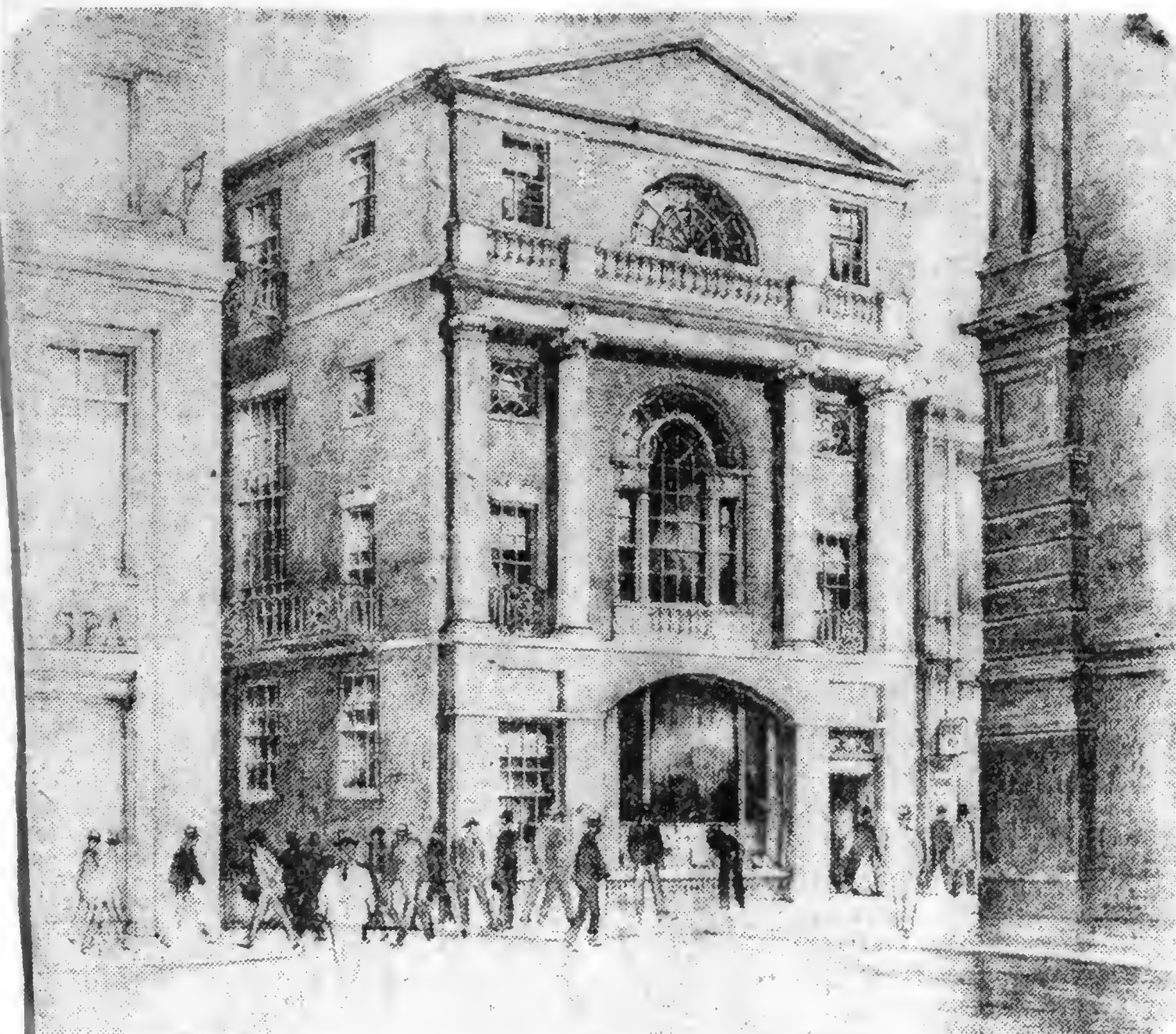
Met Mr. Lloyd

About this time, Louis was getting into 20's and Edward Kirstein was wearing eyeglasses to the optician's Boston. One of them, Andrew Lloyd, Edward Kirstein especially loved.

One day proposed to Lloyd that he finance him in establishing a first-class optician's store. Lloyd saw the possibilities outlined by his old friend and the rest is Boston business history.

Here came the chance to bring his son Louis to Boston. In his arrangement with Mr. Lloyd, the elder Kirstein made it a part of the contract that his son was to become a partner of a Lloyd. That was the beginning of the connection between Edward Kirstein's beloved Boston and one of his sons. Louis was to live in Boston. A Kirstein was to become a part of the life of the city of cities in the land of promise.

AS IT WILL LOOK



Architects' drawing of the Kirstein Memorial Library in City Hall avenue. (Courtesy Putnam & Cox.)

stein's name will be engraved in stone over the portals of the building in City Hall avenue and passers-by will, long after Louis Kirstein is dead, see the name of his father and ask something of the history and the personality of the man who gave to Boston another link in the chain of the education that makes men free.

Louis Kirstein uprooted himself from the family home in Rochester. He came here, not without the shedding of a few tears, you may well imagine, by his beloved mother, whose picture occupies the place of honor over his desk now.

Louis Kirstein prospered. All that his father had ever told him about Boston was true.

Time went by. Louis married and established a family of his own.

His father was taken to the bosom of Abraham. His beloved mother passed to the reward specially set apart for mothers, and Louis Kirstein sat back and considered how best he could make in the city of Boston a permanent place for the father who loved it so deeply.

## An Appropriate Spot

Old Station 2 became obsolete. The smelly building was an eyesore. The spot upon which it stood was only a few feet from his father's dwelling place when here.

How better to give that permanent connection with Boston to his father than by building a library there—a library because of Edward Kirstein's great love of books.

Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols had reappointed Louis Kirstein a trustee of the Boston Public Library, after appointments by both Mayor Peters and Mayor Curley.

Louis Kirstein called upon the Mayor and outlined his plans and ambitions. He struck a responsive chord in the Mayor, who is himself a lover of lovely letters. The legal formalities were gone through and now we come to the fruition of those plans.

Edward Kirstein for all time is in the minds of the citizens of Boston. As long as the tides ebb and flow in the harbor that was the scene of a famous tea party, Edward Kir-

## Large Business Section

In discussing his project with his fellow trustees on the library board, Mr. Kirstein found that the department which could be best aided through the new structure was that which treats of business subjects. Therefore, the new Kirstein Library will be devoted largely to business books. It will have the co-operation of the Baker Library at the Harvard School of Business Administration, the library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Widener Library.

Business libraries are the modern thing in library systems. Providence has one, as have Newark, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Hartford. Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson, who was for a dozen years head of the Minneapolis Business Library, will be the director of the new Boston institution.

The service the library will offer is especially to business people, clerks, salespeople, accountants, brokers, owners of small and large stores, etc. It will be a place where these people can drop in for a few minutes or as long as they like and read up on any question that interests them.

It will, in addition, have all the evarious types of books found in any branch library, biographies, fiction, travel books, reference books, maps, etc.

Thus will be perpetuated in his city of cities, the memory of the Pomeranian pedler who loved liberty, Lincoln and books.



## THE LIBRARIAN

It is always with a sense of impending artistic pleasure that one takes up a new issue of the *Boston Public Library Bulletin*. The format in word which delights the Librarian who almost never has a chance to use it is so exactly right. That cover of bookish green, with its simple decorations in black, saved from too great austerity by narrow lines of rich orange, is in keeping with the beautiful typography within. It is evident that Mr. Lee, in charge of the printing department of the Boston Public Library, was influenced by his early days at the Kelmscott Press. Under his hand each paragraph and page shows a balanced perfection, rare in these slapdash times.

Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the editor, writes with a vigor and grace that is astonishing, considering that English is an acquired tongue with him. He has also far-reaching thorough scholarship, which he wears, Continental fashion, as lightly as a flower in his buttonhole. Mr. Haraszti is likewise fortunate in his assistant, Miss Margaret Munsterberg, with her nimble mind and felicitous style. This month's leading article is by her and concerns the valuable collection of books, manuscripts and original documents on West Indian subjects bequeathed to the Boston Public Library, by Benjamin P. Hunt in 1877.

Mr. Hunt, it appears, was a native of Massachusetts and he resided for a long time in Philadelphia. From 1840 to 1850, he was United States consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. During his sojourn there he made keen observations, and these, supplemented with extensive researches into Haytian history and ethnology. When the United States Government considered purchasing the island, Mr. Hunt was appointed one of the commissioners. Though he had to decline the office on account of poor health, Miss Munsterberg quotes a passage from an obituary in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, written upon his death in 1877, which gives an excellent idea of the man's personality and character:

"He was one of the earliest, most ardent and constant advocates in this city of the rights of the negro, rights now universally admitted but the vindications of which, at the time Mr. Hunt began his work, exposed their defenders to all the horrors of social ostracism. To the influence of Mr. Hunt's vigorous pen were due in a great measure those two acts of public justice, the admission of colored people to the street cars and the provision for the care of the families of the colored soldiers who had fallen in the service of their country." It is evident from this that the man was not one given merely to worrying the bare bones of history!

At the time of his death, Mr. Hunt left incomplete a history of "French St. Domingo and Hayti"; another unfinished manuscript, a more general study entitled "The Haytians," and a fragment of a history of "The Redemptioners"—a subject which naturally grew out of the author's West Indian researches. It seems that he left only manuscripts, except for a small pamphlet, published in 1859, on "Hayti and the Mulatto." The manuscripts of his histories, Mr. Hunt bequeathed to the Boston Public Library in the hope that some scholar might be tempted to complete them. He left also a large collection of manuscript notes, the results of his expert and devoted labors, and a number of original documents. All these, with some later additions, are bound in some forty-six volumes in the library.

To this valuable bequest, Mr. Hunt added his books, 669 volumes in all, which have to do with all the West Indian islands, though the largest number relate to St. Domingo and Hayti. Most of the books are of the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth, with a few earlier publications. One of these was printed in Seville in 1590, and contains the book-plate of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. There is also "The General History of Earthquakes" by Richard Blome, printed in London, 1694. One would expect a person living in the West Indies for any length of time to get interested eventually in earthquakes. As the writer suggests, it would be impossible to give a detailed description of the collection of books, but the Boston Public Library owns a full annotated collection in manuscript of the whole Hunt collection, including pamphlets, maps and charts, manuscripts and engravings.

Recent histories are inclined to slight the period of the first French Settlement in the West Indies, which occurred between 1625-1665. In his fragment of the history of "French St. Domingo and Hayti," Mr. Hunt presents this in great detail. His narrative is based on the records of the missionary Fathers Du Tertre, Le Pers and Labat.

According to the former, the earliest English as well as the earliest French adventurers lived on good terms with the Indians. "But the devil not being able to bear the sight of such great harmony, put it into the hearts of the Indians, that these foreigners had come into the island only to massacre them, as they had massacred their ancestors on the mainland." They accordingly invited the Indians of neighboring islands to help drive away the intruders, but as the Indians were betrayed by one of their own, the inevitable massacre followed.

English, French and Spanish settlements with the jealousy and dissension among them, is treated by Mr. Hunt. His second chapter concerns "The Boucaniers, Tibustiers and Engages."

Of the latter, he says, "they were French or other Europeans who engaged themselves by contract to sell their service for three years, on arrival, to the planter or others, in payment for their passage. The planters used them as slaves. Curiously enough, it was the mortality of these poor 'engages' which caused the importation of negro slaves by the Senegal Company in 1680—and this circumstance, as Miss Munsterberg points out, is at the root of the subsequent history of black Hayti.

Long years before William B. Seabrook lived among the natives, or wrote his "The Magic Island," Mr. Hunt had discovered much about Voodoo, or, as he called it, "Vaudouxism." This serpent worship, with other African superstitions, was imported in the slave ships and clung to the population, and these, Mr. Hunt records, had been known to touch even white onlookers of the savage rites—but never the police, who are enemies of the Vaudoux.

In a day when the great controversies about Women's Rights was raging in the United States, Mr. Hunt found that the female population of Hayti was not so badly off. "I should say that these business women of Hayti have as little to complain of in the matter of Women's Rights as any of their sex in the world. Public opinion excludes them from no branch of trade that they are disposed to enter into. Dry goods, provisions and coffee speculation are all open to them. They attend to their business in person, and being entirely independent of the men who act as their husbands, control their own earnings." Which undoubtedly would have surprised Susan B. Anthony had she heard of it!

Miss Munsterberg has discovered among the original documents in the collection, a letter with the autograph of Toussaint Louverture, that most romantic, almost legendary figure of West Indian history. The picture of the black general in French uniform with high plume on the helmet is, as she says, familiar as is his motto: "La couleur de mon corps m'est-elle un honneur et ma liberté?" His letter is dated 17 September, 1795, covers one sheet of foolscap and is signed "Toussaint Louverture."

Another document connected with the life of Toussaint is a manuscript of twenty pages which is called a "Report of a survey made from the village of La Vega to the Cape of Samanah by the citizens Barre and Lacroix, Engineers of the State." This survey was made by order of General Moyse, the nephew of Toussaint, to whom he gave military command in the North. But Moyse, himself cruel and ambitious, opposed Toussaint's policy of favoring the whites. "Whatever my old uncle may do," he has been quoted as saying, "I will not be the hangman of my own color." Finally a negro rebellion in the North, in which white inhabitants were massacred, was quelled by Toussaint and his nephew; Moyse was executed at his orders.

A letter-book of the French general-in-chief of engineers is included in the Hunt collection. The forty-seven pages of manuscript, according to Miss Munsterberg, is a disorderly affair, splashed with ink and full of corrections. A more peaceful document, also a French manuscript, of twenty pages, is the "First Report of the naturalists employed by the Commission of the French Government, at St. Domingo, sent from the Spanish port of St. Domingo in 1799." This contains a description of the topography and the products of the island.

Other excellent records and descriptions of the period may be found in the "Journal of Howard (Lt. of Hussars) in the British Army of Occupation of St.

Domingo, Feb. 8, 1796 to Jan 1798." As the writer of the article states, to understand the occasion of this Journal one must bear in mind that the French rule of Western St. Domingo did not remain unchallenged by the English. The culminating and unsuccessful English attempt to conquer the island was made in 1795, when General Howe landed with his troops at the port Mole-St. Nicolas which figures in the Lieutenant's Journal. In its pages the Englishman continually speaks of his enemies as "the brigands," apparently the uncivilized natives of the coast.

This interesting record of England's attempt to keep the sun from setting on her domains is contained in three notebooks and is written in an easily legible hand. The first book, well worn and blotted in places, contains brief entries—three, four, even as many as seven to a page. Thereafter one finds a continuous text of narrative and description which is carried through the third book. The officer's observations on the islands—their products, economies, the habits of their population—are detailed and, one is led to believe, trustworthy. Most of the observations were made in St. Domingo, but the author saw Barbadoes, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Porto Rico and the other smaller islands.

Even as American troops suffered from the broiling sun and the wrong sort of uniforms during the Spanish War, so did the British a hundred years before. "Owing to the troops," states the recording officer, "leaving the Mole at such an ill-judged hour they suffered terribly by their march the sun being so extremely hot and not a drop of water to be met with on the road none but those who have been obliged to march in this country can have an idea of the extremities to which the Army was reduced so great was it that before they halted which was about three o'clock in the afternoon no less than between fifty and sixty men had absolutely perished with thirst and were lying dead along the road."

Dec. 5, 1929.  
BOSTON POST,

Mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts, and other relatives of children who like to read, would undoubtedly be interested in a visit to the Boston Public Library some time during the next 15 days or so, to examine the exhibit of children's books there.

In a little alcove at the foot of the stairs leading to the third floor, there is an exhibit of about 200 books, all new and all especially prepared for the young folks.

Miss Alice M. Jordan, the Public Library's supervisor of work with children, has charge of the exhibit, as she has charge also of the children's room.

A few words more about the library. During the snow storm the other day, a number of women took advantage of the hot air registers in the floor of the lobby and went in to dry their feet.

I saw one woman remove her thin satin pumps and stand in her dampened stockings over the comforting heat.

When her feet were thoroughly dried, she replaced her shoes and departed, looking far more cheerful than she had when she entered.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, DEC 6, 1929

### LIBRARIAN USES PLANE AND GLOBE IN VINE STREET LIBRARY DISPLAY



Byrd Exhibit Being Admired by Two Roxbury Boys, Stephen Murray (Left), and Richard Keating

In the Mt Pleasant Branch of the Boston Public Library on Vine st., Roxbury, hangs a large toy airplane with pictures, and man regarding Reid that it might be utilized to help Richard E. Byrd. Under the display are grouped several books on Byrd's life and achievements, and a variety of books on aviation. The demand for such books is said to have increased to a marked degree since the flight was made.

This display, which has aroused much interest among visitors to the branch, was arranged by Miss Margaret H. Reid, branch librarian. The plane was given to the branch some time ago. Last Saturday, after reading of the flight, it occurred to Miss Reid that it might be utilized to help children become acquainted with Commander Byrd's work and with aviation in general.

Above the plane is a headline cut from the *Globe*, "Byrd Flew Over South Pole." Below is a picture of Byrd and a man of Antarctic both cut from the *Globe* with the words: "The Bottom of the World and the Man Who Flew Over It."

## The Boston Post

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929

### PAINTINGS IN BAD CONDITION

Famous Murals at Public Library Damaged

The famous mural paintings at the Boston Public Library, painted some three decades ago by the celebrated French artist, Puvion de Chavannes, are in bad condition, and may have been permanently injured in some places due to long neglect, according to statement of Charles Durham, expert, who is now in charge of restoring them. The paintings are worth close to \$2,000.

The murals were specially done for the library and are an attraction to art lovers the world over. The trustees decided just prior to Thanksgiving to restore them, and with the first efforts, Durham reported much damage, due to dust and mold. He stated last night that he hopes to be able to restore them to as near their original condition as possible.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929

### EXPERT CLEANS LIBRARY MURALS

Charles Durham Says Chavannes Work Might Have Been Ruined

The famous murals on the staircase of the Public Library, painted by the French master, Puvion de Chavannes, were saved at a cost of \$50,000 have been saved from permanent destruction by the timely cleaning and preservation ordered by the board of trustees last week. The work is being done by Charles Durham, famous expert in restoration and preserving painted works of art at the Fogg Art Museum.

Mr. Durham has been at work for the last week gently sponging a 20-year accumulation of dirt, grime and grease from the canvas. The task is of such a delicate nature that children's sponges and Mr. Durham's assistants are carefully trained by him at the Fogg Art Museum.

It is his opinion that if the murals had remained the way in which they had been for so long, the damage would have been irreparable. He said he was much relieved to find that the murals which were in such a bad condition when he was first called in to clean them, had not been ruined.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, DEC 13, 1929

### PAINTINGS CLEANED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

De Chavannes Pictures on Stairway Restored

The paintings by Puvion de Chavannes on the walls of the main staircase of the Boston Public Library are being cleaned for the first time in more than 20 years. These are among the choicest of the library decorations and cost \$50,000 originally. In fact the series is considered about the best work of the great French master.

In addition the pictures all of the marble work is being cleaned and it is surprising what a difference it makes. It is understood the work is being done under the supervision of experts from the Fogg Art Museum.

Owing to the fact that thousands of people go up and down this stairway daily there is a fine film of dust in the air which has been deposited on these pictures and has obscured some of the more delicate colors almost completely. So the pictures already cleaned make a very strong contrast with those not yet cleaned.

The Abbey pictures in the delivery room were cleaned about a year ago under the supervision of Mr. Thompson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. When he got through with them they looked as "good as new."

Some Boston artists are fearful lest the Puvion de Chavannes pictures will be injured in the process of cleaning, but the officials of the library are satisfied the work will be well done—and carefully done.



## NEW BUSINESS LIBRARY IN BOSTON DESCRIBED

William Alcott of Globe, in Radio Talk, Says It Will  
Include Best Features of Others of Its Type

"Business and Business Libraries" was the topic on which William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe and national president of the Special Libraries Association, spoke from the Boston Globe studio of WEEI, and he said:

"A little story, which illustrates the vast changes which have taken place in the use of libraries, is told about a famous librarian of the Harvard College library of nearly a century ago. At that time the purpose of a library was to keep and store books, rather than to loan them and have them used. One day, so the story goes, the venerable librarian almost boastfully

stein, one of Boston's outstanding business men, and a trustee of the Boston Public Library. The memorial is named for his father.

"This Edward Kirstein Memorial Library building is the second building in America to be erected for a business library, the first being in Newark, N. J. Put the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library is the first business library building to be erected in the United States as a part of a business man. There are nearly 70 cities in the United States which are giving business library service, but not more than a dozen give this service through a separate business branch.

### Dana Aided New Scheme

Just 25 years ago the librarian of the Public Library at Newark put into effect a wholly new idea in library work. That librarian was John Cotton Dana, a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth, who served for some years as librarian of the City Library in Springfield, Mass., and who went from Springfield to Newark. That was in 1902. In 1904 he opened a branch library of a kind different from any other public library branch in this country. He called it the business branch library. That library contained no fiction.

"But instead, he put upon open shelves, available to anybody and everybody, several copies of the Newark City Directory, and the New York City Directory, and the directories of such other large cities as he could procure. He added trade directories of all parts of the world, and professional directories such as law and medicine. He added maps of cities, States and Nations, municipal registers of every large city, and State manuals of every State in the Union. His aim was to collect in that branch library every sort of information that business men or individuals needed in their daily work. In a little while that Newark branch library was receiving visitors from all parts of this country seeking information which they could find nowhere else.

"At first the library was in rented quarters on the busiest street in the city. A few years ago, without opposition, the City Council of Newark appropriated nearly a quarter of a million dollars for a separate building for this branch library.

### Describes Scene in Newark

"I had the privilege of visiting that library a few days ago. Three young women, assistants in the library, were giving information by telephone. A half dozen men were reading the bulletins and financial service publications relating to stocks and investments.

"On the shelves were the latest directories of every city in the United States of 200,000 population, while directories of cities in the 100,000 class, if not the latest, were not more than two years old. There were half a dozen Newark directories, and there was no waiting on the part of anybody to use their city directory.

"The State manuals of every State in the Union could be consulted there by anyone by simply going to the shelf to get the book. There were maps of hundreds of cities, there were books of cable codes, there were business magazines, and many useful reference books. Then there were directories of cities like London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. Just ask yourself where you would go today if you needed to consult such directories. That will give you an indication of what Boston's new business branch will mean for your convenience.

"John Cotton Dana, who started that first business branch library, was a believer in the great value of that sort of information and he started the business branch library in the face of severe criticism from many of the old-type librarians. But he became in a few years the most valuable librarian in this country, if not in the world, if value is to be measured by salary received, for he was given the largest salary ever paid at that time to a librarian.

### Curley Urged Library

"It was John Cotton Dana also who 20 years ago organized the association which honored me last May by electing me as president, the Special Libraries Association.

"Special libraries were not new at that time, but their librarians had not been brought together into an association of their own, and they had little in common with one another. Special

libraries, like newspaper libraries, horticultural libraries, insurance and banking libraries, had been organized for many years, but there were other libraries of a business type which were new.

"Today, about 1000 special libraries in the United States and Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are associated for cooperation in such ways as are permissible.

"Just 15 years ago, while James M. Curley was Mayor of Boston, he undertook to provide a business library for Boston. The Aldermanic chamber in City Hall was available for that purpose and he commissioned one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library to visit other cities for the purpose of studying the business library situation. The trustee selected for this work was William F. Kenney, day editor of the Boston Globe. Mr. Kenney visited Newark and New York.

"He found that 200,000 people used the business branch in Newark, that 20,000 people used the city, State and telephone directories; that 15,000 used the maps and atlases; that 10,000 consulted the reference books, and that 1000 persons used the typewriter provided for the public.

"Mr. Kenney reported in favor of establishing a business branch library in Boston, but that was in October, 1914, when Europe was ablaze with war, and it blocked all plans for the time being. At that time, as Lincoln said of another war, 'neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it attained.' So not until Mr. Kirstein came forward with his generous offer to provide a building to contain a business branch library was it possible for Boston to proceed with its long cherished plan for a business library.

### Librarian Already Chosen

"The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library will include the best features of all the other business branch libraries in this country, and will have other additional distinctive advantages. For some years the Boston Public Library, under the direction of Charles F. D. Belden, has had a working arrangement with the great Harvard Business Library by which the books of that collection are made available to the Boston Public Library. By another arrangement, the books of the Harvard University Library, the third largest collection in America, are made available. Mr. Belden also hopes to make an arrangement with the many special libraries in Boston for cooperation in supplying information through this business library.

"The person who will have charge of the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library has been selected. The librarian will be Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson, who was for 12 years in charge of the Minneapolis business branch library, one of the outstanding business libraries of the great Middle West. Added to that experience has been a year of service at the Harvard business library, and another year in the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, which she has reorganized, and Boston is to be felicitated upon having a person of such exceptional training for the new Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

"This library will have still one other distinctive feature. On one of the floors of the new building will be a new downtown branch of the Boston Public Library, giving to the people of Boston in the business center of the city all the excellent service which the branch libraries of Boston are noted for giving.

"In speaking of the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, Mr. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, said: 'The Edward Kirstein Memorial building is to be perhaps the outstanding center in America for obtaining information helpful to business in its widest sense. It will have a live collection of books and material. It will have the pick of books on many subjects. Through the Boston Public Library we have an arrangement with the Harvard Business Library, which will give the people of Boston unusual facilities. We are also planning for an advisory board of special librarians on the selection of the books, and we are looking for cooperation of the special libraries of this vicinity.'

"The new building is expected to be ready in the Spring of 1930, the year of Boston's tercentenary, and its dedication will not be the least among the many notable events which are planned for the coming year."



MRS. MARY WATKINS DIETRICHSON  
Librarian of New Kirstein Business Library

remarked, 'every book belonging to this library is in its place, except one, but I know where that book is, and I am going right over to Prof. Norton's house and get it.'

"That was before the system of open shelves in public libraries had been devised and when the attitude of the librarian was wholly different from what it is today. Libraries have long since learned that its books are for use, and that the more the books are used the greater benefit the library gives, and the adoption of open shelves, freely accessible to those who wish to use the books, was a long stride forward in library service.

### Business Man Neglected

"Another remarkable development in recent years is the service which libraries are rendering to the business man and business interests. Not that this service had never before been given, but it was formerly only incidental. The chief functions of the public library, among many functions, have been three:

"First, to supply recreational reading, which has been largely of fiction, a service enjoyed by all classes, old and young, rich and poor.

"Second, to develop reading habits in children, and every library employed a children's librarian just as soon as it could afford to do it.

"Third, to help the person, who in his youth was deprived of educational advantages, to pursue his education, a movement which has come to be known in library circles as 'adult education.'

"But in all this effort little attention was paid to the business man who wanted help in his business, or the individual who desired information not contained in books of fiction.

### New Library in Boston

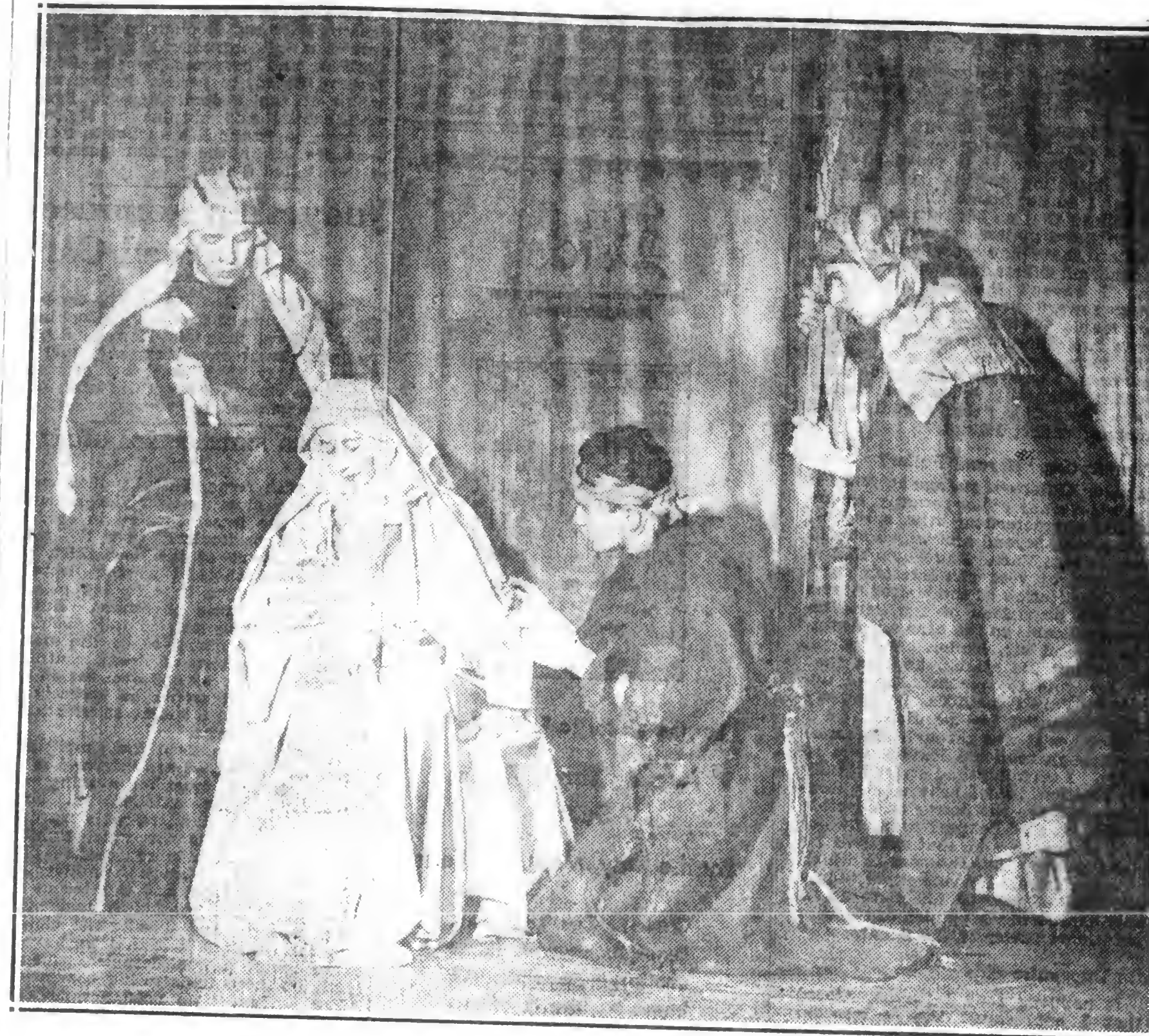
"The importance in which business as such is held today is shown by the great business schools which have been established in recent years. The most conspicuous of these is the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, a cause to which George F. Baker has given \$6,000,000. Schools and colleges of business administration and schools of finance have a similar purpose.

"The latest addition in Boston to this field of service will be the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, whose building is now approaching completion. It is located on City Hall av., in the rear of Boston's City Hall, and comes as a gift to the city from Louis E. Kir-

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1929

## "For Unto Us a Child Is Born"



Members of the Dramatic Department of Community Service of Boston, Inc., Who Will Participate in a Nativity Play to Be Produced in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Monday Afternoon, Dec. 23, and Again in the Evening. Arr: Left to Right—Shepherd, George W. Gold, Mary, Frieda Altman; Joseph, Ralph Wheeler, and Shepherd, Henry Enross.

The Book for the Play Was Arranged by Harold I. Undergreen and Is Being Directed by E. Van Cunningham. Music for the Play Will Be Furnished by Singers from Perkins Institution Under the Direction of Madeline A. Starbird. The Subject Will Be Madeline D. Brooks. Paul Mahoney of Boston University Also Will Sing. Other Members of the Cast Include John T. O'Callahan, Gabriel; Dan Smith, Harold; Alida Simmons, Shepherd; Ernest Gladstone and Julius Markert, Kings; Roger Merrill, Councillor; Dorothy Sammis, Slave.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1929

## President of Dickens Fellowship to Illustrate the Story

For the fourth successive year, Edward F. Payne, president of the Boston Dickens Fellowship, is to appear in the Public Library lecture course on Sunday at 3.30 P.M. His subject is "When Dickens Read the Carol in Boston on Christmas Eve." He will tell about the famous author's stay at the Parker House during the winter of 1847-48 and use the arrangement from which he read in Tremont Temple at that time. Stereotype illustrations from the text will follow.

The Dickens room in the new Parker House is decorated for the season. The same mantelpiece which was in his room in the old hotel is there, also the mirror before which he rehearsed before appearing.

Every year the branch, through its Tiny Tim fund, buys braces and necessary things for crippled children and thus "keeps his memory green."



# WORKMEN SPEED TASK OF REINFORCING FOUNDATIONS OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



SHOWING CONDITION OF PILES UNDER FOUNDATIONS OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BEFORE REPAIRS WERE STARTED

The task of reinforcing the foundations of the Boston Public Library is progressing rapidly. The danger is over now, but if the weakening of the piles had not been discovered in time the results would probably have been serious. The library is on made land and supported on wooden piles. When repairs were being made on the great platform at the entrance, the main foundations at the front were examined. It was found that for some reason the water table was lower than when the building was erected 50 years ago. This had exposed the tops of the piles and these had rotted until in some places they were eight or 10 inches below the stones which were supposed to rest on them. Recognizing that a genuine emergency existed, an appeal was made to the city authorities for funds which were provided. The piles are in groups. It has been necessary to excavate around each group. The top of each pile is sawed off

down to the water level and a steel column extends up to the level of the original top of the wooden pile. Then a solid block of concrete is formed encasing the steel column and the new top of the pile. The blocks are from 4 to 5 feet thick and from 10 to 16 feet square, making the most substantial sort of foundation. There is some reason to suppose that the piles in the rear of the building may not be in as bad condition as those in front. However, the condition of each will be examined. "No harm has been done to the library itself," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, in speaking of the damage to the piles. "It was, of course, fortunate we discovered it when we did. I have heard no very satisfactory explanation of why the water table was lowered, but it has been suggested that it may have been due to subway and other construction in the vicinity when a great deal of water was pumped out." The work on the foundations is only one of numerous repairs the past four

years. These have included the complete renovation of the ventilating system, the rewiring of the building and the installation of a new switchboard, the reconstruction of the book railway and the pneumatic tube system, the relocation of the great lanterns at the main entrance, which had been removed because of their unsafe condition, and the installation of automatic sprinklers throughout the basement and adequate fire protection in the binding and printing departments. The furnaces have been rebuilt, a coal conveyor installed and modern lighting fixtures placed in many departments, including the book stacks. The roofs of the building, both the exterior tiles and the interior condensation roof of metal, have been largely reconstructed, and there have been extensive repairs to the marble floors. The lecture hall has been renovated with new seating equipment, an improved stage and a projection room with modern apparatus, and a workroom has been provided for the Children's Department.

**Boston Public Library Incunabula**  
The current issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, begins the publication of a descriptive catalogue of the fifteenth century printed books in the library. Two years ago the Bulletin published a list of 150 incunabula manuscripts in the library, describing each not only as a specimen of printing, but as a book with interest to an author. The library had then between thirty and forty medieval manuscripts, and has between 175 and 180 incunabula. This small number, compared with the 3000 from the Bodleian, the Vatican, Congress and the New York Public Library, is not to catalogue these books as a task, Zoltan Haraszti, editor of the Bulletin. In a readable introduction to the installment of this catalogue, Haraszti outlines the ambitious scheme undertaken. This is to treat these books as not merely "items" but as objects which once served for reading, and to give the student, or tell where they may be found, but emphasis is to be placed on the cultural importance of the books described. The catalogue will tell what the books are about, something of their author, and sometimes describe their historical background. The notes may occupy a line or several pages, but they will be of interest, although numerous, to the reader who will supply the wants of those who are only in the craftsmanship of these books. The initial installment of this catalogue deals with the Gutenberg Bible and the first dated Bible of Post and Schöffer (1462), of each of which the library possesses a single leaf; the "Speculum Naturale" printed at Strassburg about 1470 by the "R. Printer"; Vincent of Beauvais' "Speculum Doctrinale," 1473; "Speculum Historiale" printed by Mentelin and "Speculum Morale" of 1475, the latter printed by Mentelin, not later than the Heinrich Eggestein's Latin Bible of 1466 and Bonaventura's "Aurea Mirabilia Testamenti," undated, but dated de Utino's "Sermones aurei de sanctis," printed by Martin Schöffer; Paul's "Sermones Quadragesimales," 1483 "Vitas Patrum," with a small number of Paul's "Sermones thesauri et maxime plenius," the "Flores Musulorum" by Johann Pruss, one of the oldest books in Germany; Johannes's "Discipulus de eruditione eruditissimi," 1490, also printed by Pruss; two copies of Gruniger's "Gesta Romanorum," 1490, Nicholas de Lyra and the "Opera" of Johannes Balbus, ante 1484; Colonne's "Historia Trojana," 1484; tholomaeus Anglicus's "Glanville Proprietatibus Rerum," 1485; 1486; "Opera" 1484 and Prator's "Mariale" of 1496.

High praise is due the Boston Library for this undertaking, and people are interested in these books, but do not know what they are. These notes in this unique catalogue will supply those details which will interest the general reader. They may contain facts that the reader already knows, or which they care little about, they contain superfluous. They treat of beautiful things, which hold the interest of readers for many generations.

# BOSTON AMERICAN

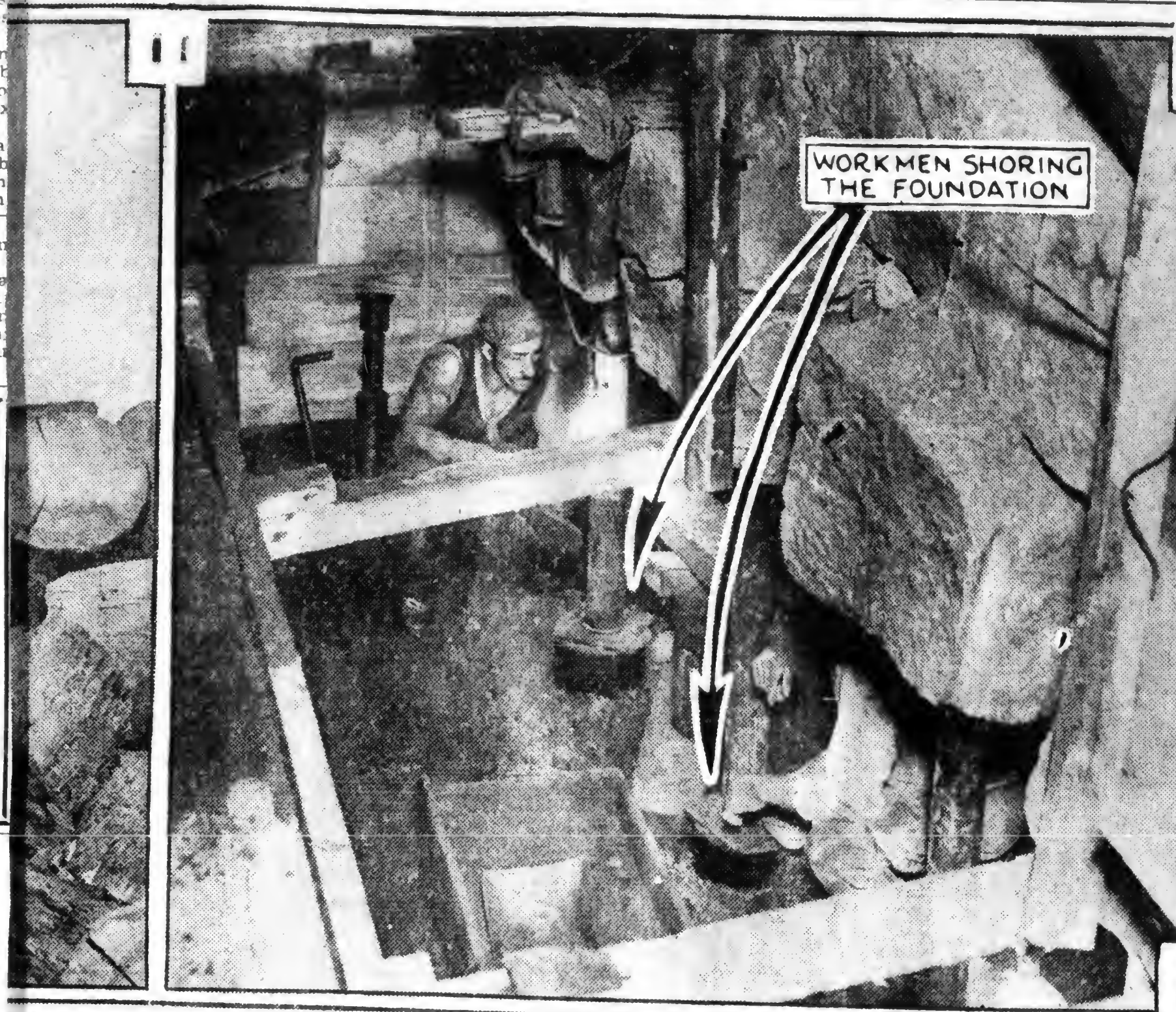
A HOME PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1929

**Co-op-er for**  
The proposed act first calls for civil service examinations for censors of books, plays, pictures, music and dancing, the examination to include the standard Binet intelligence tests for mentality of 15 years, and general information and language tests, similar to those required for employees of the Boston Public Library. In addition, each censorship candidate would be required to submit to the State Department of Health satisfactory evidence of experience. Section 2 of the bill provides that in cases where the author or publisher of a book alleged to be unlawful or improper, reside in the country, will have a good effect on the country. Similar assurances of co-operation with the Hoover prosperity program have been received from industrial leaders representing some 187,000 workers in Massachusetts.

**New Year's Excursion**  
**MONTREAL**  
Coaches \$10 Round Trip  
Only  
Leaving North Station on Regular Day and Night Trains  
Sat. or Sun., Dec. 28 or 29  
Tickets Good From  
Ayer, Beverly, Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Hamilton, Haverhill, Hudson, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Marblehead, Nashua, Newburyport, Peabody, Salem, Waltham, Wrentham, Worcester.  
Leave Montreal Wednesday, January 1, on regular trains  
Passengers must carry identification  
**BOSTON and MAINE R.R.**

# Wooden Piers Under Boston Public Library



taken from The task of replacing the wooden piers with steel pillars is a big one and workmen are daily risking their lives in shoring up the foundation while they make the substitution. (Staff photos.)

## THE LIBRARIAN

THOSE whose Christmas spirit threatens to break under the onslaughts of shopping crowds may find comfort and solace in a public library. There, one may view charming decorations without being trampled on by hordes of suburban ladies on their way to the hamper-chief counter. The West End branch of our own library has arranged some unusually lovely effects, which keep before the eye and mind the true meaning of Christmas. In the center of the beautiful old building which once was a church is a great Christmas tree, in front of which, facing the visitor as he enters, is a dignified figure of the Madonna, carved from oak, and holding the Christ Child, wrapped in swaddling bands. On each side are tall posts bearing the figures of kneeling angels, each holding a candle. This evening, the branch librarian, Miss Fanny Goldstein, carrying on the tradition of Beacon Hill, will dispense hospitality to all who come. Carols will be sung in the library by a group of carolers led by Dr. Richard Cabot; by the

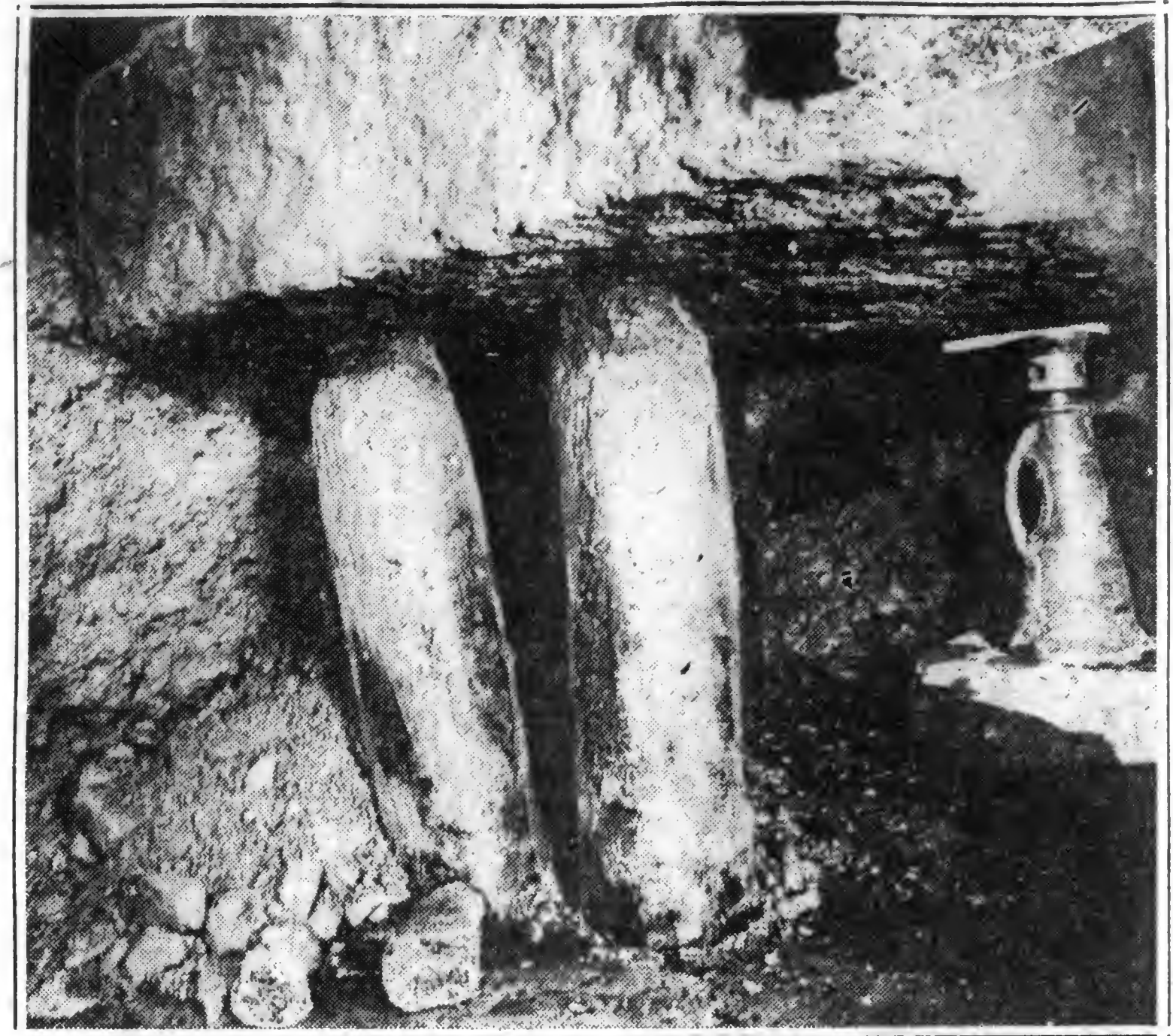
Children's Choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which eleven nationalities are represented, and by the male choir of the Polish Church of the West End, who will sing in their native language. During the intervals between the reading of the groups, library assistants from all over the city likewise will sing carols, accompanied by violin music. Tea will be served and everybody will be welcome. As to the Central Library, compounds of Christmas decorations will agree that the Children's Room has surpassed itself this year. Not only have Mrs. Alice M. Jordan and her assistants arranged wreaths about the fireplace, put up an illuminated tree, and "dressed up" a tree, as the children say, but one of the assistants, Miss Maria Van Eden, designed and made with her own hands an exceptional level table, which has even carved the figures from wood and bestowed them, as well as pointing the background of the day above Bethlehem, with the Star.

On the lower floor, the Information Office has its usual warmth and the light of red candles throwing its beams over a pleasant courtyard, rather than a raucous world. The bulletin board in the back hall of the library, by the employees' entrance, is almost completely hidden by a huge Christmas wreath which expresses the greeting of the director, Charles F. D. Belden, to his staff.

**Library Extensions**  
The Boston Public Library trustees, after a most thorough investigation, are of the opinion that a fixed policy of establishing two branch libraries each year for a period of 20 years should be undertaken at once. The benefits of a method of distributing funds is so evident that it is difficult to understand why some such policy has not been previously followed. "I believe that it is sufficiently sound to justify adoption, and that it will prove a wise and profitable manner of making available its continuance. At the end of the 20-year period the plan adopted for the library would have in effect a standing reserve fund of \$1,000,000."



# WORKMEN SPEED TASK OF REINFORCING FOUNDATIONS OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



SHOWING CONDITION OF PILES UNDER FOUNDATIONS OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BEFORE REPAIRS WERE STARTED

The task of reinforcing the foundations of the Boston Public Library is progressing rapidly. The danger is over now, but if the weakening of the piles had not been discovered in time the results would probably have been serious.

The library is on made land and supported on wooden piles. When repairs were being made on the great platform at the entrance, the main foundations at the front were examined. It was found that for some reason the water table was lower than when the building was erected 50 years ago. This had exposed the tops of the piles and these had rotted until in some places they were eight or 10 inches below the stones which were supposed to rest on them.

Recognizing that a genuine emergency existed, an appeal was made to the city authorities for funds which were provided. The piles are in groups. It has been necessary to excavate around each group.

The top of each pile is sawed off down to the water level and a steel column extends up to the level of the original top of the wooden pile. Then a solid block of concrete is formed encasing the steel column and the new top of the pile. The blocks are from 4 to 5 feet thick and from 10 to 16 feet square, making the most substantial sort of foundation.

There is some reason to suppose that the piles in the rear of the building may not be in as bad condition as those in front. However, the condition of each will be examined.

"No harm has been done to the library itself," said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, in speaking of the damage to the piles. "It was, of course, fortunate we discovered it when we did. I have heard no very satisfactory explanation of why the water table was lowered, but it has been suggested that it may have been due to subway and other construction in the vicinity when a great deal of water was pumped out."

The work on the foundations is only one of numerous repairs the past four years. These have included the complete renovation of the ventilating system, the rewiring of the building and the installation of a new switchboard, the reconstruction of the book railway and the pneumatic tube system, the recreation of the great lanterns at the main entrance, which had been removed because of their unsafe condition, and the installation of automatic sprinklers throughout the basement and adequate fire protection in the binding and printing departments.

The furnaces have been rebuilt, a coal conveyor installed and modern lighting fixtures placed in many departments, including the book stacks. The roofs of the building, both the exterior tiles and the interior condensation roof of metal, have been largely reconstructed, and there have been extensive repairs to the marble floors.

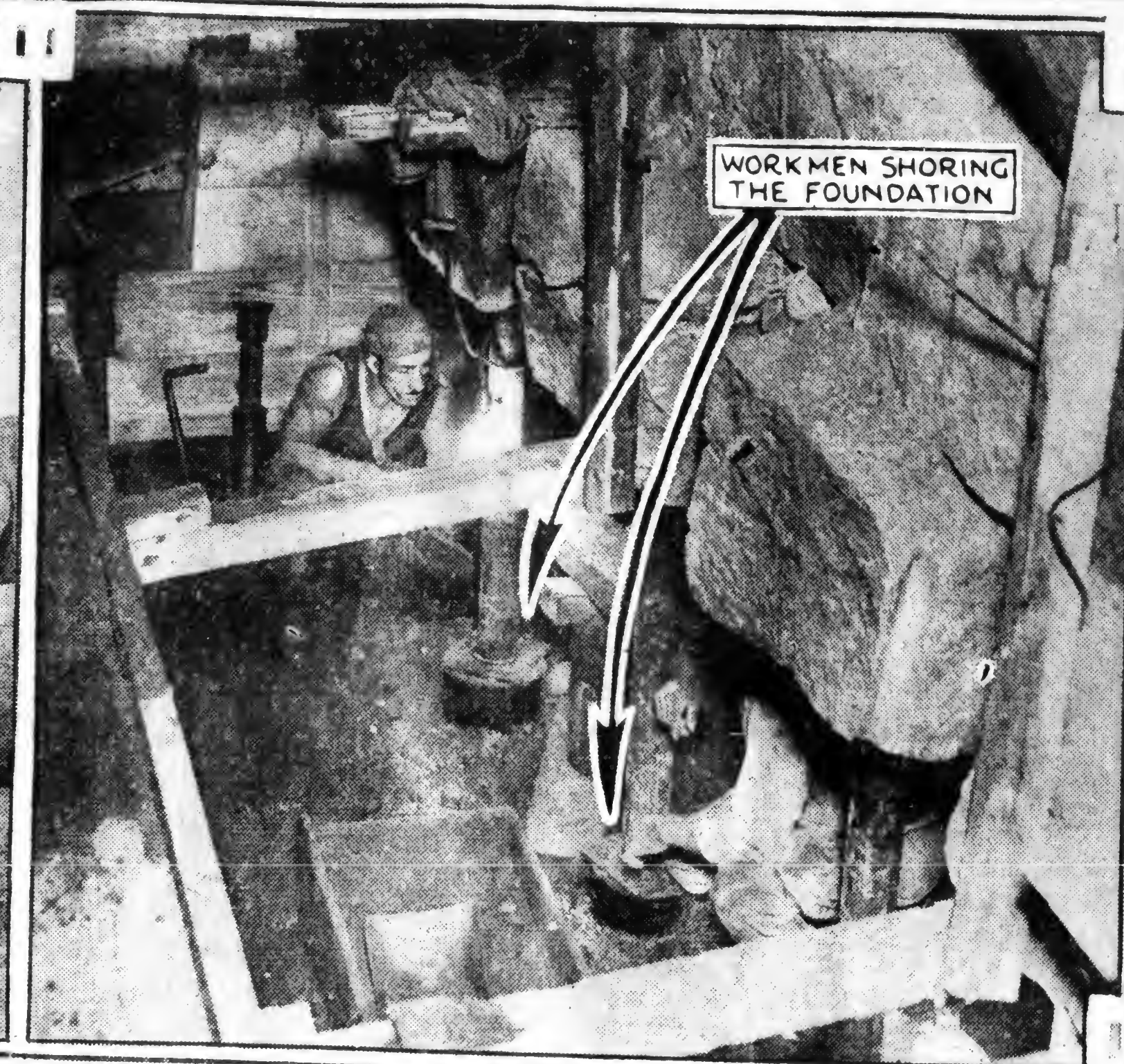
The lecture hall has been renovated with new seating equipment, an improved stage and a projection room with modern apparatus, and a workroom has been provided for the Children's Department.

**Boston Public Library Incunabula**  
The current issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, begins the publication of a descriptive catalogue of the fifteenth century printed books in the library. Two years ago the Bulletin published a similar catalogue of the sixteenth century books.

# Steel Pillars Replace Rotted Wooden Piers Under Boston Public Library



TOPS OF ROTTED PILES REMOVED IN RECONSTRUCTION



WORKMEN SHORING THE FOUNDATION

Otto Schon is shown looking at some of the rotted wooden piers which were taken from under the Boston Public Library. Workmen are replacing the piers.

The task of replacing the wooden piers with steel pillars is a big one and workmen are daily risking their lives in shoring up the foundation while they make the substitution. (Staff photos.)

## THE LIBRARIAN

**T**HOSE whose Christmas spirit threatens to break under the onslaughts of shopping crowds may find comfort and solace in a public library. There, one may view charming decorations without being trampled on by hordes of suburban ladies on their way to the handkerchief counter.

The West End branch of our own library has arranged some unusually lovely effects, which keep before the eye and mind the true meaning of Christmas. In the center of the beautiful old building which once was a church is a great Christmas tree, in front of which, facing the visitor as he enters, is a dignified figure of the Madonna, carved from oak, and holding the Christ Child, wrapped in swaddling bands. On each side are tall posts bearing the figures of kneeling angels, each holding a candle.

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Children's Choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which eleven nationalities are represented, and by the male choir of the Polish Church of the West End, who will sing in their native language. During the intervals between the coming of the groups, library assistants from all over the city likewise will sing carols, accompanied by violin music. Tea will be served and everybody will be welcome.

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**Library Extensions**  
The Boston Public Library Trustees, after a most thorough investigation, are of the opinion that a fixed program of establishing two branch libraries a year for a period of 20 years should be undertaken at once. The benefits of this program are many. It is a relief to the city, which has been previously followed by a plan of building new libraries as needed, and it is a sufficient reason for justifying the plan. It is a plan which will prove its value in the long run, so that at the end of the twenty-year period the plan of building new libraries will have been completely replaced by the plan of maintaining and extending the existing ones.



THURSDAY, DEC 19, 1929

## FRANK C. BLAISDELL RETIRED FROM LIBRARY

Chief of Issue Department Has Served Boston  
54 Years in "Pleasant Career"



FRANK C. BLAISDELL

Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department in the Boston Public Library, yesterday attained his 70th birthday, and automatically went on the retired list after 54 years of service to the book-reading public of Boston.

Anybody who has had occasion to engage in research activity at the library within the past three decades knows Mr. Blaisdell. Those who are not personally acquainted have probably noticed him at his desk in the delivery room—a quiet, friendly, spectacled, alert, young-appearing department chief.

Although he is still on the very top of his job, the law specifies that he must retire before Dec. 31. He thinks he won't come in to work today, but he will report as usual on Friday and Saturday, just to wind up his affairs after more than half a century of library work. Then, not unwillingly, he will retire. Yesterday he was busy all day long, receiving birthday felicitations and compliments upon his length of service.

### Longest on Staff

Mr. Blaisdell has been in the library service 54 years, the oldest member of the library staff in point of service. He has served numerous literary celebrities in his long term as custodian of books, including Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mark Twain.

On the morning of Feb. 17, 1876, Mr. Blaisdell was a second-year student in the English High School. On the afternoon of Feb. 17, 1876, his school career was ended. He was a page delivering books in the Public Library, then situated uptown on the present site of the Colonial Theatre.

There has never been a break in his career. Mr. Blaisdell has never known any employment except the library service of the city of Boston. Having reached the age limit, he is retiring on a pension.

Years ago, when he was in the catalogue department at the old building, he arranged to resign and enter the employment of a wool concern. But James Lyman Whitney, then head of that department, later librarian, said: "What am I going to do? Wait a minute!"

Mr. Whitney consulted William W. Greenough, then president of the trustees, and returning, said: "Mr. Greenough doesn't want you to go."

### Series of Promotions

So Mr. Blaisdell remained in the library, to receive a series of promotions which some years ago landed him at his present post. He has also for 35 years been chief of the Sunday department, there are about 35 subordinates, and about 150 staff members of the Sunday and evening force have been under his supervision.

Besides working every day, Mr. Blaisdell has for years done extra duty two evenings a week and every Sunday in three.

What use he will make of his leisure he has not wholly decided. After years of confinement travel has allurements for him, and he may journey across the continent to be gone a spell.

Being well and extremely active, he rather thinks he may not go into absolute retirement, but will adjust himself to some part-time occupation in line with his experience.

"I have been anticipating retirement, of course," said Mr. Blaisdell, discussing his coming departure from the library service. "I have been preparing for it. But, in the end, I know it is going to be hard. I don't know if I am leaving so many pleasant associations, and friendly colleagues. I don't suppose one could have a more loyal staff than the young ladies who are serving under me here in the issue department."

"My plans? I have thought about the chance a bit, as any man would. I know that it will not do to let go entirely after more than 54 years' active service."

### Pleasant Career

"So if something in the nature of part-time research work comes along I may accept it. I don't know. But first I'm going to see a little of the country."

"It has been a pleasant career. A boy is handicapped in a literary institution like this if he lacks a college training. But growing up with the library, I absorbed what I needed. 'Yes, I leave the service with my own private treasure house of memories.'"

## SIXTEEN VETERAN CITY EMPLOYEES PLACED ON RETIREMENT ROLLS



GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1930

Frank C. Blaisdell (at left), of Boston Public Library, retiring, being presented with a purse of gold by Pierce E. Buckley, chairman of committee.

own private treasure house of memories. "I knew Henry W. Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They used to come into the old library. When Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil visited the library Mr. Winsor appointed me to show him around."

"I have a very distinct recollection of Mark Twain standing right over there in that doorway. Included in my collection of memories are the artists, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Abbey, directing the placing of their paintings in the new building."

"This is a key department, you see. It has the most direct contact with the public. All books are issued here, those that are applied for to be read in the library, as well as those that go out in circulation."

"Reading taste? In my judgment, they have improved somewhat. A large proportion of the applications are for light reading, but the non-fiction percentage is increasing."

One of Mr. Blaisdell's major trials has been the problem of lost books. According to the last figures given out by Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, the loss is about 1200 volumes a year.

Mr. Blaisdell believes that in a majority of cases, the original intention is not to keep the book. A person comes into the delivery room without a card, he says, and takes a book from the open shelf, which contains light reading, intending to bring the volume back, or a student snatches a textbook from Bates Hall which he is not permitted to take out, and is then afraid to return it.

Of the books taken out on cards and never returned, he says, carelessness is the common explanation. Two library messengers have steady employment tracing such stragglers.

### Athletic Youngster

The retiring department head at the Boston Public Library had athletic inclinations in his younger days. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Union. Fifty-one years ago wearing the colors of the Union Athletic Club, he won the one-mile walk in old Music Hall, covering the distance in 7 minutes 57.1 seconds. He was awarded a gold medal.

Callers at the library notice the spring that is still in Mr. Blaisdell's step as he strides off toward the stacks in quest of a book.

For half a century, too, he has been an ardent baseball fan, and is frequently seen in the grandstand at Fenway Field and Fenway Park. When the World Series is not too far away, he goes to that.

A reader of the English classics most of his life, he says of late years he has had to safeguard his eyes after working hours, and has confined his reading mostly to literary criticism.

For some time, Mr. Blaisdell has been making a collection of picture post cards of libraries all over the world. When his friends go a-traveling, they send library pictures back to him. He intends to have these mounted and presented to the library in a portfolio.

Mr. Blaisdell, who prior to her marriage was for eight years a fellow worker in the Boston Public Library, died six years ago.

Mr. Blaisdell has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. William H. Carter at 41 Ridgmont st., Allston, where there are four grandchildren to keep him young.

The retiring librarian also has two married sons, Wilbur O. Blaisdell of Meriden, Conn., and F. Gardner Blaisdell of New York city, whom he frequently visits.

The latter son is a overseas veteran, 104th Infantry. He was wounded in action. Three years ago the Public Library veteran toured the battlefields of Europe with his war-veteran son.

Sixteen city employees were placed on the retired list under the Boston Retirement act at the close of the business day yesterday. Of the 16, eight are in the Public Works Department. The oldest man to be pensioned was, perhaps, Frank C. Blaisdell of 41 Ridgmont st. Allston, who had been connected with the Public Library in Copley sq. since Feb. 17, 1876. In January, 1909, he was appointed chief of the issue department, the position he held at the time of his retirement.

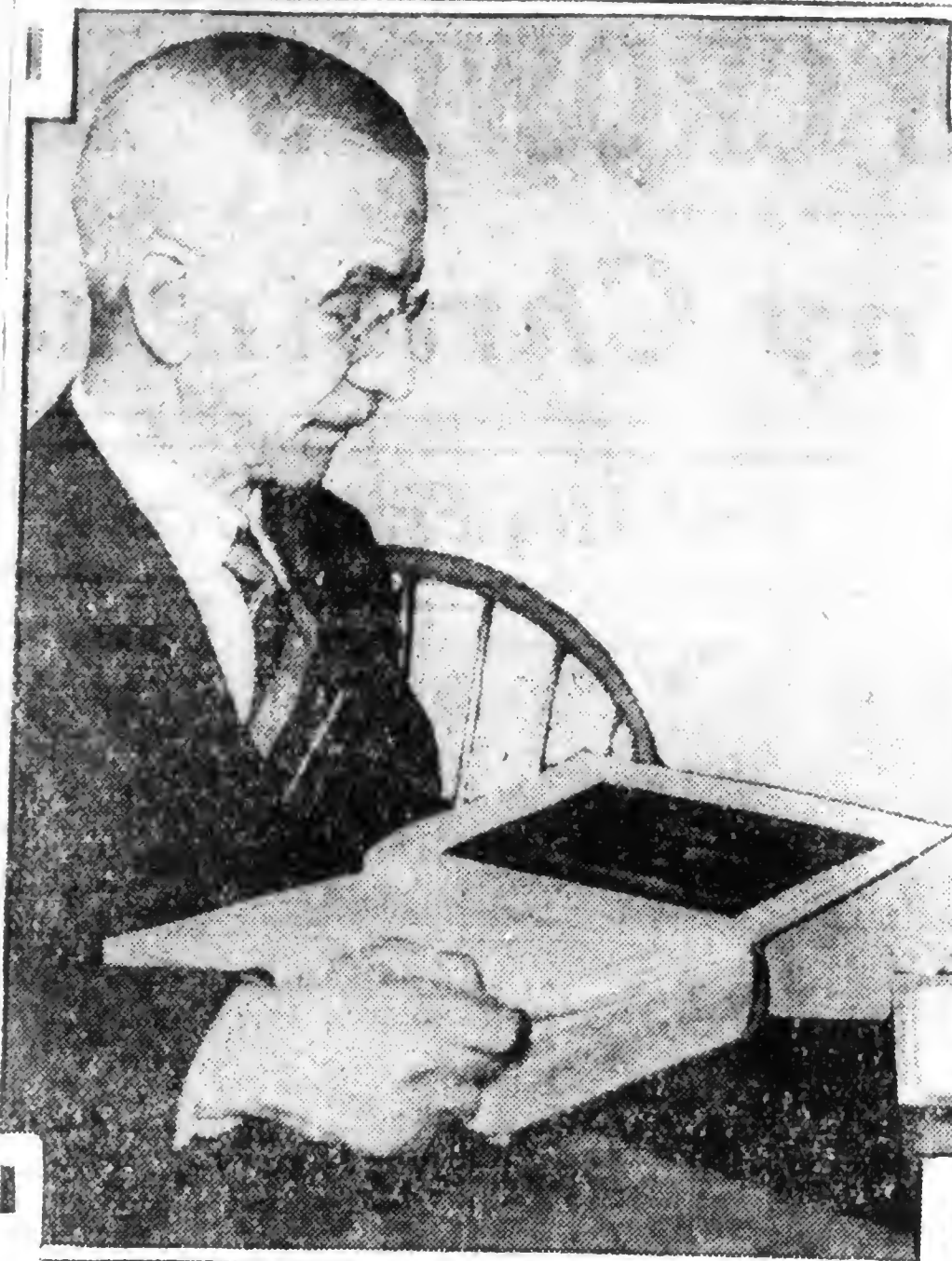
Before leaving the library, Mr. Blaisdell was presented with a purse of gold by Pierce E. Buckley, chairman of the presentation committee, who spoke of the 53 years' service which Mr. Blaisdell had given to the library.

Following is the list and age of those retired:

Dec. 19, 1929.

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

## Has Held Post Since '76



Frank C. Blaisdell, veteran Boston Public Library employee, who goes on the retired list New Year's Day, entered the employe of the library in 1876, the day following his graduation from high school, has remained there ever since and knows the contents of the institution "like a book." (Staff photo.)

## Vet Library Worker Is 'Regular Fellow'

Is your mental picture of a librarian a musty old crab, nose in a book, who would hold up his hands in holy horror at the idea of anyone "wasting a whole afternoon watching a ball game?" Forget it.

Frank C. Blaisdell, who will retire January 1, 1930, after nearly 54 years' service in the Boston Public Library, can sit with you at either of the big league parks in the city and tell you as each man comes to bat which minor league team he came from, for whom he was traded and his lifetime batting average.

Besides that, he can tell you all about Tommy Bond, John Morrill, George Wright and the other great stars of yesterday, whose names are written in baseball history.

He sat in the stands with Pierce E. Buckley, with whom he has worked for 40 years at the library, on the memorable afternoon at Soldiers Field when Little Dillon, Carlisle Indian, tucked a football up the back of his jersey and ran through the whole Harvard team for a touchdown while they were looking for the ball.

Books? Just ask him about any of the 1,500,000 volumes in the library and he will bring it to you without delay. He knows the contents of them, too.

He entered the library service in 1876, the afternoon after he was graduated from high school. The

library was then located on the site of the present Colonial Theatre. There were less than 200,000 volumes in the collection then.

When the Emperor of Brazil visited Boston, Blaisdell was assigned to pilot him through the halls of the library. Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mark Twain were visitors to the library during Blaisdell's career.

"Ellen Terry, the famous actress stood in that fireplace and posed for a picture," Mr. Blaisdell said, pointing to the spot from his desk in the circulation room. He has headed the issue department since 1905.

Because he has always kept his mind young and his body healthy, Blaisdell's 70 years rest lightly on his shoulders. He walks spryly about the library, hailing everyone with a cheery wave. They all know him, from the pages to the trustees.

He is going to rest a while after he quits at 6 p. m. December 31. One of his sons, a veteran of the World War, lives in New York, another lives in Connecticut. He makes his home with his daughter at 41 Ridgmont st., Allston. There are several grandchildren.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1930

## "Public Library of the Seas" Appeals

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, the Boston branch of the American Merchant Marine Library Association is again seeking additions and replenishments for the libraries which are placed on merchant ships, lightships, in lighthouses and at coastguard stations. These libraries of seventy-five to eighty books travel all over the world. A library placed on a ship at Boston may be exchanged for another on a ship tied up at a pier in Shanghai, and later be transferred again in mid-Atlantic to a ship bound for South Africa. Every one of these books has been read and reread by these various crews. Naturally they wear out.

Last year such libraries were placed on 1738 ships. Lightships and lighthouses are particularly grateful for the service of the Association. It is impossible to tell how many men read each book, but the Boston port asks for 100,000 volumes. Some of these libraries will be gone six months or a year, others will be returned in a few weeks. Last year Boston took second place among the shipping ports of the United States in point of service by this organization.

This year as formerly, libraries, women's clubs, social organizations, churches, schools, colleges and news papers are cooperating in this patriotic endeavor, which has the highest commendation from President Hoover. Mrs. Burr is aided by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, Thomas S. Biddle, Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer, Silvio S. Connel, Frank S. Davis, Mrs. George H. Harding, Mrs. Henry W. Harris, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., Miss Katherine P. Loring, George H. Lyman, Miss Ellen P. Mason, Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau, Miss Frank R. Shattuck, Henry G. Vaughan, Edwin Webster and Mrs. Stephen M. Webb.

Books may be sent to the nearest public library. Mrs. Burr, 475 Stuart street, Room 903, will be pleased to give further particulars.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

JANUARY 8, 1930

## "Make-Believe" at Public Library

On Saturday, at 2:30 P. M., there will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library two acts of the play, "Make-Believe," by A. A. Milne, under the auspices of Community Service of Boston, Inc., and the Len-a-Hand Maquette.

## Traveler

JANUARY 8, 1930

## WILL GIVE PLAY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

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## Gossip of the Town

Mrs. William L. Putnam, 49 Beacon street, of the Lowell and Putnam of Boston, has 16 grandchildren. Secretary of the Navy Adams, in Boston yesterday to deliver a Chamber of Commerce address, is brief, direct, short and sharply to the point, employing the greatest economy of words in answering all questions put to him. Except when somebody mentions yachting. The navy secretary, who has never been known to waste a minute of his life, has this one vulnerable point and it is always good for a lengthy conversation. Former Mayor Quinn of Cambridge lives out on Fresh Pond Parkway, as everybody knows, in the city that has made him its Mayor for 12 consecutive years—six terms—but not so many know that it is a two-family house, quite in the Calvin Coolidge-Northampton style, and that the rentals in that general neighborhood average in the \$60 and \$70-a-month figures. The most fashionable part of student life at Harvard, open incidentally to all students, is the Sunday afternoon teas given by President and Mrs. Lowell.

The youngish father-of-a-17-year-old son made him get out of their automobile and walk back to an elderly woman and apologize to her with his hat in his hand for deliberately frightening her by suddenly blowing the automobile horn. The son waited until he was very close to the woman before he warned her. She leaned against a lamp post, white with the terror of the shock, when father and son approached, the latter reluctantly, guiltily and sheepishly. Then after the boy was through with his speech, the father turned on him in full view of a small noon-time crowd on Boylston and Fairfield streets and gave him a hard slap across the face with his open palm. He offered to drive the woman to any place she wished to go, but she declined. "In any case," he said, "you want me or my son here for anything?" Charles F. D. Belden, head of the Boston Library in Copley square, is sensitive about his two middle initials and has been known to insist emphatically on their correct use. But he is so noted for his courtesy and indulgence that in giving folk the low-down on the proper use of the initials his method is to "enlighten" them rather than to "correct." Incidentally, the "P" stands for "Francis" and the "D" for "Dorr."

The oddest bit of information on the Copley Square Library has to do with a bathtub. It is said to be the only library in America with that equipment. In years past, it comes out now, there was a public trustee, stout, busy, hard-working, who simply had to have a bathtub when, after his attention to his own private business affairs, he came to assist in the administration of the Boston library system. Then he came to disregard the bathtub in the summer months. Because he found that the pool that helps to make the inner open-air court of the library so beautiful was excellent for swimming. But, of course, he waited until after the closing of the library at 10 o'clock for this sport in this unique place. Right now the pool serves only a decorative purpose for which the famous architect, Stanford White, originally designed it. The bathtub, however, is a non-decorative but a utilitarian object still. Until very recently some of the trustees had a change of clothes there, tuxedos and such, so that they could attend to library affairs and, without the need for going home to change, get into the right clothes for evening in the library itself. Some how the town's busiest and most successful men are named to trusteeships and library attendants marvel at the way they whip and drive themselves, making just a pace more furious and unrelenting than any they would dare exact from their employees.



Jan 8. 30  
EVENING TRANSCRIPT.  
**Trade Library  
in New School**

In a letter today to Gordon Abbott, president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, Mayor Curley called attention to the unused library quarters in the Boston Continuation School, Common street, suggesting the opportunity to create a trade school library similar to the one in use in Detroit, where reference books relative to progress in trades and industries might be available to pupils and the public. The mayor asked for a conference.

January 9, 1930  
**The Boston Post**  
**MAYOR URGES  
TRADE LIBRARY**  
**Would Have Books Available to General Public**

Creation of an industrial branch library at the new Boston Continuation School at Common street in the downtown district was proposed yesterday by Mayor Curley in a communication to Chairman Gordon Abbott of the Public Library board of trustees.

The Mayor explained that the school authorities established library quarters in the new building but nothing had been done to establish a library service with reference books relative to progress in various trades and mechanical industries.

He urged the opening of a trade school library similar to one in Detroit, which could be made available for the general public as well as the trade school pupils.

**BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT**  
**SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930**

**BUSINESS HISTORY**

To the Editor of the Transcript:

A recent article in the Transcript, written by N. S. B. Gras of Stone & Webster, stated "Business men need business history. We know political history, social history and constitutional history, but never business history." With due modesty I would like to inform Mr. Gras that I have been compiling such a collection. The response to my appeal to historic business houses of Boston and vicinity has been most gratifying. Fifty letters sent out asking for a short history with photographs of founders has brought in thirty-eight favorable replies. The firms which have published little booklets have sent their story. Others have sent typewritten sketches with photographs of founders. These have been placed in a scrapbook and will be added to from time to time. The collection when finished will be placed in the Boston Public Library for reference. As compiler of this collection, I wish to thank first Mr. Charles Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, whose loyal support has been most helpful in this work; second, the writers and publishers of those splendid historic manuscripts. The stories, I feel, will help the youth of New England to emulate the sturdy trails of their ancestors and make for a better citizenship.

ABRAHAM FRANCES (SLADE) FITZ  
Boston, Jan. 24.

**THE BOSTON HERALD**  
**FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1930**

**SHAW AND BOSTON**

To the Editor of The Herald:

For a long time I have heard about the culture and book learning of Boston, and I have come to learn that it is a reputation well earned.

Recently, to make myself more conversant with the Shaw plays, two of which are being given by the Theatre Guild players at the Hollis Street Theatre, I went to the Public Library to get copies. I wanted to read them first and then see if the company acted them according to my own visualization. But to my surprise all the Shaw plays had been borrowed from the library with a number of requests listed ahead of mine, which proves that Shaw is a favorite author here, and more convincing proof, that Boston is a city of culture, with a desire for the better things in literature.

FLORENCE E. LEE.  
Allston, Jan. 15.

**BOSTON IN BRITAIN**

BAEDEKER states that perhaps this city is chiefly interesting from its associations with its famous American namesake, but visitors' registers at the church and at hotels show fewer American names than one would expect to find. For that matter it has taken me nearly thirty years after my first visit to England to reach the old town.

Boston Stump is the local name of the church tower. Seldom does one lose a building in its tower as in coming up from the station one sees across the Witham river this great looming pile—substantial, yet graceful and terminating in a lantern worthy of so exalted a place in the sky. When one enters the church there is surprise that it is so large. A recumbent figure in the nave is the representation of Dame Margery Tilney, who "layed the first stone of this goodly steeple of the parish church of Boston in 1309 and layed thereon five pounds sterling."

Wherever one turns in England as in America he finds important evidence of the large wisdom and far sight of George Peabody. He followed old precedents yet in many ways blazed the trails our later millionaires have followed to the advantage of all concerned. In Boston he helped establish a memorial chapel to John Cotton, binding again the dissenter with the mother church without sacrificing the distinctive contribution of each to modern life.

There is an ugly statue almost against the church which recalls a man named Ingram who was drowned in Lake Michigan. In the old market place is a staring sign fifty feet across. "Stump up to keep the Stump up!" Here are busses and autos and side cars and also bicycles and ponies and horses and boys and girls pushing and hauling and carrying heavy loads. Sheep and cattle stand bewildered in this conflict of historical periods and then attempt dashes into Still lane, Shodfriars lane, Dolphin lane and other delightful passages which lead to older and less confusing times.

The front of Shodfriars hall shows timber work and projections of great beauty. Guild hall was once the center of control of Boston's former great wool industry. The first floor kitchens show cooking equipments from a fireplace large enough to hold a roasting ox to an old-time waffle iron.

**THE BOSTON HERALD**  
**MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930**

**SHAW'S PLAYS**

To the Editor of The Herald:

Florence E. Lee, in the Mail Bag the other day, commented on her experience in trying to obtain a copy of Shaw's plays at the public library. She was surprised to learn that there was quite a number of requests listed ahead of hers.

Several months ago I asked for a copy of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and was informed that three copies were out and one was in the bindery. Two other attempts later on netted me the same results. I haven't given up hope for I am going to ask for that book every time I go in the library and I believe that if my courage lasts long enough I will be rewarded eventually.

I find Shaw stimulating and entertaining—and many, many other Bostonians, evidently, are of the same mind.

Allston, Jan. 18. OSCAR SCOTT.

One opening has a series of spits for lamb, pig and fowl. The old custodian points to a mechanism at the side "Aye and 'e 'ad a 'ead for 'e put that fan in the chimney so that the fumes from the roasts and the fire turned the spits. No old man need turn a crank 'ere!"

Upstairs is the room where stood Brewster, Bradford and other pilgrims on trial for attempting to leave England. The cells in which they were confined are still to be seen. How few in our Boston have ever visited the piece of the railing before which they stood and now in the far end of the delivery room of our public library! The number is even smaller of those who have gone to Trinity church to see near the Clarendon street side the window stone tracery given by the church in the mother city to the church of Phillips Brooks. Have you ever read Longfellow's ballad of the Saxon monk—Botolph, "the saint of seafaring men" who founded the monastery in 654 and left a name

"that, spoken loud and clear  
And echoed in another hemisphere  
Survives the sculptured walls and  
painted panes."

Thirty-six of the bells in the Stump were cast at Louvain and on the wall is a case of hand bells, but none were ringing while we were there.

Higher up the Witham "runs level with its banks" here it is tidal and goes down to the Welland and on to the Wash, amid fields and fens like those of East Anglia. The coast line beyond in prehistoric times was the western bank of the river we now call the Rhine.

It was election time in England when we were in Boston—"Aye," said an old man as he pointed to the marks of the bullets of Cromwell's soldiers on the church walls—"aye and it may be we need another Cromwell these days, but England will abide though she sad needs mending!"

**BOSTON STUMP**  
*Lincolnshire, England*

The Witham like a ribbon binds Shire Lincoln to the shore. Locked level with its banks Then tidal joins the Welland and the Wash.  
The ancient Rhine bed and the Northern Sea.

Salt-savoured Boston reared a tower  
A seaman's lantern landward shining—  
North to the King's men,  
South to Anglian Commons.  
Here Saxon Saint Botolph and English  
John Cotton  
Shone bright in dark weather;  
What men had made a prison cell  
Became a pilgrim shrine  
Since honoured by a Brewster's stay;  
This market saw the early trader's flint  
and salt.  
In these lanes once were Druids,  
Tall priests of Woden;  
Here Shodfriars sang  
And Cromwell's men ran forth to  
leaden music  
Against these walls of stone.  
—FRANK A. MANNY.

**OLD YORK**

CATHEDRAL, Market and Wall stand out as the high lights. Flowers are more a matter of course with the English than with us. Coming from Market were representatives of well-to-do and poor carrying home food supplies and few of them had not invested in lilies of the valley, double buttercups that look like yellow roses, narcissus, pansies, geraniums, daffodils, lupins, daisies large or small, snapdragons, stocks, wall flowers or some others from the profusion of choice.

Flowering trees are on all sides—especially striking when seen from the city walls—laburnum hung in great golden chains on hundreds of trees; then there were white and pink horse-chestnuts and hawthorn and white and colored lilac. Apple blossoms were well past. Along the Ouse river were quantities of wild mustard and hedge parsley, oftentimes of great brilliance and size.

People whom I asked about flowers and birds were usually well informed, as I had found them to be in Ireland and Scotland. A fourteen-year-old boy at Six Mile Cross gave the name of every flower but one we found in a long walk along the road and "on a bonny bank." Sometimes he had the Irish as well as the English names. On the York wall near Bootham Bar a workman on Sunday morning told of his experiences with many kinds of birds—he had heard the cuckoo but once this season, on May 13th.

For stained glass go to York! The "Five Sisters" called us back a score

Reprinted from  
NORTH SHORE BREEZE  
Manchester, Mass.,  
of Aug. 9, 1929

**CITY RECORD**

OFFICIAL CHRONICLE OF BOSTON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.  
VOL. 21. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929. No. 50

**BOSTON LIBRARY DEPARTMENT HAS STRIKING GROWTH IN PAST FOUR YEARS UNDER MAYOR NICHOLS—TREASURES AND ART PIECES PROD ROOMS—FOUNDATIONS RE, LIVES AND VOLUMES.**



QUARE, SHOWING HOW PILES UPON THAT SECTION OF BUILDING IN Y.

of times and window after window gives a sense of radiant restfulness. Cleaning the windows is going on—it costs several thousand pounds to take out, clean and replace a single large window 78 by 30 feet which in the year 1400 cost only sixty pounds.

Seldom are epitaphs so well worth reading—some written two hundred years after Chaucer's still have his charm. There is a strange sense of nearness to Essex county immigrants when one reads from the stone what they must have read before they left the old home.

The war memorial chapels are gaudy and very unsatisfactory—the striking colors of their decorations startle the observer. Even the Dean who was responsible for them states that he will go down in history as the man who ruined York Cathedral! —F. A. M.

**AN AMERICAN GIFT TO SCOTLAND**

ON the most beautiful street in the world—Prince's street, Edinburgh—looking down on the loveliest of gardens with the Castle and the High street far above and Calton hill beyond, stands the Scott monument—possibly the most satisfying structure of remembrance we have. In this setting Americans decided to set up a statue to celebrate Scotch character. It seems presumptuous, but the undertaking has been successful and the new work but makes the old more lovely still. A highlander in kilts leans forward, every sense alert; yet he has in his face an expression of what our fumbling words call second sight.

"The call—1914—a tribute from men and women of Scottish Blood and Sympathies in the United States of America to Scotland."

"A People that Jeopardied their Lives unto the Death in the High Places of the Field." JUDGES V. 18.

"If it be Life that Waits  
I shall live forever unconquered;  
If Death, I shall die at last strong in my pride and free."  
—R. TAIT MCKENZIE\*, 1923-7.

\*"The Diver" is a fine example of Dr. McKenzie's work, standing in the University Club at Boston. —F. A. M.

serious attention from Mayor Nichols of this study of the needs and requirements of the library but there have been for provided appropriations amounting

100,000, between the trustees of the library—Baker Library of the Graduate School oratory, also the establishment and main-

1 improvements at the Central Library, treasures in the library; also \$200,000 showed the building in serious danger. has been the agreement made by the 7, in 1927, by which the Baker Library of the Boston Public Library. Under-ries are placed at the disposal of every ory of business have been transferred-ks of the Central Library and consoli-

(Continued on page 1759.)



Jan 8, 30  
EVENING TRANSCRIPT.  
**Trade Library  
in New School**

In a letter today to Gordon Abbott, president of the board of trustees of the Public Library, Mayor Curley called attention to the unused library quarters in the Boston Continuation School, Common street, suggesting the opportunity to create a trade school library similar to the one in use in Detroit, where reference books relative to progress in trades and industries might be available to pupils and the public. The mayor asked for a conference.

January 9, 1930  
**The Boston Post  
MAYOR URGES  
TRADE LIBRARY**

**Would Have Books Available to General Public**

Creation of an industrial branch library at the new Boston Continuation School at Common street in the downtown district was proposed yesterday by Mayor Curley in a communication to Chairman Gordon Abbott of the Public Library board of trustees. The Mayor explained that the school authorities established library quarters in the new building but nothing had been done to establish a library service with reference books relative to progress in various trades and mechanical industries. He urged the opening of a trade school library similar to one in Detroit, which could be made available for the general public as well as the trade school pupils.

**BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930**

**BUSINESS HISTORY**

To the Editor of the Transcript:

A recent article in the Transcript, written by N. S. B. Gray of Stone & Webster, stated "Business men need business history. We know political history, social history and constitutional history, but never business history." With due modesty I would like to inform Mr. Gray that I have been compiling such a collection. The response to my appeal to historic business houses of Boston and vicinity has been most gratifying. Fifty letters sent out asking for a short history with photographs of founders has brought in thirty-eight favorable replies. The firms which have published little booklets have sent their story. Others have sent typewritten sketches with photographs of founders. These have been placed in a scrapbook and will be added to from time to time. The collection when finished will be placed in the Boston Public Library for reference. As compiler of this collection, I wish to thank first Mr. Charles Beiden, director of the Boston Public Library, whose loyal support has been most helpful in this work; second, the writers and publishers of those splendid historic manuscripts. The stories, I feel, will help the youth of New England to emulate the sturdy trails of their ancestors and make for a better citizenship.

ADRIENNE FRANCES (SLADE) FITZ  
Boston, Jan. 24.

**THE BOSTON HERALD**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1930

**SHAW AND BOSTON**

To the Editor of The Herald:

For a long time I have heard about the culture and book learning of Boston, and I have come to learn that it is a reputation well earned. Recently, to make myself more conversant with the Shaw plays, two of which are being given by the Theatre Guild players at the Hollis Street Theatre, I went to the Public Library to get copies. I wanted to read them first and then see if the company acted them according to my own visualization. But to my surprise all the Shaw plays had been borrowed from the library with a number of requests listed ahead of mine, which proves that Shaw is a favorite author here and more convincing proof that Boston is a city of culture, with a desire for the better things in literature.

FLORENCE E. LEE.

Albion, Jan. 15.

**THE BOSTON HERALD**

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930

**SHAW'S PLAYS**

To the Editor of The Herald:

Florence E. Lee, in the Mail Bag the other day, commented on her experience in trying to obtain a copy of Shaw's plays at the public library. She was surprised to learn that there was quite a number of requests listed ahead of hers.

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I find Shaw stimulating and entertaining—and many, many other Bostonians, evidently, are of the same mind. Albion, Jan. 18. OSCAR SCOTT.

**CITY RECORD**

OFFICIAL CHRONICLE OF BOSTON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

VOL. 21.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929.

No. 50

**BOSTON LIBRARY DEPARTMENT HAS STRIKING GROWTH IN PAST FOUR YEARS UNDER MAYOR NICHOLS. TREASURES AND ART PIECES PROTECTED BY NEWLY REMODELED FIREPROOFED ROOMS. FOUNDATIONS DISCOVERED TO BE ENDANGERING STRUCTURE, LIVES AND VOLUMES.**

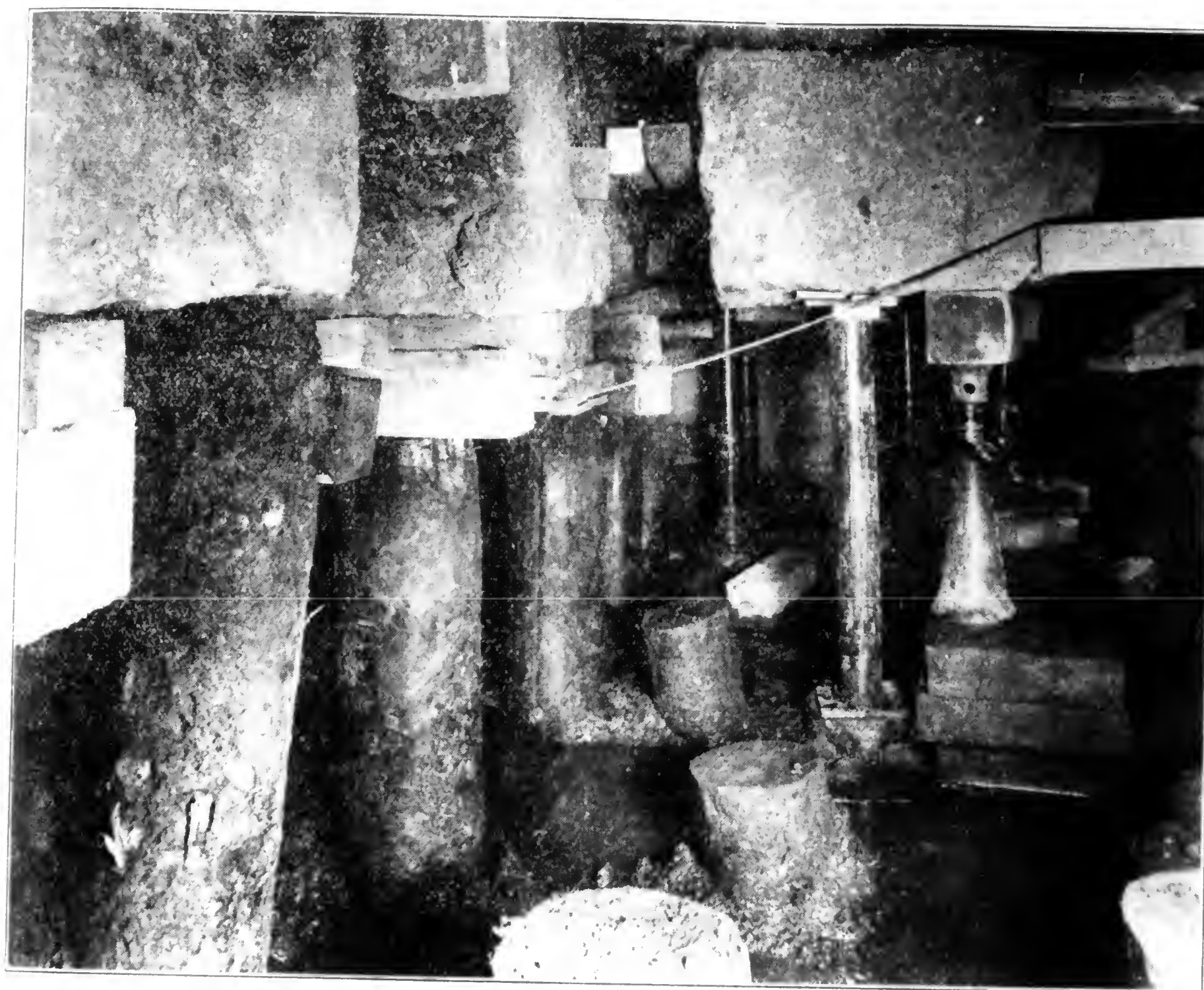


PHOTO OF VIEW UNDER FOUNDATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, COPLEY SQUARE, SHOWING HOW PILES UPON WHICH FOUNDATION RESTED HAD ROTTED AWAY, LEAVING THAT SECTION OF BUILDING IN DANGER OF COLLAPSE. MENACING LIVES OF ALL USING LIBRARY.

One of the departments of municipal government receiving most serious attention from Mayor Nichols during his administration has been the Library Department. As a result of this study of the needs and requirements of the department not only has there been a steady growth of the work of the library but there have been several outstanding events as outgrowth. To make these possible the Mayor provided appropriations amounting to \$450,000.

Among these was the agreement, effected with the aid of Mayor Nichols, between the trustees of the library and the President and Board of Fellows of Harvard University, whereby the Baker Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration has been made a branch of the Boston Public Library, also the establishment and maintenance in the downtown district of a business branch.

Under Mayor Nichols there has been appropriated for fireproofing and improvements at the Central Library, among them providing for better protection for the valuable art and literary treasures in the library; also \$200,000 for foundation improvements at the central building, investigation of which showed the building in serious danger.

Perhaps the most significant accomplishment, investigation of which showed the building in serious danger, of the library with the President and Fellows of Harvard University, in 1927, by which the Baker Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration has been made a branch of the Boston Public Library. Under this agreement the resources and facilities of this greatest of business libraries are placed at the disposal of every citizen of Boston. Thousands of volumes of material bearing on the history of business have been transferred from the Central Library to the Baker Library, relieving pressure in the stacks of the Central Library and consolidating rare material where it will be most useful.

Continued on page 1, 30.



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BOSTON  
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a better citizenship.  
ANDREW FRANKS (SLADE) FITZ  
Boston, Jan. 24.

1758



10 Boston, fair City enthroned like a radiant  
queen,  
From thy hills looking down on the ship-  
peering plain of the ocean,  
May thy future be bright, thy skies beam  
with light all serene,  
Assured by thy sons and thy daughters'  
unselfish devotion!"  
From Boston Centennial Poem by  
NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

CITY RECORD.

Published weekly under legislative act by the  
City of Boston, Massachusetts.

FRANK H. CUSHMAN, Editor, Room 73, City  
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JUSTICE H. JONES, JR., Associate Editor.  
EDWARD F. O'DOWD, Business Agent, Room 73,  
City Hall.

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Office.

By Subscription . . . . . \$2.00 Per Year  
Single Copies . . . . . 10 Cents

STREET AGENCIES.

Pharmacist Newsstand, Court Square, front  
of City Hall Annex.  
Old South Newsstand, Old South entrance  
to subway.

IN ADVANCE.

A rate of \$2 per inch of 12 lines (not  
solid) has been established for such adver-  
tisements as under the law must be printed  
in the City Record. Advertising and other  
copy must be on hand by Thursday of each  
week to insure its publication in the Satur-  
day issue.  
Copies for sale at the Statistics Department,  
Room 73, City Hall.

MUNICIPAL CALENDAR.

Meeting of the City Council Monday,  
December 16, at 2 p. m.  
A regular meeting of the School Com-  
mittee of the City of Boston will be  
held in the Administration Building,  
15 Beacon street, on Monday, De-  
cember 16, 1929, at 7 o'clock p. m.  
Meetings of the Transit Department are  
held on Monday and Thursday of each  
week at 11 a. m.  
Board of Zoning Adjustment. Public  
hearings and executive meetings are  
held on the first Friday of each month,  
Room 30, City Hall, at 2 p. m.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

Complaints, inquiries or suggestions  
regarding the work of municipal depart-  
ments should be made in writing to the  
officials directly in charge. The failure  
of such official to make reply within a  
reasonable length of time should be  
brought to the attention of the Mayor.  
Communications should be directed as  
follows:  
To THE BOARD OF STREET COM-  
MISSIONERS, Room 401, City Hall Annex,  
for information relative to the laying  
out, relocation, widening and the discon-  
tinuance of highways; the taking of real  
assessments of betterments for streets  
and sewers; the plotting of undeveloped  
area for streets and the opening of  
private ways; the granting of licenses  
for the storage or sale of merchandise in  
public streets; the making of specific re-

CITY RECORD.

pairs in public streets; the naming of pub-  
lic streets; the planting and removal of  
trees in public ways; the issuing of  
licenses for the storage of gasoline, oil  
and other inflammable substances or ex-  
plosive compounds; the use of the pub-  
lic ways for any permanent, or tem-  
porary obstruction or projection on,  
under or over the same, including the  
location of conduits, poles and posts for  
telephone, telegraph, street railway or  
illuminating purposes, signs, marquis,  
bay windows, coal holes and vaults.

To THE BOSTON TRAFFIC COMMISSION,  
151 Berkeley street, for information  
relative to regulation of vehicular street  
traffic on all or any streets, ways, high-  
ways, roads and parkways under the  
control of the City of Boston, the  
issuing of all permits in connection  
therewith.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC  
WORKS, Room 511, City Hall Annex, for  
information as to the watering, cleaning,  
lighting and repairing of streets, the con-  
struction and care of sewers and catch-  
basins, the operation of the ferries, the  
maintenance of bridges and drawbridges  
and the removal of ashes and offal.

To Room 604, City Hall Annex, for  
information relative to the supplying or  
metering of water and the water charges  
of the city.

To THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, Room  
1107, City Hall Annex, for information  
relative to the inspection of milk, vine-  
gar, meat, fish and vegetables, the is-  
suing of permits for stables, slaughter  
houses, etc., smoke nuisances, the exist-  
ence of contagious diseases, of public  
health nuisances.

To THE BOARD OF PARK COM-  
MISSIONERS, 33 Beacon street, for infor-  
mation as to the care of the Common,  
Public Garden, Franklin Park, Franklin  
Field, Commonwealth avenue, Back Bay  
Fens, Marine Park, and the small parks

MORTALITY REPORT.

For the week ending Dec. 7, 1929.  
Population estimated, July, 1929,  
United States Census estimate, 805,100;  
number of deaths (stillbirths excluded):  
Residents, 180; nonresidents, 33; total,  
213.  
Death rate per 1,000 of population:  
All deaths, 13.75; nonresidents deducted,  
11.62.

REPORTABLE DISEASES—CASES AND DEATHS.

Diseases.	Cases and Deaths— Reported Weeks Ended Dec. 7, 1929.	Cases and De- aths— Reported Weeks Ended Dec. 8, 1929.
Anterior poliomyelitis	1	1
Diphtheria	24	1
Enteropituitary	1	1
Influenza	1	1
Measles	1	1
Measles-pneumonia	1	1
Pneumonia lobar	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1
Tuberculosis-pulmonary	1	1
Tuberculosis-other forms	1	1
Epidemic fever	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1

\* Residents and nonresidents included.

Dec 11

Dec 11

CITY RECORD.

1759

GROWTH OF BOSTON LIBRARY DEPARTMENT IN PAST FOUR YEARS.  
(Continued from page 1757.)



ANOTHER VIEW OF CONDITION OF PILING UNDER LIBRARY, THE REPAIRING OF WHICH IS BEING DONE UNDER ORDERS OF MAYOR NICHOLS.

Business Library Down Town.

This agreement with Harvard, which  
provided for the cooperation of library  
and university in the establishment and  
maintenance of a business library in down-  
town Boston, has been crowned by the  
acceptance by Mayor Nichols of the offer  
of Mr. Louis L. Kirstein, a trustee of the  
library, in 1928, to erect in memory of his  
father, a memorial library building for the  
use of the long-desired downtown business  
branch. The abandoned police station in  
City Hall avenue was transferred by the  
Mayor and City Council to the trustees  
of the library during the present year,  
and an attractive building has been erected  
on the site, which is ideal for the purpose.  
Ten thousand dollars have already been  
expended in the purchase of books for the  
business branch, and preparations have  
been made for its opening early in 1930.  
The Central Library Building has  
undergone extensive repairs during the  
past four years as the result of the close  
study given to its needs by Mayor Nichols.  
These have included the complete renova-  
tion of the ventilating system, 1926; the  
rewiring of the building, and the installa-  
tion of a new switch board, 1927; the  
reconstruction of the book railway, 1928,  
and the pneumatic tube system, 1929.  
The recreation of the great lanterns at the

main entrance, which had been removed  
because of their unsafe condition, 1926;  
the installation of automatic sprinklers  
throughout the basement and of adequate  
fire protection in the building and Print-  
ing Departments, 1928; the rebuilding  
of the furnace and the installation of a  
coal conveyor, 1928; and the renovation  
of the heating and lighting of the building  
with the installation in many departments  
including the book stacks, of modern  
adequate lighting fixtures.

The roofs of the building, both the  
exterior tiles and the interior condensa-  
tion roof of metal, have been largely  
reconstructed and there have been ex-  
tensive repairs to the marble floors. The  
lecture hall has been completely re-  
fitted with new seating equipment, an  
improved stage, and a projection room  
with modern apparatus for showing both  
talking slides and moving pictures. In  
connection with this work, a work room  
has been provided for the Children's  
Department.

Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts.

In many rooms of the library build-  
ing has been laid, and the fountain  
basin in the Court, which was showing  
decks, was rebuilt in 1929. The mural

paintings by Ashby and Pavis de Char-  
vannes have been cleaned during the  
present year. An addition to the memo-  
rials in the library was made last summer  
by the erection of a tablet in memory of  
Thomas Sergeant Perry on the wall of  
the Court.

The most conspicuous improvement to  
the building has been the reconstruction  
of the North Gallery, the Barton-Tucknor  
Room and the Brown Music Room, which  
is now in progress. Plans for the approx-  
imate cost of \$250,000 made by the Mayor  
and City Council in 1927. These three  
rooms, being made safe for the proper  
housing of the object treasures of the  
library, by means of steel equipment.  
The North Gallery, in which most of the  
special collections of the library are  
housed, was completed in October, 1929,  
and gives the library a fitting home for  
its rare books. The Barton-Tucknor  
Room is now being reconstructed as the  
headquarters of the Music Division, and  
the former Brown Music Room is to be  
transformed into a treasure room, where  
those books which form the chief pride of  
the library will be properly guarded with  
adequate provision for their exhibition.  
These rooms set a new standard of  
attractiveness and efficiency for the whole  
library.



In a letter president of U Public Library tion to the the Boston Co street, suggests create a trade the one in us ence books rel and Industrie pupils and the for a conferen

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Creation of library at the School at Con town district by Mayor Cu to Chairman C ilic Library boi The Mayor i authorities cal in the new b been done to r with referen progress in var cal industries. He urged i school library which could b general public school pupils.

BOSTON EV  
SATURDAY.

BUST

To the Editor:  
A recent ar written by N. Webster, stat business histo history, social history, but With due mod Mr. Gras tha such a collect appeal to his Boston and vi flying. Fifty i a short histo founders has vorable replie published littl story. Other sketches with These have b and will be a The collectio placed in the reference. At I wish to thir director of t whose loyal s ful in this ve publishers o manuscripts. help the youth into the sturdy and make for a better citizenship.  
ARTHUR FRANCES (SLADE) FITZ  
Boston, Jan. 24.

1780

CITY RECORD.

Dec. 14

ROTATING PILING ENDANGERS BUILDING.

During the present year the discovery was made that the piles on which the library was supported had rotted badly as a result of the lowering of the water table. This condition presented an emergency which was promptly met. Funds were provided for the remedy of this serious condition, and foundations of steel and concrete are rapidly replacing the old piles, many of which had ceased to give effective support to the building.

During the four years under review the invested funds of the library have been increased by annual gifts of \$1,000 to the fund created by Louis E. Kirstein; and by the creation of new funds of \$25,000 in memory of J. J. Storow for the purchase of Italian books (1927); of \$5,000 under the will of Alfred Hemenway (1928); and of \$2,000 under the will of Gardner O. North (1928); and of \$1,000 as a memorial to Guilford S. Reed.

The collections of the library have shown satisfactory growth during the past four years, although there have been no large gifts of books. Among noteworthy accessions have been a considerable number of rare books for the Bowditch collection, selected with the aid of Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory; 5,000 lantern slides to round out the circulating collection of this material; and the library of Prof. William P. Trent of Columbia University, purchased during the present year.

This library is notable for its material bearing on the life and work of Daniel Defoe, of which it contains perhaps the best collection in existence. Among the significant items are first editions of every one of Defoe's novels, with a single exception; a set of the "Review" liner than that in the British Museum; and numerous tracts believed to be unique. This collection forms a worthy addition to the resources of the library for scholars.

BRANCH SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings of the branch system of the library have been considerably improved during the period, although no new branch has been opened. At the request of the Board of Trustees and the Examining Committee a survey of the city was undertaken by the Branch Department in 1928 and maps and guides prepared for the sections served by the thirty-one branch libraries; the results of this survey, applied to large maps of the city, will form the basis for future branch extension. Mention has already been made of the affiliation of the Baker Library of Business with the Boston Public Library and of the new Kirstein Memorial Library, the two lower floors of which will be operated as a business branch and the upper floor as an ordinary branch library for adults.

In 1926 the old Warren Street Branch was given up and its work transferred to new quarters provided in the Memorial High School Building; the activity of this branch, now known as the Memorial Branch, has greatly expanded in its new location. The Fellows Athenaeum building was completely remodeled in 1926, making it modern in every respect. In 1927 a Children's Room was added to the Dorchester Branch, and in the following year the City Point Branch obtained a new adult reading room and the Boylston Station a new Children's Room. The present year has seen the securing of new quarters for the branches at Allston, Orient Heights and Mt. Bowdoin, all three of which had been badly cramped for room.



DETAIL OF ONE OF ALCOVES OF NEW BARTON-TICKNOR ROOM. WORK WAS COMPLETED THIS YEAR.



ANOTHER VIEW OF TREASURE ROOM AS IT IS IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Dec. 14

CITY RECORD.

1761



VIEW OF NEW BARTON-TICKNOR ROOM AS RECONSTRUCTED UNDER MAYOR NICHOLS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE TREASURED VOLUMES AND ARTICLES FOR THE PUBLIC.



TREASURE ROOM, CENTRAL LIBRARY, IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION FOR BETTER PRESERVATION OF ARTICLES OF VALUE.

An important event of the period under survey was the appearance in a new form, with the title "More Books," of the library's "Bulletin." This periodical, which is issued monthly, has received praise from many sources; in addition to the list of accessions, each number contains a leading article on some library topic of importance, and notes on current literature.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

In 1927 an important step was taken toward improving the personnel of the library by the organization of a training

class, in which both employees of the library and citizens of Boston applying for employment can receive proper training. The course covers one year, and the class usually contains about twenty students; the results of its work have been valuable both in the provision of new personnel and in the setting of an improved standard for promotion.

In 1928, as a part of the library's work in adult education, a room on the ground floor of the Central Library was appropriated to the use of a reader's adviser, who has done valuable work in guiding those who wish to follow definite courses

of reading. This is an important extension of the educational activities of the library. In the fall of the same year, the library, through its director, took part in the selection of titles for the catalogue of "Better Books," issued by the Boston booksellers. This catalogue has continued to be issued quarterly, and through it the library is enabled to exercise some influence on the taste of book buyers.

The lecture courses of the library, which have been continued for thirty years as a free service to the people of Boston, have been amplified by the addition of a Sunday evening course, consisting almost entirely of musical programs. This Sunday evening series, which had its inception in the concerts of chamber music generously provided by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, reached its full growth in 1927; since that year the library has offered a program on every Sunday evening from October to May, in addition to the long-established courses on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

GROWTH RAPID IN PAST FOUR YEARS.

In the year 1927 the library observed its seventy-fifth anniversary by a historical exhibit illustrating the growth of the institution. This growth was never more rapid and healthy than during the past four years. Complete figures for 1929 are not available, but the following figures covering the three years from December 31, 1925, to December 31, 1928, are significant: Circulation of books in 1925, 3,129,781; in 1928, 3,899,286; accessions during 1925, 85,163; during 1928, 96,163; volumes bound in 1925, 54,661; in 1928, 71,363; inter-library loans in 1925, 1,701; in 1928, 2,215. At the end of 1925 the library system contained 1,363,515 volumes; by the end of 1928 this number had increased to 1,442,892. At the close of 1925, 129,127 persons held library cards; in three years this number grew to 148,671. It is safe to say that the progress apparent from these figures has been well maintained during the year 1929.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM TAXES

	Regular	Special
1920-21	\$661,130	\$7,080
1921-22	717,120	
1922-23	741,993	
1923-24	779,935	
1924-25	828,367	
1925 (11 mos.)	863,772	
1926	1,000,981	
1927	1,104,595	
1928	1,138,004	
1929	1,171,544	

LOANS AUTHORIZED

1920-21		
1921-22	\$65,000	Branch Library, West Roxbury
1922-23		
1923-24	\$50,000	Central Building, Allston, Lequipping, etc.
1924-25		
1925 (11 mos.)		
1926	\$250,000	Central Building, Improvements, etc.
1927		
1928	\$200,000	Central Building, Foundation Improvements, etc.
1929		



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EVENING  
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In a letter president of the Public Library attention to the the Boston Con street, suggest create a trade the one in use ence books rela and industries pupils and the for a conference

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Creation of library at the School at Con town district by Mayor Cu te Chairman C the Library be The Mayor authorities es in the new been done to with referen progress in va cal industries. Ho arged school library which could t general publ school pupils.

BOSTON E  
SATURDAY.

BUS

To the Editor  
A recent a written by N Webster, sta business hist history, social history, but With due mod Mr. Gras th such a collec appeal to hi Boston and v fying. Fifty a short hist founders has vorable repli published lit story. Other sketches with These have and will be e The collecti placed in the reference. A I wish to the director of whose loyal ful in this w publishers manuscripts help the youth late the sturdy trails of their ancestors and make for a better citizenship.  
ADELINE FRANCES (SLADE) FITZ  
Boston, Jan. 24.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1930  
SHAW AND BOSTON

THE BOSTON HERALD  
MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1930  
SHAW'S PLAYS  
The Herald

1762

CITY RECORD.

LIST OF GARAGE PETITIONS FOR HEARING BEFORE THE BOARD OF STREET COMMISSIONERS.  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

NAME.	Location.	Ward.	Petitioning for.
G. N. Tolson.	12 Eldridge road.	19.	One car.
Charles V. Benjamin.	50 and 61 Prospect street.	20.	Two cars.
William D. Copeland.	11 Colinton road.	21.	Two cars.
Bernard Goldberg.	38 Claymore road.	21.	Two cars.
Mary Grady.	20 Albion place.	2.	Two cars.
R. Earl Hoffman.	85 and 87 Rowe street.	19.	Two cars.
Catherine A. Jester.	222 East Cottage street.	7.	Two cars.
Ervin L. Kelley.	16 Frost avenue.	16.	Two cars.
James F. Kilduff et al.	35 Greenwood avenue.	18.	Two cars.
Mary I. McGuinnis.	19 Rosemore road.	11.	Two cars.
John Larson.	106 Kittredge street.	18.	Maintain one car.
W. E. Nicholas.	80 Chiswick road.	20.	Maintain one car.
Joseph Gochberg.	56 Torrey street.	17.	Three cars.
Boston Transit Mixers, Incorporated.	15 Harrison street, etc.	19.	Business garage.
Dorchester Real Estate Corporation.	1010 Morton street, etc.	17.	3,000 gallons gasoline.
Anna Bell Shea.	109 and 111 Western avenue.	22.	3,000 gallons gasoline, 150 oil.
Eva B. Zinner.	1-81 John street.	19.	4,000 gallons gasoline and oil.
Thomas Machine Company.	27 Cambridge street.	1.	Acetylene and oxygen.
Arthur Duto.	6 Basile street.	19.	500 pounds celluloid.
Cooperative Novelty Shoe Company.	90 Wareham street.	8.	Rubber cement, etc.

PROPOSALS ADVERTISED.

Bids have been asked for by advertisement in the City Record for the following departments. The attention of contractors and others is especially called to the closing time of the receipt of such proposals. This will be published weekly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers for proposals for laundering linen of the Boston Fire Department for the year 1930. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 40 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner, 60 Bristol street. Bids, accompanied by certified check in the amount of \$200, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Wednesday, December 18, 12 m.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers for proposals for new engine generator set in the power house. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 45 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the architects, James H. Ritchie and Associates, 100 Arlington street. Bids, accompanied by certified check in the amount of \$5,000, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Tuesday, December 17, at 12 m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Sanitary Service).

Advertisers for proposals for removing manure from the city stables. Surety bond will be required in an amount of \$500. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by certified check in the amount of \$200, to

be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Wednesday, December 18, 12 m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Sewer Service).

Advertisers for proposals for sewerage works in Weld Park Outlet, Section No. 2, in West Roxbury Parkway, between Centre street and Parkvale road, West Roxbury. Surety bond will be required in an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of the contract price. Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at the office of the Public Works Department, Room 508, City Hall Annex, Boston. Bids, accompanied by certified check in the amount of \$1,500, to be filed at the same office. Duplicate bid, without check, to be filed with the City Auditor.

Bids close Thursday, December 19, 12 m.

DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

The following changes in the number, rating and compensation of the city employees have been made during the week ending Thursday, December 12:

ASSESSING DEPARTMENT.

Thomas A. Collins, clerk, on leave of absence without pay from July 1, has been reinstated at \$1,900 a year.

BUDGET DEPARTMENT.

Edward C. Wade, secretary, has been given an increase of salary from \$2,900 a year to \$3,000 a year.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of Maurice G. Fitzgibbon as caretaker in the Charles-ton Health Unit at \$5 a day.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of Elizabeth E.

Costello as cook's helper, at \$17 a week to be employed at the new health unit.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of Ellen J. Deane as helper to the cook, to assist in preparation of food for undernourished children, on the roof of the East Boston Health Unit, at \$17 a week.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of Samuel Silberman as caretaker in a health unit at a day.

Approval has been given for the continued temporary appointment of Gertrude M. Kannon, nurse, at \$1,400 a year for a period of three months, effective December 17.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of Harry T. Flannery as assistant chemist at \$1,800 a year.

Approval has been given for the transfer of Michael H. Murray from collector, at \$5 a day, permanent, caretaker in the new health unit at a day, permanent.

Approval has been given for an increase in compensation for Joseph McLoe, caretaker, from \$5 a day to \$2,000 a year.

Approval has been given for the permanent appointment of John J. Delaney as rat catcher at \$5 a day.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

The following persons have been employed at the Boston City Hospital during the week ending Thursday, December 12:

To Fill Vacancies.

Permanent.—Katherine Carpenter, cleaner, \$15 a week; Catherine Falk, ward assistant, \$12.50 a week; Theobald, ward porter, \$24 a week; Nat Rosenthal, male nurse, \$30 a week; J. J. Dettlough, orderly, \$16.50 a week; Mildred Sonia, ward assistant, \$17 a week; Joseph Mahoney, electrician helper, \$30 a week; Mary Woods, ward maid, \$15 a week.

Temporary.—Ellie Yeo, ward maid, \$12.50 a week; Edward McManis, orderly, \$13 a week; Isabelle McCarr, chambermaid, \$15 a week; Ada Bell, victress, \$15 a week; Harold D. elevatorman, \$15 a week; John Conolly, Mark O'Shea, house cleaners, a week.

Special Nurses:

Harold Plenty, Loretta O'Hern, M. Grady, Mary Deas, Isabelle Walker, Julia Cooney, Dorothy Haines, C. Miller, Esther Tuxbury, \$12 a week.

The following changes in salaries have occurred:

Walter Ward, center orderly at \$15 a week; John Conway, male nurse at \$30 to instructor of orderlies at \$35 a week; Mary Grady, head nurse at \$19.50 a week; Mary L. head nurse at \$100 a month to \$230 a week; Marion Hampshire, nurse at \$100 a month to \$120 a week; Alice S. nurse at \$90 a month to \$20.71 a week; Ann Sullivan, nurse at \$100 a month to \$23.01 a week; Margaret H. Sullivan, head nurse at \$85 a month to \$120 a week; Rose Golden, technician at \$15 a week; Margaret Maisov, dress at \$17 to \$18 a week.

South Department.

Floor Nurses.—Margaret Denney, Sarah O'Donnell, Anna O'Leary, McDuffie, Mary MacKay, Winifred P. Helene Brady, \$125 a month; M. Dietsch, head nurse, \$85 a month.

Dec



## A Book From the Governor to the Seamen



Commonwealth Presents Gift to Merchant Marine Library Association Officers at State House  
Left to Right—Charles F. D. Belden, Mrs. Theodore G. Breuer, Governor Allen, Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Mrs. Francis E. Shattery

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, FEB 8, 1930

URGES INFORMATION  
FOR 1930 VISITORS

Frank C. Brown Predicts  
10,000,000 Tourists

Library Club Hears Librarians  
Discuss Varied Topics

Declaring that approximately 10,000,000 people will visit Massachusetts and New England this year, Frank C. Brown, Boston architect and author, opened the afternoon session of the Massachusetts Library Club at the Boston Public Library yesterday with a talk on "The Tercentenary and the Public Library."

Mr. Brown pointed out that it was up to New England to satisfy these visitors by giving them information on local history, customs and manners of Puritan New England.

"No other group can be of such help in giving information," declared Mr. Brown, who suggested that the libraries arrange special displays on their shelves of books relative to the tercentenary celebration.

Miss Mary L. Guyton, supervisor of adult alien education, spoke on "Cooperation of Library and School in Work with the Foreign Born." She was followed by Mrs. John Fignic, librarian, Plymouth Public Library, on

"Important Books on the Slavonic Peoples with Special Reference to the Russians."

Dr. William J. Rose, department of sociology, Dartmouth College, talked on "The Slavonic Peoples with Special Reference to the Poles." This program was arranged through Miss Edna Phillips, library adviser on work with foreigners of the Massachusetts division of public libraries.

There was on display a series of dolls representing the background of Massachusetts foreign-born residents, and the ushers were dressed in national costume.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, Boston Public Library, spoke on the "Acquisition and Use of Reference Material." He was followed by Miss Barbara H. Smith, librarian, Levi Heywood Memorial Library, Gardner, on "First Choices for the Limited Budget."

Leslie T. Little, librarian, Waltham Public Library, closed the morning session with a talk on "The Subscription Book Situation."

Pres. George H. Evans, librarian, Somerville Public Library, presided. Pres. Evans is also chairman of the president's committee of all library associations in New England, New York and New Jersey. The committee will hold a meeting today at the State House in regard to bringing the Northeastern convention to Swampscott in June.

Dr. William L. Stidger, pastor of the Copley Methodist Church, delivered the main address at the evening session at the University Club.

Dr. Stidger centered his talk about the analogy of the pulpit with human attributes of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland." The lock was in search of books as the only means of opening itself to the fullness of life. Dr. Stidger expressed the thought that librarians are the most eligible persons in directing others toward right reading.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1930

Noted Musicians by Boston  
Artist in Library Exhibit

In the music room of the Boston Public Library is being exhibited until March 1 a group of portrait drawings of notable musicians by Lydia Hess.

Strong in drawing and with brilliance of technique, these portraits convey the individuality and temperament of the persons depicted and form a group which will be of interest to both artists and musicians.

Included are drawings of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Glazunov, Galy, Maier, Samson; a crisp water color of Henry Zelenka made on the occasion of his presentation of his Japanese Symphony this fall, heads of Chase Baranov, Vanni Maronox and Margherita Salvi of the Chicago Civic Opera Company; a spirited portrayal of Ethel Levenson in action, a print of a linoleum cut of Dr. Karl Muck made especially for his birthday celebration recently; a print from the linoleum cut of Arthur Hessler created at the time of the Esplanade Concerts, an unusual and vigorous drawing of Roland Hayes and a charming portrait of Gertrude Ehrhardt.

Miss Hess obtains a powerful graphic contrast in whatever medium she uses, whether water color, charcoal or ink so that individually and as a group these drawings present a vivid appearance. She is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art and the Museum School.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1930

## Tansmanic Hour

Mr. Alexander Tansman of Poland and of Paris is again on tour in America as composer-pianist. Yesterday he was passing through Boston, and one and another of his friends, eager to pay him a compliment, persuaded him to an hour of his own music, last evening, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. Not too numerous or too adept an audience musically sat by. Mr. Slonimsky, out of old acquaintance, introduced the guest in friendly fashion. Mr. Burgin of the Symphony Orchestra joined him in his Tansman-sonata for Violin and Piano. Next Mr. Tansman played five of his own Polish mazurkas, a lullaby and a dash of burlesque, ended with his Second Sonata for Piano. The listeners were attentive and appreciative.

Three chamber-pieces—the first to be heard in Boston from Mr. Tansman—received in kind and degree the impression of his symphonic music as it has come and gone at Symphony Hall. He writes with Polish flavors in his brief Mazurkas, which are half-concentration, half-idealization, of a national dance turned moody. The casual listener suspects a kindred folk-tune in the Lullaby and in the slow movements of the two sonatas. Polish or not, they are written with a sonful and romantic warmth rare in the younger composers of these days when cerebration and science are check-rein to emotion. Unfettered and honest, Mr. Tansman looks in his heart and writes—yet writes with a modernistic splendor. He was abundantly re-entitled through the S suite for Violin and Piano, deepened his slow movement with their values both united and contrasted; set them, through the scherzo, in vivid rhythmic play. The Piano-Sonata ran in more virile and passionate vein. The first division clanged with superposed sonorities, the Largo, the Vivace, was pensive or darting interlude; the Finale was release in the energy of a mazurka. Mr. Tansman's music, large or small, is the music of a composer who feels, then, taking thought, sets down his measures with wit and full-furnished. Between these virtues and the public ear intervenes a veil of improvising fluency—and he pays the penalty.

January, 1930

## Our Own Public Library

I WONDER how many printers in Boston, searching around for new ways of doing old things or in old way of doing new things, know what a wealth of material they could find in our own public library. And how many printers do you know who subscribe to or in some way obtain the publications of the library?

The last edition of "Alone Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, begins the publication of a descriptive catalogue of the fifteenth century printed books in the library. Mr. Zoltan Haraszti, the editor of the library bulletin, and he brings a very fine temperament and fine scholarship to the task. The notes which he supplies, and which may occupy a few lines or several pages in the bulletin, aim at giving to the book or books a cultural rather than a bibliographical or a topographical interest, although many of his facsimiles will amply the wants of those interested in the craftsman's hand of the old books.

The first installment of the catalogue just received deals with the Gutenberg Bible and the first dated Bible of Fournier and Schoeffer.

Boston printers ought to familiarize themselves with the research possibilities of the library, almost at their very doors.

Boston Transcript  
February 21, 1930

Dr. Lynn H. Harris to Speak  
on Rachel Lindsay's Work

The lecture in the American People's Association course at the Boston Public Library on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. will be given by Dr. Lynn H. Harris, president of Howard Seminary at West Bridge, Wrentham. The subject, Dr. Harris has chosen is Rachel Lindsay. The speaker has an intimate personal acquaintance with this poet and has contributed to her as a house guest.

After a brief sketch of the poet's points of view, Dr. Harris will discuss her work in detail, and its significance. His points of departure will be the familiar critical data, the influence of Aristotle, "All Art is an Imitation of Nature," the second from Matthew Arnold, "All Literature is a Criticism of Life." The speaker will illustrate his points with brief readings in the land of the poet.

The president, Henry Lee Higginson, will preside.

## HOTEL AND TRAVEL NEWS

Friday, January 31, 1930

Free Lectures at the Public Library Lecture Hall include "The Art of Florence" by Mrs. Everett W. Varney on Sunday afternoon Feb. 2, at 3.30. On Sunday Evening, February 2, "A message Through Drama" Lucille Vandiver, illustrated by one-act play presented by the Parker Memorial players under her direction. "Egypt, Ancient and Modern," an illustrated lecture by Mme. Beale Morey with music by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Thursday Evening, February 6, at 8 P. M.

## The Boston Post

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1930

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:  
Sir—I was greatly pleased to read in the newspapers that Mayor Curley intends having all the outdoor statuary cleaned, also the City Hall.  
I was sorry that the Public Library was not added to the list, as it seems a great pity that the beauty of this building should be permitted to be so marred by the great accumulation of grime with which it is covered. If the city cannot afford to have it cleaned I am sure there are citizens of means who are public-spirited enough to contribute the price if their attention is called to it. One of the most disgraceful conditions of filth is to be found in our subways and the stairways leading to them. Something should be done about it.  
A POST READER.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1930

To Sponsor Free Lectures  
as Tercentenary Feature

The Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America will provide an instructive feature for this year of the tercentenary. Under their auspices a series of four lectures on early Colonial subjects will be given at the Boston Public Library by Rev. Carroll Perry. These will be on Monday evenings at eight o'clock, as follows:

March 3, "Anne Hutchinson"; March 10, "The Whitecraft Delusion"; March 17, "Dorothy Quincy and John Hancock"; March 24, "Anne Bradstreet." The public is cordially invited and admission will be free.

## Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1930

PROPOSES DELAY ON  
LIBRARY BRANCHES

Committee Against Mayor's  
\$200,000 Order for Two

Would Await Trustees' Locations—  
14 Councilors Want Buildings

With 14 City Councilors asking for new branches of the Public Library for their districts, and Public Librarian Belden saying branches are needed in 13 districts, while Mayor Curley has planned for only two new branches this year the situation is interesting. It is said the finance committee of the Council, with a view to postponing action on building any new branches till the Public Library trustees say where they believe this year's two new ones should be located, will report tonight not to pass at today's meeting, in reference to the Mayor's order appropriating \$200,000 for the two branches.

The Mayor's plan, suggested by the Library trustees, is to provide two new branches annually for the next six years.

Librarian Belden has named these districts as needing branches: Ashmont, Charlestown Heights, Clarendon Hill, Day sq., Easton sq., Fenway, Forest Hills, Franklin Field, Germantown section, West Roxbury, North Brighton, Roslindale, South End, North End, and Mattapan.



# 14 Councillors All Trying to Get Buildings

It is very probable that the second branch library will be placed in East Boston.

It was Councillman McGrath of Dorchester who admonished his colleagues to stop "log-rolling" tactics and to vote

“Log-rolling” tactics were dropped by the City Council when fourteen members fighting for the two branch libraries which will be built this year voted after an hour’s debate to approve Mayor Curley’s \$200,000 loan order and leave the selection of sites to the library trustees.

Good discipline was observed both by the staff and the patrons of the library during all the excitement, and the director, Charles F. D. Belden, had only praise to give, when interviewed today, regarding their conduct and the competent work of the fire department.



## 14 City Councilmen Clamoring for Two Libraries Planned This Year

The clamor of city councilmen for the two branch libraries which Mayor Curley intends to establish this year has produced an unexpected situation which will not be determined until the trustees of the Public Library specify to the council the districts where there is pressing need of library accommodations.

At least 14 councilmen are insistent upon obtaining a branch library for their districts and as the allotment is restricted to two buildings, 12 are doomed to disappointment.

Pending a conference with the trustees, the council committee on finance will report "ought not to pass" tomorrow on the \$200,000 appropriation order recommended by the mayor.

The obtaining of a branch library loans as one of the few "plums" that councilmen expect to be able to secure this year. The library issue has suddenly assumed a political significance indicative of the determination of a majority of the councilmen to take advantage of every opportunity to enhance their prestige.

Librarian Charles F. D. Belden has enumerated 13 districts in which branch libraries are needed. He has listed Ashmont, Charlestown Heights, Clarendon Hill, Day square, East Boston square, Fenway, Forest Hills, Franklin field, Germantown section of West Roxbury, North Brighton, Readville, the Rugby section of Mattapan and Savin Hill.

Mayor Curley has approved the plan of the trustees to erect two branch libraries annually for the next six years. The cost of each will be \$75,000 for land and building and \$25,000 for equipment.

There is no sentiment in the council opposed to additional branch libraries but before an appropriation is voted the districts in which the two buildings to be erected this year will have to be designated.

The council committee on finance decided yesterday to allow the trustees to designate the two districts where buildings should be erected. Whether the council will make a similar agreement is uncertain but the most pressing business which confronts most of the councilmen is to obtain a branch library without awaiting the pleasure of the library trustees.

**The Boston Post**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

## FOR \$200,000 BIG CITY JOBS

### Council Approves Branch Libraries Loan Order

"Log-rolling" tactics were dropped by the City Council yesterday when 14 members fighting for the two branch libraries which will be built this year voted after an hour's debate to approve Mayor Curley's \$200,000 loan order and leave the selection of sites to the library trustees.

As the measure was adopted by a vote of 21 to 1, only Councilman Peter A. Murray of the Mayor's home ward in Jamaica Plain stood out against the passage of the necessary loan order until informed as to the two districts which would be given the new library branches. He declared that Forest Hills had been promised a branch for the past 25 years and that the people had a right to know when they were going to get it before he would vote for the \$200,000 loan order.

Councilman Murray had many supporters when the order was brought up, for the committee on finance had reported it out "ought not to pass without prejudice," explaining that word was being availed from the trustees to determine the locations.

But Councilman McGrath of Dorchester warned his colleagues against log-rolling which would delay the \$200,000 building programme planned by the Mayor to give work to the unemployed.

The \$200,000 will be available on March 14, at which time work will be started on plans for the construction of the first two branches. The first will be erected at Parker Hill, Roxbury, next to the Mission Church.

It is very probable that the second branch library will be placed in East Boston.

## BATTLE ON BRANCHES OF LIBRARY

### 14 Councillors All Trying to Get Buildings

With 14 City Councillors, representing as many districts of the city, seeking to obtain the two new branch libraries which Mayor Curley proposes to build this year, the committee on finance will report "ought not to pass" on the necessary \$200,000 loan order at tomorrow's full session, pending a decision on the locations.

#### 40 TO BE ERECTED

Though the Mayor has recommended the construction of 40 additional branch libraries, he laid out a plan through which two would be established each year for the next 20 years, and the various Councillors have started a battle for the two which will be built this year.

To settle the controversy, Chairman Timothy F. Donovan of the finance committee has sent an invitation to the board of library trustees to appear before the committee and select the two districts where the branch libraries are most urgently needed.

Following a survey by experts, Director Charles F. D. Belden of the central library has sent the Council a list of 13 districts where present conditions demand additional branch libraries. He listed Ashmont, Charlestown Heights, Clarendon Hill, Day square, East Boston, East Boston square, Fenway, Forest Hills, Franklin field, Germantown section of West Roxbury, North Brighton, Readville, the Rugby section of Mattapan and Savin Hill, Dorchester.

Cutting the list of 13 down to the two that will be built this year is the task facing the library officials, with each of the Councillors insisting that the demand of his home district is most urgent. Securing a \$100,000 branch library for the home district gives the Councillor a good talking point for re-election. For each branch library, \$75,000 will be allotted to the construction of the building and \$25,000 for the purchase of a site and necessary books.

for the order on its merits. He advised allowing the trustees to determine the needs of the library. Among his supporters were Councilmen Cox, Bush, Ruby and Fitzgerald. Councilman Murray refused to concur on the ground that the Forest Hills section has awaited a branch library for 35 years and that the people are entitled to know when they can expect to have their need recognized.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF STREETS

In the anticipation that many unaccepted streets will be laid out as public ways this year an avalanche of orders for the acceptance of streets was filed. Councilman Cox of West Roxbury presented 50 such orders and announced that he would offer 40 more next week. There are 138 unaccepted streets in West Roxbury, which has an assessed property valuation of \$45,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 has been added in the last four years.

An order for an appropriation of \$10,000 for a new garage at police station 12, South Boston, was introduced by Councilman Mahoney and sent to the committee on finance.

Councilman Wilson's order calling upon Police Commissioner Wilson for the names and addresses, at the time of appointment, of the last 500 patrolmen added to the department, was adopted, after he had called attention to the fact that 50 per cent. of city and county employees live outside the limits of Boston. Among them he specified "nearly all the headmasters of grammar schools, who are paid \$4700 a year but who have moved outside where the air is probably a little better."

THE BOSTON HERALD.  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

## TRUSTEES TO PLACE BRANCH LIBRARIES

City Council Votes \$200,000 for Two This Year

Objection to resort to "log-rolling" to obtain branch libraries by the application of political pressure upon the trustees of the Public Library forced councilmen, other than Peter Murray of Ward 19, to surrender and vote an appropriation of \$200,000 for two branch libraries to be erected this year. The selection of the districts where they will be located will be made by the library trustees.

It is certain that one branch will be established on Parker Hill, Roxbury. The committee on finance reported "ought not to pass" on the appropriation order and the council accepted the report. Otherwise, President Lynch ruled, the order would be resubmitted to the committee.

Under the rules the council must pass the order twice prior to March 14 but there must be a lapse between the readings of a loan order. No opportunity will be given the council to pass the order on a second reading and it will automatically be sent to Mayor Curley for his approval.

It was Councilman McGrath of Dorchester who admonished his colleagues to stop "log-rolling" tactics and to vote

THE BOSTON GLOBE  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

Mayor Curley's loan order for \$200,000 for branch libraries brought forth "log-rolling" tactics" comment by Councilman McGrath of Dorchester. Of the Councilors 14 seek branch libraries. The library trustees declare that 13 are needed right away, and the program calls for two a year.

Although it appeared that the Council was without positive information regarding the places where the two branch libraries under the appropriation would be established, yet it is believed that East Boston will get one of them, while the Mission Hill District of Roxbury will get the other. The Roxbury location, it is said, is on city-owned land, and land speculators will have no opportunities. Concerning the East Boston section, it is said the need is greater there than any other part of the city. Councilman McGrath advised his fellow members to leave it to the trustees of the Public Library to determine where the libraries shall be established.

#### Order Favored

It was voted, 21 to 1, to pass the order. Councilman Peter Murray of the Jamaica Plain-Forest Hills district was the one man to stick to his guns. He insisted that Forest Hills for 35 years had been promised a branch library, but he yet to obtain it.

He favored a program of branch libraries, but said that he had been unable to learn anything about where they would be established and wanted more information for his constituents.

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It was Councilman McGrath of Dorchester who admonished his colleagues to stop "log-rolling" tactics and to vote for the order on its merits. He advised allowing the trustees to determine the needs of the library. Among his supporters were Councilmen Cox, Bush, Ruby and Fitzgerald. Councilman Murray refused to concur on the ground that the Forest Hills section has awaited a branch library for 35 years and that the people are entitled to know when they can expect to have their need recognized.

**Boston Transcript**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

"Log-rolling" tactics were dropped by the City Council when fourteen members fighting for the two branch libraries which will be built this year voted after an hour's debate to approve Mayor Curley's \$200,000 loan order and leave the selection of sites to the library trustees.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1930

### NEW BRANCH LIBRARIES

Year after year, the Public Library Examining Committee,—which includes many of the foremost citizens of Boston, acts entirely independently of the Trustees, inquires into every detail of administration and has come to be an essential part of the system,—has recommended new and improved branches. Speaking for the 1928 group, of which he was a member, ex-Mayor Curley advocated a long-distance, comprehensive policy of branch building, based on a thorough survey. The Trustees made it in accordance with his ideas. The 1929 committee, headed by Judge Parmenter, again emphasized the necessity of such a program. In his recent inaugural address, the Mayor boldly advocated a twenty-year scheme of development, with an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for twenty years. The City Council made the appropriation yesterday, with only a single dissenting vote, and without any pulling and hauling of playing politics. Like the Mayor, the City Council has gone at this problem as fairly and efficiently as if they were managing the affairs of a private corporation.

The need of new branches is obvious. Many sections of the city are poorly served, and the increase of branch facilities has not kept pace with the growth of the communities and the shifting of population. In various places, the children have crowded out the adults. Many of the quarters are too small, poorly equipped and so handicapped in many ways that they cannot render that service which the citizens have a right to demand. The branches at Parker Hill, Mattapan, Faneuil and Jeffries Point, to mention only four pressing cases, are entirely inadequate and unable to do the part

March 6, 1930

AMERICAN, BOSTON, MASS.

## Branch Libraries

Where?

THAT fourteen members of the Boston City Council have been engaged in a polite but nevertheless earnest struggle for branch libraries should be reassuring to Mr. and Mrs. Citizen.

There ARE cities—or so we are told by sensational magazines—where aldermen fight one another for the crap game privilege, or the clearing-house pool privilege, or the handbook privilege.

OURS want nothing better than the privilege of bringing home a \$100,000 branch of the Boston Public Library.

As they sing the song on School Street, it goes like this:

"We may live without poetry, music and art;

We may live without conscience and live without heart;

We may live without friends; we may live without cooks;

But no City Councillor can come back without books."

Trouble appears to be that whereas Librarian Belden had named 13 districts in which branches are needed, "Papa" Boston could not afford all of them at once.

Mayor Curley's plan is to erect TWO branch libraries annually for the next six years.

Which two THIS year?

That is what the Councillors wanted to know, especially the 14 whose districts are hungry for branch libraries.

Nor can we blame them. We can imagine few things more likely to be of help to the young man eager to be re-elected to the Council—in Boston, mind—than the right to point to a Branch Library and say, "There, see what I did!"

Still, there was the City Treasury, and there was NOT the sum needed for all of these branches at once.

The Council has solved the problem the easiest way, referring it to the Public Library Trustees, who hold THEIR places by appointment.

**Boston Transcript**

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

## Public Library Art Treasures Not Damaged

### Fire in Small Room Under Roof Checked with Relatively Small Loss

Not a particle of damage, careful inspection showed today, befell any of the books, priceless mural paintings and public art treasures in the small room.

## THE KIT DECORATIONS STRIKE



ing embers, falling on the scaffolding above the ceiling of Bates Hall, would have led to serious loss. As it was, the department nipped the trouble at its source, and the only damage resulting in any of the public rooms of the library was some slight harm done by water which dripped down along the southwest-erly wall of Bates Hall.

At about eight o'clock last night, when Bates Hall was filled with scores of students and reference-readers, an attendant, entering a storage closet, smelled smoke. Prompt investigation led to discovery of the flames in the photographic room, reached by narrow iron staircases leading out of the exhibition room of the fine arts department on the third floor, and situated in a large air-space between the main roof of the building and an inner roof of metal sheathing, known as the "condensation roof," which lies just above the ceilings of the public rooms below.

When the firemen arrived, the photographic room was a mass of flames within, and the principal attack had to be made from the roof by sending streams of water through a skylight above the room. A large amount of water was used, but the overflow to floor below was reduced to comparatively small proportions, thanks to the fact that the chambers above the public floors were well equipped with wide inside gutters designed and installed for the particular purpose of draining water off in the event of fire, and carrying it safely outside of the building.

Even so, some of the Sargent paintings on the third floor and perhaps also the principal Puvion de Chavanres fresco on the second floor probably could not have escaped some damage last night had it not been for the fact that the wall on which they stand is a partition constructed of solid stone from the foundation of the library all the way up to the condensation roof. This confined the dripping water to the easterly, or Bates Hall side, of the wall, where some cleaning and repairs will now be needed, both for the marble doorway in the southwest-erly corner and the wall adjoining it. The contents of three cases of books near this corner were removed last night, while the fire was in progress, under the direction of the assistant librarian, Frank H. Chase.

The cause of the fire is believed to have been a lighted pipe or cigarette left in the photographic room either by one of the outside contractor's men who have recently been at work repairing the condensation roof, or by some employee of the library who may have entered the room. In any event, fire experts believe that the fire first began to smoulder there at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and had been gathering headway for at least three hours when discovered by an attendant.

Good discipline was observed both by the staff and the patrons of the library during all the excitement, and the director, Charles F. D. Belden, had only praise to give, when interviewed today, regarding their conduct and the competent work of the fire department.







# Panic in Public Library as Blast Starts Blaze; Six Firemen Burned

## 1000 Are Driven Out; Two Alarms Rung In

More than 1000 persons, half of them in panic, were driven from the Boston Public Library by fire which followed an explosion in an unused photographic supply room on the third floor.

Priceless murals of John Singer Sargent and Edwin Austin Abbey in Bates Hall directly beneath the room in which the flames roared were saved from destruction by quick work of firemen and personal direction of the fight by Deputy Chief Fox.

Hundreds were saved from possible panic and injury by the calmly efficient work of the library staff under direction of Samuel Chevalier, night superintendent, which succeeded in clearing Lecture Hall of more than 500 persons and getting them to safety without their being aware of the blaze until they were beyond danger.

It was among the hundreds who had been reading in Bates Hall that panic occurred after the employees got them out of the reading rooms and started down the stairway. Then some exorable woman became hysterical and screamed. Pandemonium broke loose and the great stairway became a battleground as the hundreds fought to get out.

Fortunately, because of the width of the stairway, there was no injury to anyone and the place was cleared in very few minutes.

Six firemen were burned by bursting steam pipes during the fight, and James Kinsella, assistant superintendent of the library, was badly burned by another bursting hot water pipe. Two of the firemen were taken to City Hospital.

They are Lieut. Edward Doyle and Hoseman Flaherty of Engine 22. The other injured firemen were of the same company. They were burned in efforts to direct streams so that water would not damage the priceless murals below.

William Hickey, elevator operator at the building, carried more than 200 of the listeners at the lecture on the third floor to safety in repeated trips.

The lecture, on the Canadian Rockies, was being given by Daniel McCowan, noted lecturer, and was attended by more than 500 library officials.

**STARTS WITH BLAST**  
Parker Kennedy, a janitor, discovered the fire after hearing the explosion. He notified the elevator operator, who in turn gave the alarm quietly to the superintendent and his aide.

The officials quickly went to the lecture hall and whispered to those in the last row, telling them to go quickly to the elevator. The listeners did as directed and were whisked downward by Hickey, who shot up at once to take down those in the second last row who had been notified meanwhile to leave the hall.

The hall had been nearly empty in this manner before Mr. McCowan, who had been aware of the blaze, but kept talking, cut short his address on the plea of being ill, and the rest went out quietly.

It was when the officers and library employees went to the big reading room to clear that in a similar manner that those leaving saw smoke and became panicky.

**TWO ALARMS SOUNDED**  
Two alarms of the sirens were sounded and when firemen arrived the flames had burst through the roof of the above on the Blagdon st. side of the library and were lighting the whole district, in which hotels abound.

Protective companies spread rubber blankets over priceless manuscripts and rare volumes, protecting them from the water, while firemen endeavored themselves and suffered burns and discomfort to get in awkward positions from which they fought the flames without damaging the famous "Madonna," "Holy Girl" and other murals in Bates Hall.

Actual damage to the building was set at \$1500 by fire officials.



(Story on Page 3)

(Daily Record Photo)



Jas. Kinsella William Hickey

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### Heroism

and panic combined with careful fire-fighting to preserve priceless treasures made the fire which swept the Boston Public Library one of the most unusual on record. Photo shows firemen battling on Blagdon st. side.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

### FIRE IN LIBRARY MENACES ART

Priceless art treasures and books were menaced by fire in the Boston Public Library, which forced 1200 people hastily from the building and caused injury to two firemen.

In Bates Hall, where the world-famous Holy Grail paintings are hung, water seeped through and ran down the wall opposite that holding the pictures.

When the fire was first observed by Thomas F. Brennan, an attendant, members of the service staff hastened to battle it alone until the arrival of the apparatus and others notified all those in the library to leave.

Flames shot out through the skylight above the photography room and caused the roof to crack in one or two places.

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A Side Street in Beauvais From an Etching by Samuel Chamberlain. From "Through France With a Sketchbook" by Samuel Chamberlain. (Robert M. McBride & Co.)

Of these two books, one naturally opens with special anticipation. "France: A Nation of Patriots," by Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, is also interesting, although it is spun of far less subtle fiber. Subdividing his subject into such chapters as "The Government and the Bureaucracy," "The Educational System," "The Church," and so on, the author reviews France's national life. He pays all through the book special attention to the institutions which contribute to the cultivation of patriotic feelings in the French.

The volume is a little dry; it sparkles neither with great originality, nor has it great depth, but inasmuch as Professor Hayes's purpose is to inform the reader, to give him accurate and well-verified

facts in books in dealing toward filling this gap by offering ample food for reflection on these topics.

France, unquestionably, is an unconquerable nation for one's self and times to be a leading nation for whom the Anglo-Saxon idea of individual values and of mental "objectivity" is repellent. This individual values and of mental "objectivity" is repellent. This individual values and of mental "objectivity" is repellent.

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BOSTON TRAVELER, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

## Fighting Public Library Fire

Public Library Fire  
Damage Is Repaired

Most of Loss Is in Storeroom on Top Floor—Valuable Paintings Endangered, but Are Untouched  
—Two Firemen Scalded

Workmen today were repairing damage done by fire in a storeroom on the top floor of the public library in Copley square.

The fire, which threatened costly paintings and murals, started in the storeroom and spread to a room used for photographic purposes. About 600 persons in the building at the time, quietly fled out when informed by attendants that there was a fire in the building.

Firemen were slightly scalded by

water which turned to steam when it struck heated walls. They were Lt. Edward Doyle and Patrick Flaherty, both of Engine 22. They were treated at City Hospital and sent home.

Directly underneath the fire in the fine arts room the most valuable mural in the building, the Madonna by John Singer Sargent, hangs. Although water dripped around it, it was undamaged. Fourteen lines of hose were brought into the building but there was little water damage.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE,  
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930.  
Blaze in Boston  
Public Library

Boston, March 13.—(AP)—The quiet of the Boston public library was disturbed by fire gongs and sirens tonight and 1600 readers and employees fled quietly out to join an already large crowd watch flames shoot up through the roof of the famous structure. The fire was more spectacular than dangerous, for it was confined to a storeroom on the top floor and was quickly extinguished with slight damage. Only a few dog-eared books of a million dollars worth of volumes were damaged by fire and water.

1200 FLEE FIRE  
IN THE LIBRARY

Two Firemen Injured, Priceless Art Treasures Endangered—Throng Gathers to Watch Blaze

A fire in the Boston Public Library last night caused injuries to two firemen, forced 1200 persons to run to the street and endangered many priceless art and literary treasures.

The injured men were Lieutenant Edward Doyle and Patrick Flaherty, both of Engine 22, who were burned about the legs by live steam and bruised when a door fell on them at the entrance to the photography room, near the roof, in which the fire started, but scarcely a book was injured and many valuable paintings were unharmed. By the merest turn of chance the world-famous Holy Grail paintings escaped damage when the water, seeping through floors and ceilings, ran down the Bates Hall side of a wall, on the other side of which were the Holy Grail works of art.

A crowd of 500 was in attendance in the main lecture hall, 200 more were in Bates Hall, 100 in the issue department and several hundred more persons were scattered throughout the building when the blaze was discovered. The first intimation of a fire came when Thomas F. Brennan, an attendant in Bates Hall, smelled smoke. He reported to Parker Kennedy, janitor, and the latter sent a messenger to the lecture hall to notify Samuel Chevalier, in charge of the building.

## Two Men Fight Blaze Alone

Joseph Danker, an electrician, found smoke in the Fine Arts Gallery and traced it to the photography room, which is situated almost under the eaves, at the end of a long catwalk. Danker returned for a fire extinguisher and with James Kinsella, also an electrician, started for the room. Kinsella penetrated the smoke cloud for 200 feet along the narrow platform and opened an exhaust which set the fans going at full speed. He also got a door open, which let the smoke out. With an extinguisher, Kinsella and Danker fought the blaze, which apparently was centered in a clothes closet, until they were forced out by smoke.

They just managed to reach the Fine Arts gallery when the firemen arrived. Engine 22 was first on the scene and Doyle and Flaherty reached the room with the first group. They were nearly knocked down when the door fell and the lower parts of their legs were burned by a blast of live steam. Deputy Chief Henry Fox arrived on the first alarm and immediately ordered a second alarm turned in.

## Rush to Protect Books

The flames, breaking through the skylight, flared against the sky and could be seen the length of Stuart and Boylston streets. One ladder was set up against the eaves in front of the building, and two more were lifted on the Bragdon street side. Chief Sennott, upon his arrival, ordered a water tender made ready, but it was not used. Fifteen lines of hose were run into the main entrance and carried up through the delivery room and thence upstairs to the Fine Arts gallery, where the rest of the journey to the scene of the fire was made along the narrow catwalk.

The firemen attacked the blaze, members of the protective department, under the direction of Superintendent

William Downey, hastily threw rubber blankets over the books and shelves. Frank A. Chase, assistant librarian who saw the blaze as he was returning from St. Paul's Church, where he had lectured, directed the placing of rubber coverings where they would protect the most valuable sections.

In the meantime Superintendent Chase, after had quelled the word among the audience in the lecture hall, where Dan McGowan was speaking on "A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies," in the lecture hall, when last night's fire was discovered.

DIDN'T KNOW WHY  
HIS AUDIENCE QUIT

Imagine the plight of Dan McGowan when he saw a crowd of 500 Bostonians slowly walking out in the middle of his lecture in the Public Library. Mr. McGowan, with the aid of lantern slides, was giving a talk on "A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies," in the lecture hall, when last night's fire was discovered. Superintendent Samuel Chevalier, without telling the lecturer, quietly asked the audience to leave by a rear door. Mr. McGowan, watching the audience slowly melt away, scratched his head and thought furiously. "Now, what have I said that could offend them?" he asked himself. The situation was soon explained to him.

list in the Canadian Rockies," Chevalier ordered the audience out, and they filed through a rear door, the last row going first. McGowan continued with his lecture, although he did not know what was wrong, and the lights were turned on by Chevalier.

The blaze, which was in one of the most vulnerable parts of the huge building, was easy to handle once the firemen were able to reach it, and was confined to that room and a smaller dark room adjoining. Although the flames shot out through the skylight and did not break through the roof, the heat caused the roof to crack in one or two places.

It was some time after the fire was out before the water started to rain on the lower floors. All the books in the Fine Arts section were adequately protected with rubber spreads and remained undamaged. Directly under the skylight is Bates Hall, a reading room, and the issue department, which bears the Edwin Austin Abbey paintings of the Holy Grail.

As the water reached a point above these rooms, it was turned aside by a curved retaining wall, which is back of the Holy Grail works, and passed down the Bates Hall side of the wall. At this point, it was discovered that the water was working into the shelves, which held a library of books on heraldry. Assistant Librarian Chase saw the situation, and put a crew of attendants to work removing the books. Only about 50 of the books were wet.

The famous Sargent murals, depicting the History of Religion, are in another part of the building, and were not in danger. Other noteworthy art and literary collections were also safe. The fire was discovered about 8:30 o'clock, the peak of the night attendance at the library. Officials said that if the fire had not been detected until after 10 o'clock, closing hour, there is no way of figuring what the damage might have been. The employees are credited with saving the situation with their remarkable handling of an emergency.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

LIBRARY FLAMES  
IMPERIL RARE ART

Paintings Are Endangered in Copley Square Fire

1200 Quietly Leave Building as Panic Is Averted

Priceless paintings by John Singer Sargent and Edwin Austin Abbey, proudest possessions in the Boston Public Library, were endangered by fire last night, when flames started in a small room directly above the paintings, causing the hurried exit of more than 1200 people, including 150 employees, several hundred seated in the various library rooms and nearly 500 in the lecture hall.

That a panic did not result was due to the rare presence of mind of employees, who quietly spread the word of the fire and succeeded in having everybody on their way out of the big building in Copley Sq before fire apparatus arrived.

The fire necessitated the sounding of two alarms, and for a while proved spectacular as flames broke through the skylight at the corner end of the roof at Copley sq and Bragdon st.

Thousands of people thronged Copley sq to watch the firemen fight the blaze and received added thrills as two firemen, burned by steam, were hurried to the City Hospital in Fire Department cars.

The injured firemen were Lieut Edward Doyle and engineman Patrick Flaherty, both of Engine 22, Warren st, the first piece of apparatus to arrive on the scene. They were scalded when a hot-water pipe broke in the room where the fire started, causing painful burns.

The hero of the fire, James Kinsella, an electrician employed in the library, was also affected by the scalding water after battling the blaze with fire extinguishers until the firemen arrived.

Despite the seriousness of the fire and its spectacular features, the damage is not expected to exceed \$1500, according to the estimate of Deputy Chief Downey, in charge of the fire-fighting inside the building.

However, there was considerable fear for some time that the paintings of Sargent and Abbey would be destroyed by water, if not by flames, and it was considered miraculous that they were not touched. Thousands of valuable books in Bates Hall, Fine Arts Library and the other rooms were also threatened by fire, smoke and water, but there was hardly a book damaged.

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## Detects Smoke

Thomas Frank Brennan, who was in charge of Bates Hall, directly beneath the room where the fire started, detected the odor of smoke as he was working in the catalogue room. Without alarming anyone, he called Parker Kennedy, who was in charge of the elevator on the second floor, and told him of his suspicions.

Kennedy climbed up the winding iron stairs to the roof of the building and saw smoke issuing from an unused photographer's room, a small place of nine yards by four yards. He immediately returned and told Brennan that his suspicions were correct and they began to warn everyone in the building of the situation.

Kennedy first sounded the fire alarm and then sent an attendant over to the lecture hall, while Brennan informed the 200 or more men and women in Bates Hall that they would have to cut short their stay at the library and depart quietly and quickly. Although many sensed the situation, there was no panic and all rose quietly and started for the stairs, not bothering with the elevator.

In the meantime the messenger reached the lecture hall on the other end of the big building and informed Samuel Chevalier, night man in charge of the building, that a fire was in progress in the roof of the building.

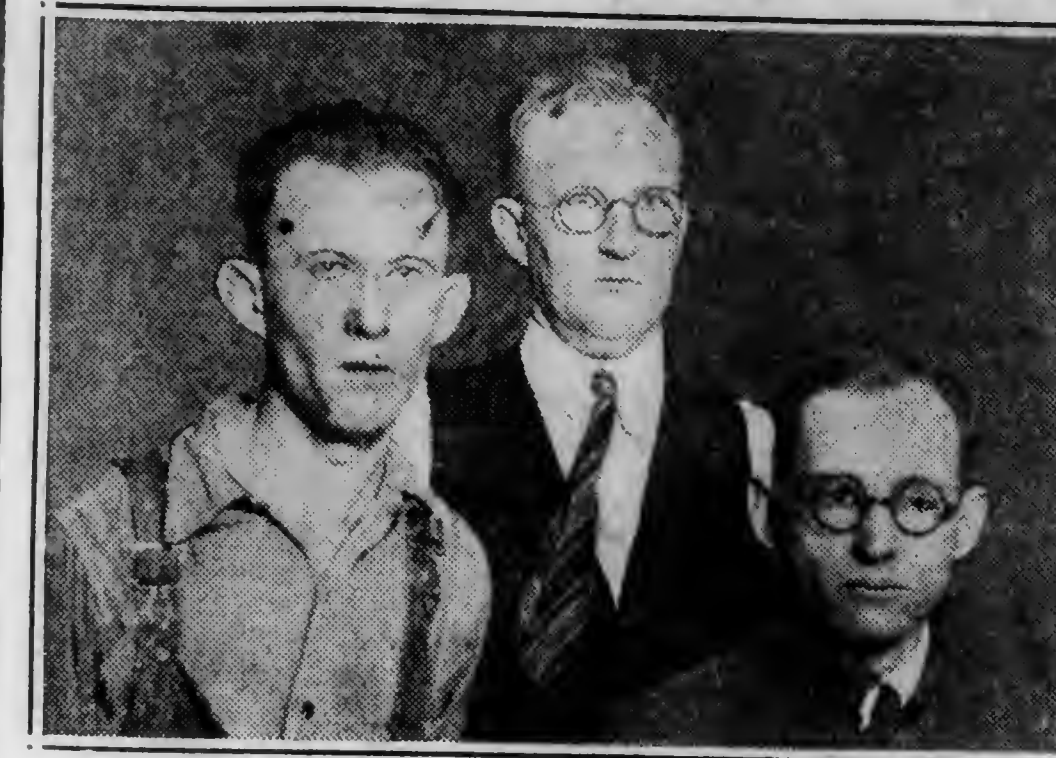
In the lecture hall was a capacity gathering of 500 men and women listening to a talk by Dan McGowan on "A Naturalist in the Canadian Rockies." His lecture was illustrated and the room was in darkness at the time. Instead of informing McGowan to cut short his lecture, Chevalier ordered the attendants to put on the lights gradually, keep the slides working and usher out the audience from the rear seats.

## Keeps Lecturing

McGowan soon became aware that an unusual situation had arisen and kept lecturing until only a few rows remained filled. He then stopped and the others left the hall without undue excitement and Chevalier and other employees hurried to the scene of the fire to give what assistance they could. Up in the fine arts section of the library, known as the Special Library, where William Hickey was in charge, there were about 100 men and women seated about the tables. Hickey was told of the fire by Kennedy and immediately informed everyone that they must leave.

He then took charge of the elevator and took all to the street floor and had the place cleared in time to carry arriving firemen up to the top of the building again.

Previously, James Kinsella, the electrician, was notified of the blaze and he rushed to the source. He climbed up the winding stairs and went through a small passageway for about 200 feet in order to fix the exhaust pipes to free the air for firemen. He then grabbed fire extinguishers until firemen arrived.

THEY STUCK TO THEIR POSTS  
DURING PUBLIC LIBRARY FIRE

PUBLIC LIBRARY EMPLOYEES WHO DID VALIANT WORK IN FIRE

Left to Right—James Kinsella, electrician, who fought the fire until firemen arrived; William Hickey, who handled elevator, and Joseph Danker, also electrician.

A hot-water pipe burst as the first firemen arrived and Doyle and Flaherty were scalded. Kinsella was on his way down the stairs at the time and the hot water slightly scalded his shoulder and back but he did not require medical treatment.

The firemen placed one ladder truck against the Copley-sq side of the building and two on the Bragdon-st side, and had a water tower in readiness for use. Nearly 12 heavy ladders were taken in through the front door by firemen but all were needed because of the quick work of the early firemen in handling the blaze.

The second alarm was sounded when flames broke through the skylight, indicating that flames had eaten through the roof.

## Cover Bookcases

The firemen from the Protective Department carried rubber coverings to Bates Hall and had each bookcase and desk covered before the fire was extinguished. After the water began dripping through it was discovered that it was touching the case of books on heraldry and a hurry call from Frank C. Chase, assistant librarian, brought a dozen attendants to remove 50 or 60 books to safer quarters.

The valuable paintings are located just below the spot where the fire was in progress. In Sargent Hall are his murals on the history of religion, while in the delivery department are Abbey's paintings on the Holy Grail.

The water dripped down from the floor above to Bates Hall on the other side of the wall holding the paintings. A retaining wall, specially constructed, makes the two rooms absolutely separate, however, and the water did not go through to the paintings, although employees and firemen were fearful that a crack in the wall might affect the paintings.

Other employees who assisted in handling the situation at the time on the discovery of the fire were Joseph Danker, who was in the lecture hall and rushed to the aid of Kinsella; Thomas Manning and Harry Matthews, assistants in the Fine Arts Library, beneath the room where the blaze started; Patrick Murphy, police officer on duty at the lecture hall, and Robert F. Dixon, assistant to Mr. Brennan in Bates Hall, who supervised the departure of 200 persons from that section.

The exact cause of the fire was not determined, although employees said that it seemed to have started among clothes of workmen left in the unused photographer's room.



64  
March 14, 1930

## The Boston Post 1200 FLEE BRISK FIRE AT LIBRARY

Two Firemen Injured  
at Blaze—Loss  
Only \$1500

A fire in the Boston Public Library last night caused injuries to two firemen, forced 1200 persons to run to the street and endangered many priceless art and literary treasures.

The injured men were Lieutenant Edward Doyle and Patrick Flaherty, both of Engine 22, who were burned about the legs by live steam and bruised when a door fell on them at the entrance to the photography room, near the roof, in which the fire started.

Although the actual damage was not more than \$1500, the blaze was spectacular because of its flare against the sky, and its threat to the treasures. It attracted thousands of people to Copley square. Two alarms were sounded.

Most of the damage was caused by water, which ran down through the fine arts gallery and into Bates Hall, but scarcely a book was injured and many valuable paintings were unharmed. By the merest turn of chance the world-famous Holy Grail paintings escaped damage when the water, seeping through floors and ceilings, ran down the Bates Hall side of a wall, on the other side of which were the Holy Grail works of art.

A crowd of 500 was in attendance in the main lecture hall, 200 more were in Bates Hall, 100 in the issue department and several hundred more persons were scattered throughout the building when the blaze was discovered. The first alarm of a fire came when Thomas F. Brennan, an attendant in Bates Hall, smelled smoke. He reported to Parker Kennedy, janitor, and the latter sent a messenger to the lecture hall to notify Samuel Chevalier, in charge of the building.

Joseph Danker, an electrician, found smoke in the Fine Arts Gallery and traced it to the photography room, which is situated almost under the eaves, at the end of a long "walkway." Danker returned for a fire extinguisher and with James Kinsella, also an electrician, started for the room. Kinsella penetrated the smoke cloud for 200 feet along the narrow passageway and opened an exhaust which set the fans going at full speed. He also got a door open, which let the smoke out. With an extinguisher, Kinsella and Danker fought the blaze, which apparently was centered in a clothes closet, until they were forced out by smoke.

They just managed to reach the Fine Arts Gallery when the firemen arrived. Engine 22 was first on the scene and Doyle and Flaherty reached the room with the first group. They were nearly knocked down when the door fell and the lower parts of their legs were burned by a blast of live steam. Deputy Chief Henry Fox arrived on the first alarm and immediately ordered a second alarm turned in.

The flames, breaking through the skylight, flared against the sky and could be seen the length of Stuart and Boylston streets. One ladder was set up against the eaves in front of the building, and two more were lifted on the Bragdon street side. Chief Senholt, upon his arrival, ordered a water tower made ready, but it was not used.

Fifteen lines of hose were run into the main entrance and carried up through the delivery room and thence upstairs to the Fine Arts gallery, where the rest of the journey to the scene of the fire was made along the narrow catwalk.

While firemen attacked the blaze, members of the protective department, under the direction of Superintendent William Downey, hastily threw rubber blankets over the books and shelves. Frank A. Chase, assistant librarian, who saw the blaze as he was returning from St. Paul's Church, where he had lectured, directed the placing of rubber coverings where they would protect the most valuable sections.

## THE BOSTON HERALD FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930

### FIRE THREATENS PUBLIC LIBRARY; 600 FLEE HALLS

Valuable Paintings Are  
Slightly Damaged by  
Smoke and Water

BLAZE DISCOVERED  
IN STORE ROOM

Fireman Hurt—Loss Estimated at \$2000—Crowd Attracted to Scene

Nearly 600 persons in the reading rooms and lecture halls of the Public Library in Copley square fled quietly out of the building early last evening when fire, which threatened many valuable paintings and murals, started in a store room on the top floor.

Two alarms were ordered by Assistant Chief Henry Fox who, fearing serious damage would be done to paintings and to books, sent in the extra alarm before he entered the building to find out the extent of the blaze. At that time smoke was curling from the third floor windows and the hundreds of men and women were filing out.

Two firemen were slightly scalded during the height of the fire when water, almost turned into steam from the heat, fell on their necks and faces. They were Lt. Edward Doyle and Patrick Flaherty, both of engine 22. At the City Hospital they were treated and sent home. Damage was estimated at \$2000.

Before the firemen could bring their lines of hose up the marble stairs and over ladders put up on the Bragdon street side of the structure, the flames broke through the roof. Copley square was virtually choked with people who poured from the hotels and who saw the flames from along Boylston street and Huntington avenue. Many were in the windows of the Copley-Plaza and the Hotel Lenox.

At no time was there the slightest evidence of panic. In a room on the second floor, more than 150 persons were attending a lecture by Daniel McCowan, naturalist. Those in the back of the room were told to leave by William Hickey, the elevator operator.

### FIGHTING PUBLIC LIBRARY FIRE



Parker Kennedy, the janitor on the second floor, went in through a side door and spread the word nearly at the same time as Hickey. Soon all knew it, and hats and coats were picked up and put on and the march out started. No attempt was made to fool any one in the building. All were told there was fire in the building, and that it would be best to get out before the arrival of the firemen.

The blaze was discovered by Thomas H. Brennan, who was in charge of the reading room in Bates hall on the second floor. He went to the back of the hall, to a room known as the catalogue room, and was just about to leave when he smelled smoke. He noticed smoke seeping through the partitions at the ceiling. He ran into the corridor and met Kennedy, and they raced up the stairs to the top floor. The store room at the rear, used as a photographing room, was a mass of flames.

Kennedy ran back to the second floor, sounded the alarm and then went to the side door of the lecture hall. Brennan returned to his reading room and notified his charges, most of them students from Boston University and near-by schools.

Hickey, the elevator operator, made dozens of trips with his lift, carrying the persons out and also bringing firemen to the top of the building with blankets to cover books and paintings. An attempt to put out the fire before arrival of firemen was made by James Kinsella, the electrician. He battled the smoke and heat trying to get into the room with an extinguisher, but without success. He helped ventilate the building for firemen, however, by crawling to the switch controlling the electric blower.

Although 14 lines of hose were brought into the building and water passed through most of them, there was but little water damage. Directly underneath the fire, on the second floor in the fine arts room, hangs the most valuable mural in the building, that of the Madonna, by John Singer Sargent. Although the heat was severe and water dripped around it, officials at the library say there is no damage done to it.

Other portraits in the fine arts room which were for a time threatened with irreparable damage included 10 by Edwin Osborne Abbey. They were the famous works, "The Quest of the Holy Grail."

## Boston Transcript SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1930

### Special Mercies of the Library Fire

With costly and extremely handsome improvements on the third floor of the Boston Public Library just now at the verge of completion, a peculiarly ironic and mocking turn of events it would have been surely if the library fire on Thursday evening had done serious damage, offsetting the building's new beauties and merits by the destruction of some of its older, more familiar good features and cherished treasures. Even as it was, serious harm was averted by the narrowest of margins. Had discovery of the fire been delayed for five more minutes, the floor of the gutted photographic room above the ceiling of Bates Hall would have burst into a sheet of flame, for the wooden flooring of this room had just begun to burn through when the firemen reached it. If the fire had been allowed even a few minutes more to get this floor well in its grip, the embers falling from it upon the scaffolding and the great arched ceiling above Bates Hall would have led, it seems certain, to quite a widespread conflagration there, with much harm resulting to the noble reading room beneath.

But a kindly fate—aided by a watchful staff, the skill of Fire Chief Fox, and a competent Protective Department—prevented such disaster. The slight harm done, nearly all in under-floor chambers never visited by the public, happily makes no offset against the excellent new improvements recently achieved on the third main floor. Within a month the reconstruction of the old music library room for use as a treasure room will have been completed. When it is opened, Bostonians will have immeasurably better opportunity to view and to study the library's rich store of special treasures than it has ever had before. Meanwhile, the transfer of the music collection to the old Barton-Ticknor room, extensively reconstructed and newly equipped, is already finished.

Not only in this room, but throughout the adjoining rooms of the North Gallery, the special collections of the Boston Public Library are now housed under conditions one hundred per cent more attractive, more serviceable and more fitting than at any time in the past. It is much to be hoped that the money can be found to reconstruct the Fine Arts rooms in the same way and to the same standard. When this is attained, the crowning floor of the library will be at last a goodly crown, and not, as a large part of it has been heretofore, an inadequate and somewhat shabby top-piece to the two floors below which comprise some of the most beautiful halls and rooms which exist in all of the United States.

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## Boston Transcript MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1930

### Chamber Music For the People Mrs. Coolidge at the Library Experiments for Better And for Worse

FOR some years past it has been the custom of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge to provide, free of cost, various series of concerts of music for string quartet, at the lecture room of the Boston Public Library. The schemes for the various seasons have been many, always interesting and well thought out, and less eminent, but has been virtually impossible to secure admission to the hall without going at least a half hour before the appointed time.

With the success of these concerts in mind, as well as in part to attempt to lessen the congestion—and the disappointment—attend every concert, and in part to extend the influence of the good work, it has been planned this year to give each concert three times instead of only once. One of these was planned for the central library, the other two at branches. Report at the Central Library last evening had it that the concert of Saturday evening at the South End, was in fact reasonably well attended. But the same report also had it that the Sunday afternoon concert projected for South Boston drew so small a group that it could not be given. Last night, when the reviewer arrived at the iron gates very shortly after seven, he found them closed, with a large crowd standing before them and many people hurrying anxiously from many directions hoping to avoid being turned away. Among those who crowded the Central Library there must surely be some who could as well go to one of the other places, where they could be assured of hearing the music.

The program planned for this year is a historical sequence of string quartet music from Haydn to Debussy and Hindemith. The London String Quartet is to play all four of the programs. Not for some years have we Americans heard two of the remembered four remain. The first violinist, Mr. James Levy, has been replaced by Mr. John Pennington; the viola, Mr. H. Waldo Warner, by Mr. Philip Sainton. The second violinist,

Mr. Thomas Petre, and the cellist, Mr. C. Warwick Evans, remain. One cannot feel that this change has in any wise diminished the achievements of the quartet. Mr. Pennington is a violinist of sensibility and of fine, discriminating musicianship; he is a leader able to project his own keen sense of musical values into the foursome, to fuse his players into an ensemble. It is one thing to achieve such ensemble within a limited range of effect; it is another thing to achieve it when the range of that effect runs the whole gamut of emotions possible for four frail shells of wood spanned with string of wire or "gut." The new Londoners achieve the latter, finer course. One can especially enliven over this great variety of effect when one remembers that the program was not one which would seem to invite such variety. More than one evening of dull quartet playing has been excused by the plea that the players were playing Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven, a trio remarkable for its similarity rather than divergence of style. Historical course inevitably brings three such quartets together. One cert—that so fine a quartet as that of the Londoners should be compelled to play within so confined a stylistic range. One heard nothing of such regrets after-

The quartets played were Haydn in B-flat major, Op. 64, No. 5; Mozart in D minor, K. 421; Beethoven in G major, Op. 18, No. 2. If historical exposition is the aim, the Londoners are an ideal quartet for the purpose. There was no mistaking the similarity of style in the three quartets. There also was no lumping them together as if they had been written by a single composer; the naive Haydn, the polished and more intense Mozart, the cub Beethoven, proclaimed of larger things, all stood revealed, and how clearly revealed, in this evening's playing. But there were those present, beyond a doubt, more for the joy and pleasure of the evening than for historical and stylistic comparisons. They too had their reward in equal degree with the more studiously inclined. They found it in the transparent, shimmering tones of the four players, in their buoyancy and lightness, in the darkening quality which now and then a deeply emotional melody threw into the ensemble, in the sensibleness of nuance which characterized every phrase and every period, in the flexibility which gave life and reality to every turn of melody or rhythm, in the persuasive just-rightness of every note that was played. Small wonder that these listeners were reluctant to leave when the last note of Beethoven had sounded.

A. H. M.

## Boston Transcript March 19, 1930

Two timely and serviceable brochures come from the Music Room of the Public Library where they may be had for the asking. One prepares the way for the Brahms Festival, printing the five programs and reference-lists of books and critical articles. In the Library about Brahms in general and about the particular pieces to be heard. Scores and phonographic recordings are also included. The whole makes eleven pages of thorough compilation easy to consult. Last Thursday at the Library Mr. Wallace Woodworth of Harvard and Radcliffe lectured on the choral pieces announced for the festival. Tomorrow afternoon at 5.15, Mr. Appel of the Brown Music Library will discuss the symphonies, concertos and other instrumental pieces on the programs.

The other brochure traverses the series of concerts to illustrate the course of chamber music, now in progress at the Library. A general introduction begins it. Then follow program-notes for each of the four concerts, ranging over Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Chalkovsky, Debussy, Hindemith. Reference-lists of books, critical articles, scores and recordings to be found in the Library fill seven more pages. Again the work praises the compiler.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1930

### Sir Archibald Flower to Lecture at Public Library

On Monday, at 4 P. M., in the Boston Public Library an illustrated lecture on "Stratford and the Shakespeare Players," will be delivered by Sir Archibald Flower, chairman of the board of governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre of Stratford-upon-Avon, England. The lecture announced to be given in the library by William Trufant Foster on Monday, March 23 has been postponed to Sunday, March 30. The talk scheduled to be given by B. F. Lison on March 30 has been moved forward to take the place of Mr. Foster's lecture.

### Free Lecture Next Monday at the Public Library

A free lecture on "Dorothy Quincy and John Hancock," will be given at the Boston Public Library next Monday evening at eight o'clock by Rev. Carroll Perry. It is sponsored by the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames of America.



# Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930

## Commends Firemen's Work at Library Fire

Charles Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, has commended the work of the fire department for the masterful handling of the fire on the upper floor of the library building a week ago. The letter from Mr. Belden was incorporated in a general order by Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, which was read in every firehouse at roll call last night and this morning. The letter follows:

"Permit me to express the warm appreciation of the trustees of the Boston Public Library and of myself as director for the intelligent work of the department on the occasion of the fire in the library last Thursday night. The arrival of the machines was very speedy and the men in charge showed admirable judgment and care in their handling of the situation. They took great pains not to damage the building in any way, by their hose or other material they used the minimum amount of water necessary to extinguish the fire and they were most patient and courteous at every stage of the affair. I do not see how their work could have been handled better, and I hope you will transmit to them the thanks of the library for their efficient work."

Since South Boston refused an audience to the chamber-concert of the London String Quartet, announced last Sunday afternoon at the branch of the Public Library, the series has been transferred to the Branch Library at Roslindale. There the Londoners will be heard at 8.30 next Sunday, again on Sundays, April 6 and 13. On the preceding Saturday evenings, they will also play at the South End Branch. For the third series, on Sunday evenings at the Central Library, hundreds, literally, are turned away, because all the seats are taken long before the hour of beginning. At Roslindale or at the South End there is no such crowd. There also the same pieces are played and admission is free.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1930

## OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY GOD

"The Autobiography of God," by Ernest R. Tristram (Charles Scribner's Sons), is not a satire or a work of irreverence. Quite the contrary. True, it is unconventional, challenging, stimulating and altogether disturbing to some well established ideas. For example, this passage, which has a special Boston interest: "Those artists who have presented me under the appearance of an old man have done a grave injustice to the radiant and immortal spirit of reality. It is really curious how medieval ideas still cling. There is nothing more strange in modern art than that fresco in the Boston Public Library, where the painter, Mr. John S. Sargent, has attempted to portray me in living colors as an aged man of ineffable dignity seated upon a huge throne. He has made my appearance gloomy and forbidding, a typical medieval Jehovah."

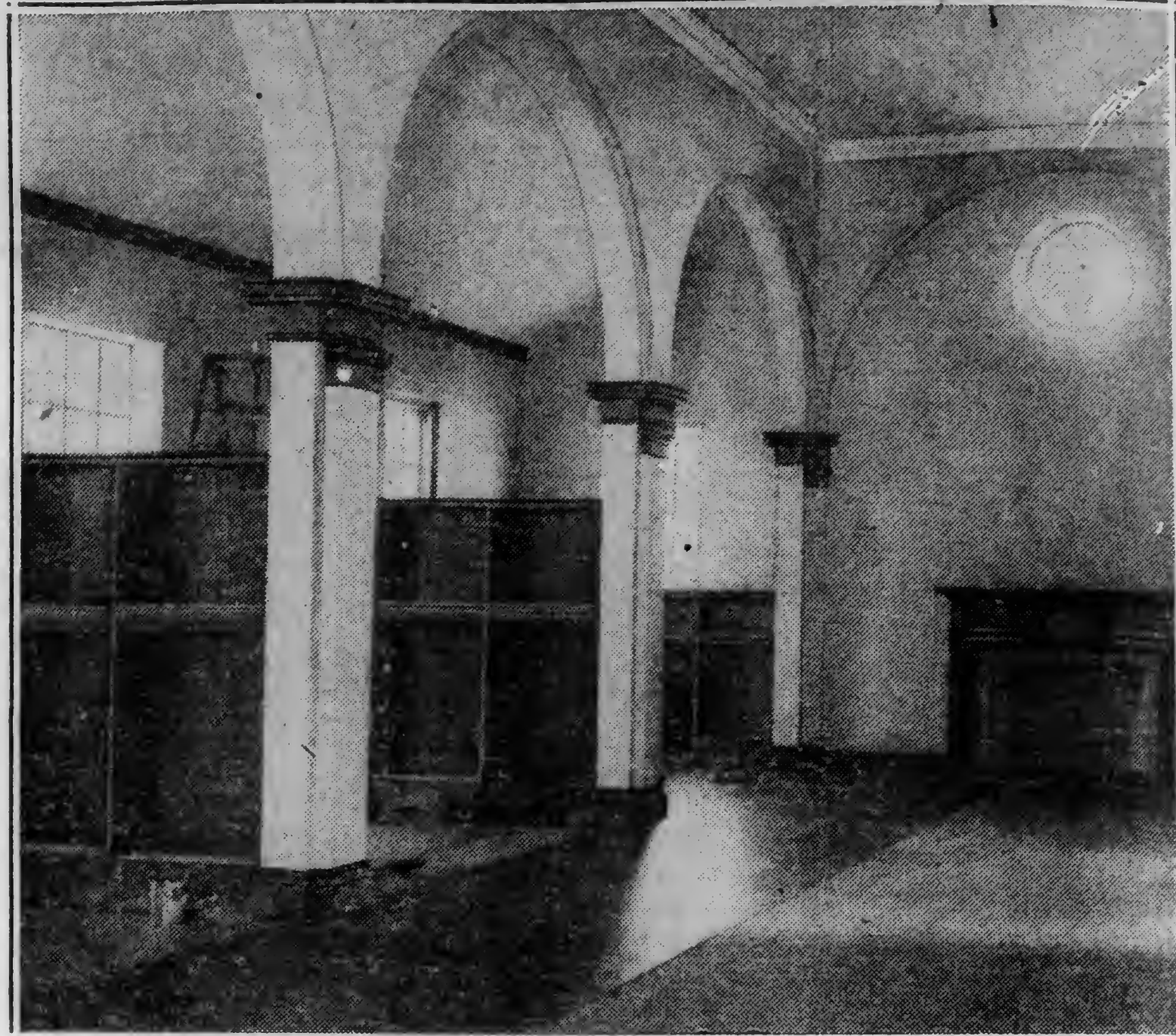
Herald, 23 March 30

## LONDON STRING QUARTET

It is estimated that over 700 persons were turned away at the concert given by the London String Quartet in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library last Sunday evening. Three more concerts will be given by this organization, which has been brought to this country for the pleasure of American music lovers by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. In order that these concerts may be accessible to a larger number of persons, the program will be repeated in the auditoriums connected with the Roslindale branch library, Washington and Ashland streets (take Roslindale or West Roxbury car from Forest Hills station) and the South End branch, at Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street (near Northampton street station). The Roslindale series will be given at 8:30 on Sunday afternoons, March 23, April 6 and April 13; the South End series at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings, March 22, April 5 and April 12.

APR 5 - 1930

# BUSINESS MEN'S LIBRARY TO BE READY FOR PUBLIC IN MAY



ROOM ON TOP FLOOR OF EDWARD KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Artisans are now putting the finishing touches on the three chambers of the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, in Court sq. and the hope is that the structure will be ready for dedication about May 1.

With the primary idea of providing a library for business men, handy to the downtown district, containing a comprehensive collection of literature, facts, figures and other data pertaining to commercial and industrial pursuits, Vice Pres. Louis E. Kirstein of the William Filene's Sons Company gave the \$125,000 for building and equipping the library. It is named in honor of his father, identified in life with the optical business.

The businessmen's branch of the Central Public Library, which has slowly been built up through the years, will be removed to this new downtown home.

Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson, now in charge of the businessmen's branch at Copley sq. headquarters, will take charge of the Kirstein branch. The library trustees, of which Mr. Kirstein, the donor, has been a member since 1919, will continue to administer this branch and it will be budgeted with Boston taxpayers' funds. The structure stands on city-owned land, the former site of Station 2.

The building, which is in general character a duplication of Boston's first Public Library in Arch st., designed by Bulfinch, contains three spacious chambers.

In the first-floor chamber will be the reference library. This bureau will have telephone service by which brevities about commerce or industry can be transmitted, but of course, the bulk of the service will be furnished to those who come in person.

On the second floor will be the reading room. Here one may at leisure and in quiet environment consult various authoritative volumes on all lines of business.

The collection numbers more than 3000 volumes. This library will be equipped to answer almost any imaginable kind of question about business or industry.

There will be available American city and trade directories, cable codes, maps, atlases, investment services, business magazines, Government reports and other ready references.

The standard volumes in every department of business will be available for consultation in the upstairs reading room, and the whole will be organized so as to be available with a minimum of delay.

But the general public, apart from the strictly business world, will not be neglected in this new downtown plant. The large chamber on the third floor will be given over to the general public and conducted as a regular branch library. In it, however, there will be no children's books.

## SCIENCE MONITOR, BOS

### London String Quartet

Last night, in the Boston Public Library, the London String Quartet gave its third concert in the present series, with William Primrose replacing Mr. Saindon as viola player. The program comprised quartets of Brahms in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Schubert in D minor and Schumann in A major, Op. 41, No. 3.

Playing again to a capacity audience, this group of artists again won the warmest sort of welcome. Through an unforeseen circumstance it became necessary for them to seek the first climax of their program in the Brahms, thus making, as it were, an anti-climax of Schubert and Schumann. That the performance of the last two numbers in no wise fell short of the pace set by the Brahms, speaks well for the virtuosity of the performers, for of course, the gigantic

Brahms quartet is an extraordinary blending of the elemental with the refined. Although the first movement carries no large appeal, musically, the second movement cannot fail to convey a direct message, especially as interpreted last night. With the finest sort of feeling for melodic line, the quartet played this Romance in a manner which obviously delighted the audience. So also, did they perform the Allegretto, with its curious little chromatic downward sweep, finishing the quartet with a thoroughly rugged, almost savage performance of the sweeping Finale.

In the Schubert this quartet swung into the opening measures with a touch both sure and sympathetic. The Andante con variazioni was colorful and unhackneyed, while the Presto was played with unusual vitality. A superb performance, followed by an equally excellent performance of the Schumann quartet. G. M. S.

# Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930

## As the Coolidge Plan Continues

THIS week-end the chronicler who records the progress of Mrs. Coolidge's experiment with chamber music in popular centers betook himself both to the South End Branch Library at the corner Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street, and for a part of the program, to the Roslindale Branch at the corner of Washington and Ashland streets on Sunday afternoon. Saturday evening he found a group of listeners much the same as two weeks ago, except that there were many more of them. He recognized faces seen there at the earlier concert. Again he heard them discussing the music—a group immediately in front of him, Fingal's Cave, and Schumann, and the supposedly difficult style of Brahms; immediately to the rear, a lively argument about some of Beethoven's overtures. It is obvious at least, that not all the wisdom about and love for music resides in the habitues of our established concert halls. For on two Saturday evenings, now, one has found respect for and intelligence about the playing of the London String Quartet, and what is more important, for the music it played. One saw at a glance on Saturday evening also, that the audience had increased materially in size. An attendant gave information that by actual count the number of those present had almost doubled. Sunday afternoon three movements of Schumann's quartet sufficed to take one's bearings at the Roslindale Branch. Again one found a pleasant and roomy hall, somewhat smaller than the hall at the South End Branch. Again one found an attentive and interested company. Again one learned from the attendant that there were present almost twice as many as at the previous concert. All of these statistical matters give weight to remarks heard on Saturday evening, that there had not been sufficient publicity given to the concerts at these branches, but with more thorough-going advance notice these halls might easily have been filled. (This from a chronicler at a concert giving who chose Saturday evening to hear this particular program.) If this contention be true, possibly even City Point deserves another chance.

The observer was further interested to find at the Sunday afternoon concert at least one listener apparently not a Symphony-goer who had been present Saturday evening at the South End Branch. This leads to the reflection that the repetitiousness of these concerts give excellent opportunity for listeners to become more than casually acquainted with the music. For each one so inclined there is at least the potential possibility of hearing the program three times! What an opportunity!

To return to one's latest experience. The hall at Roslindale is exceedingly resonant. Without a doubt, sometimes the four slight strings produced a sound of a sort which is not to be compared with that of a full string orchestra in a normal hall. The various incidents and noises of performance which usually do not penetrate even to the first row of seats, were almost as evident near the back of the hall as on the platform itself. More, the players did not temper their playing to the wind. As lustily they attacked their strings as ardently bowed upon them as though the hall had been heavily draped and carpeted. I Schumann has ever had to answer to the charge of being orchestral in his quartet, yesterday was the time.

The course which Mrs. Coolidge through the London String Quartet and the Boston Public Library is giving, is historical in plan. At previous concerts Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven have been heard, Saturday and Sunday quartets of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms were played. Again the London Four gave only that in Roslindale they showed more valor than discretion gives evidence of the possession of all the arts of quartet playing. They are sensitive to qualities of balance and proportion, they choose a pace which always seems the best possible; they allow their instruments to sing lyrically; they distinguish between the styles of their several composers. Excellent in detail they build each movement and each quartet with a view to the whole rather than to its several parts, and hearers, no matter what the music in hand, small wonder that there was a doubling, for each concert is best publicity for the one to follow. But the concert of the next week-end concludes the series. A. H. M.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1930

## NEGRO ARTISTS SHOW ABILITY

Paintings and Sculptures Of Black Race Exhibited At Public Library

## WORK REFLECTS MODERN INFLUENCE

By F. W. COBURN

Paintings and sculptures by Negro artists, circulated among American art museums and galleries by co-operation of the Harmon Foundation, New York, and the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, were hung yesterday at the Boston Public Library, in the fine arts room. It is the third exhibition of its kind to be routed through the United States; the second to be shown in Boston. It will be here a fortnight.

This might be called "Negro Art Week in Boston," the current exhibitions of the town including the continuing shows of colored dancers of Harlem by Stella Bloch (Mrs. Ananda Coomaraswamy) at Doll & Richards and of Negro portrait heads by Louise Winsor Brooks at the Allied Arts Center. Likewise has been opened at Grace Horne's gallery a collection of pastels of Sumatra by Virginia Lee Welch—little pictures from an island where negroid and Malay are intermingled.

Only a few good examples in some convenient gallery of ancient Negro sculpture are needed to give Boston a convincing demonstration of the artistic capacities of black folk. This lack is important. The very wonderful carvings from Senegal and its hinterland which have aroused fervent enthusiasm in Paris these past 20 years seem hardly to be known as yet to New England collectors and museum directors. Yet without them, without fine specimens of the racial art which Christianity and the slave trade and New England rum killed utterly, correct assessment of the Negro's natural place in artistic culture is difficult if not impossible.

NEGROES LEARN TO PAINT  
The Negro art show at the Public

Library merely explains to the initiated that a few young Americans of Negro blood are learning to paint after the fashion of this time. Except for the contributions of two local artists, hereinafter to be specifically mentioned, the exhibition looks much like any modernistic collection that might come hither from New York. In this respect it presumably represents the taste and choice of the jury, composed of Meta Warrick Fuller, Negro sculptor, George Hellman, Karl Ilava, George Luks and Victor Perard.

Of the Boston Negro colony are Celestine Johnson, pupil and prize winner in the Boston University School of Art, who has at the library her sober and discreet portrait of Virginia Tucker, one of the colored players of the Allied Arts dramatic group, and Lois M. Jones, presumably a museum school alumna, for she shows a charcoal portrait of the popular model "Andy."

There is also expected, though it had not arrived yesterday, a large sculpture by a New England Negro girl who has been winning honors abroad: Elizabeth Prophet, a former pupil of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, who has studied two years in Paris and of whom great things are expected.

Among the modernist offerings from New York may be noted Henry B. Jones' "Caves of the Trolls," these being idealized and stylized New York skyscrapers; a group of simple and smoothly rendered decorative paintings by Mary Lee Tate; the pretty and coquettish "Girl in Pink," by Henry Stubbs; "Unloading Ice," by A. R. Freeman, who paints much in the manner of the older French impressionists, and applies on a table of distorted perspective the fruits painted after the fashion of Cezanne formula. It is an exhibition for gallery-goers not to miss even though, as before said, it would be more exciting if with it could be shown some of the antique Negro art which Dr. Du Bois describes graphically in his cameo-like tales on Africa.

One of the effective modernist sculptures is "Anderson," by Sargent C. Johnson.

Named as sponsors for the Negro exhibition are: Charles F. D. Belden, Frank W. Benson, the Rev. Alfred V. Bliss, Charles K. Bolton, Miss Louise Winstor Brooks, Miss Frances G. Currier, Mrs. J. Mott Hallowell, Mrs. Maud Cuney-Hare, Mrs. Lawrence H. Hume Lee, Josephine Lee, Mrs. C. Douglas Mercer, Mrs. John F. Moore, Arthur H. Morse, William L. Mowll, Walter Gilman Page, the Rev. George L. Paine, Mrs. Florida R. Ridley, Paul J. Sachs, Miss Alice P. Tapley, Mrs. Eva Whiting White and Harold P. Whitney.

APRIL 12, 1930 NEWBURYPORT DAILY NEWS.

## DEDICATE MEMORIAL LIBRARY TO THOMAS HOYT AT MERRIMAC



THOMAS H. HOYT MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Merrimac, Apr. 12—A large crowd, filled to capacity and many were unable to gain admission. The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library last evening. The library was board of trustees was in charge of

# Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1930

## Items of The Day

The Indefatigable Division of Music at the Public Library has arranged an exhibition, from April 22 through May 4, of recent musical publications by the wide-ranging and equally indefatigable Oxford University Press. In connection with it, on Wednesday afternoon, April 23, at four o'clock, Mr. Hubert Foss of London will lecture on the younger English composers. He knows their work intimately.

# Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1930

## Public Lecture Monday in Library on Offset Printing

For the second of two public lectures on processes of printing, sponsored by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, Paul Meckert will give a talk on "Offset" on Monday in the lecture hall of Boston Public Library. He will supplement his talk with a practical demonstration of each step required to turn out a good piece of offset printing, starting with a sketch and proceeding with each step in proper sequence.

the program. H. J. Carlson, of the firm of Coolidge & Carlson architects, who designed the building, presented the keys of the building to Andrew J. Nicol, chairman of the board of selectmen. Mr. Carlson spoke very highly of the library trustees, and especially of Mr. Judkins, who he said had continually tried to have things done "Just a Little Better."

Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Massachusetts Free Library commission spoke next. He said that

most memorial libraries were nothing but monuments, but that this was an exception, as it was a "workable" one, as well as a beautiful building. He, as did all of the speakers, asked the citizens of Merrimac to patronize this new library. The principal speaker of the evening was Judge Charles I. Pettinelli of Amesbury. Mr. Pettinelli was a personal friend of the late Thomas H. Hoyt. He talked of Mr. Hoyt's life, and lauded the character of the man. He also went back to the days of the settling of this country and spoke of the part that Mr. Hoyt's direct ancestors played in the governing and development of this section, and he showed that the forebears of Thomas H. Hoyt had always played an important part in the early history of Massachusetts, as did all of the generations down to Mr. Hoyt, and he also did his part well.

The interior was decorated with cut flowers and every part of the dedication exercises was received with great interest by the citizens of Merrimac.



## DEDICATE LIBRARY



(Staff Photo)  
The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library at Merrimac

## Thomas H. Hoyt Praised by Judge Pettingell at Merrimac Library Opening

MERRIMAC—The new Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial library was formally opened to the public at the dedication exercises last evening. The doors were opened at 7:45, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the library. Large bouquets of carnations and roses were placed at the windows and on the librarian's desk.

The library presented a most pleasing appearance, with its many soft shaded lights, and dark polished wood. One of the most interesting features seemed to be the children's corner, with its Mother Goose pictures above the cases of books and the many rows of engaging books arranged about the children's table. The library was packed to capacity before the exercises commenced.

John B. Judkins, chairman of the board of trustees, was master of ceremonies.

The Orpheus male quartet sang "Hail to Our Native Land," after which Rev. Harry S. Lowd, minister of the Pilgrim Congregational church, invoked divine blessing. "Whispering Hope" was rendered by the quartet.

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The quartet rendered "In Silent Mead." Following this the dedication address was given by Charles I. Pettingell, a lifelong friend of the donor of the library. His address followed:

Judge Pettingell, in opening, declared that with the exceptions of Sargent hall and Kimball park the gift was the only sizable one that had ever come to the town from the many who associated with it by birth or residence, have achieved financial success. He said that givers, who have the ability to make such substantial gifts, frequently are not interested in the public welfare or have other and more personal motives which influence them in the disposition of their estates. "And yet, such is fame," he added, "that the name of the modest Thomas H. Hoyt will be a family byword and his gift will be remembered, when captains of industry and financiers, who achieved much greater fortunes, will be forgotten and unknown."

The speaker asserted that such a public benefaction will live forever and its donor will be, in the minds of future ages, an outstanding figure of his generation. Judge Pettingell declared

that Thomas Hoyt's life was spent almost entirely in Merrimac where seven generations of his family lived and held public office.

Throughout all of its generations the Hoyt family, he related, lived the life of the Puritan community, marrying with other Puritan families, holding office, serving and worshipping in the church, its life ever controlled and governed by the Puritan philosophy and practice. Thomas Howard Hoyt, their descendant, lived and moved among you the whole span of his life. Many of you knew him intimately. There was nothing about him which was in any way different from what one might expect of a man with such an ancestry and such a heritage. He was self-contained, quiet and orderly. He was well educated and scholarly, a lover of books, and here the Puritan trait cropped out, for he was not interested in editions or bindings, but in the contents, the thoughts and ideals which the books contained.

"He was learned in his profession, highly regarded by his fellow practitioners for his knowledge and skill. In his habits he was temperate, slow of speech, both to express personal criticism or hostile opinion, charitable in his judgment of others and in his expression of his judgments. He was diligent in his practice of the law without any self-advertisement or claim of credit. He served the town loyally and efficiently, but quietly, on its school committee. When the World war came he invested heavily of his funds in the purchase of Liberty bonds and was proud that he could render such service. He lived his entire life without reproach or stain, nor did anyone hear him murmur or complain because his last years brought a burden of pain and suffering which caused him more and more to seclude and efface himself.

"He was a man of fine substantial stock who lived a fine substantial life, who, unmoved by external or extrinsic matters, pursued an even, steady course, firm in his faith, true to his ideals. In him was expressed some of the fine phases of New England character as we know it. He never aspired to public life. When he could have had a judicial appointment, he refused to have his name considered. He loved the place in which he lived. He had a great faith in the people around him and in the future of the community."

## Boston Transcript

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1930

### As the Londoners End Their Series

ATTENDING the concert of chamber music in the Roslindale Branch of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon was an unusual and an altogether pleasurable experience. The occasion was the last program in the series of four concerts by the London String Quartet. The same program was given at the Branch Library in the South End Saturday evening and at the Central Library last evening. Since this series of four programs has been something of an historical exposition of chamber music, the music of this week-end fell into the latest chronological division. With Chalkovsky's Quartet in D major, Op. 11, Debussy's Quartet in G minor, Op. 10, and Hindemith's Quartet in F minor, Op. 10, No. 1, the musicians finally brought the series up-to-date.

There were many listeners, including the reviewer, who were glad of hearing so engrossing a concert. Reports of the attendance at previous concerts in the outlying districts had led one to suppose that the audience would be small. Such was not the case. Some members of the audience arrived as early as three o'clock, and by half after the hour, the rather large hall held only a sprinkling of empty seats. What is more, all signs of appreciation increased as each piece was succeeded by another of more recent composition. Applause following Chalkovsky's Quartet was sufficiently enthusiastic to elicit the prediction that the more familiar idiom of this piece would prove the most popular feature of the day. Yet at the close of the Quartet of Debussy, there was an even larger volume of applause, and after that of Hindemith, it seemed about to become a real ovation. Undoubtedly, the London players have found a most appreciative following in Roslindale, and Mrs. Coolidge's experiment in presenting the concert in places other than the always crowded Central Library has proved quite successful in this instance.

With Mr. William Primrose playing the viola in place of Mr. Philip Sainton, who is ill, the London Quartet has now experienced several changes of personnel. But the ensemble still exhibits the characteristics which originally distinguished it. That is, it plays with the same fine sympathy, the same rhythmic vigor, the same technical brilliance which have now become quite familiar to audiences in Greater Boston. There is an exhilarating snap to each attack and a glowing warmth of tone unlike that of any other group of musicians similarly constituted. We all look forward to performances by the London String Quartet with more than a little relish, because we know that our musical sensibilities will be greatly stimulated. Thus, Chalkovsky's quartet sounded not a whit older than it might be imagined to have sounded when first produced. For the folk-like flavors of the last two movements, the musicians were rhythmically quick and engagingly robust of one and accent. In the Andante Cantabile, they played with as much devoted solitude as though the melody had never found its way into the repertoire of popular violinists and musicians of phonograph fame. In the quartet of Debussy, their delicacy of discernment and readiness of technique stood them in good stead. They produced no wishy-washy tone-tints after the manner of experimenters in Debussyism, but vigorous and arresting patterns of color in movement. What a splendid piece Hindemith's Quartet is! How rich in color the second movement: how luxuriant in vital material the third! The brilliant performance which the Londoners accorded this work surely deserved the applause it received.

N. M. J.

April 7, 1930

## TRANSCRIPT, MONDAY.

### As the Coolidge Plan Continues

THIS week-end the chronicler who records the progress of Mrs. Coolidge's experiment with chamber music in popular centers betook himself both to the South End Branch Library at the corner Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street, and, for a part of the program, to the Roslindale Branch at the corner of Washington and Ashland streets on Sunday afternoon. Saturday evening he found a group of listeners much the same as two weeks ago, except that there were many more of them. He recognized faces seen there at the concert. Again he heard them discussing the music—a group immediately in front of him, Fingal's Cave, and Schumann, and the supposedly difficult style of Brahms; immediately to the rear, a discussion about some of Beethoven's overtures. It is obvious at least, that not all the wisdom about and love for music resides in the habitues of our established concert halls. For on two Saturday evenings, now, one has found the playing of the London String Quartet, and what is more important, for the music it played. One saw at a glance on Saturday evening also, that the audience had increased materially in size. An attendant gave information that by actual count the number of those present had almost doubled. Sunday afternoon three movements of Schumann's quartet sufficed to take one's bearings at the Roslindale Branch. Again one found a pleasant and roomy hall, somewhat smaller than the hall at the South End Branch. Again one found an attentive and interested company. Again one learned from the attendant that there were present almost twice as many as at the previous concert. All of these statistical matters give weight to remarks heard on Saturday evening, that there had not been sufficient publicity given to the concerts at these branches, that with more thorough-going advance notice these halls might easily have been filled. (This from a veteran at concert going who chose Saturday evening to hear this particular program.) If this contention be true, possibly even City Point deserves another chance.

The observer was further interested to find at the Sunday afternoon concert at least one listener (apparently not a Schumann Quartet devotee) who had been present Saturday evening at the South End Branch. This leads to the reflection that the repetitions of these concerts give excellent opportunity for listeners to become more than casually acquainted with the music, for each one so inclined there is at least the potential possibility of hearing the program three times! What an opportunity!

To return to one's latest experience. The hall at Roslindale is exceedingly resonant. Without a doubt too much so. The four slight strings produced in it a sonority often comparable, sometimes exceeding that of a full string orchestra in a normal hall. The various incidents and noises of performance which usually do not penetrate even to the first row of seats, were almost as evident near the back of the hall as on the platform itself. Again, the players did not temper their playing to the wind. As lustily they attacked their strings, as ardently they bowed upon them as though the hall had been heavily draped and carpeted. If Schumann has ever had to answer to the charge of being orchestral in his quartet, yesterday was the time.

The course which Mrs. Coolidge through the London String Quartet and the Boston Public Library is giving, is historical in plan. At previous concerts Liszt, Mozart, Beethoven have been heard Saturday and Sunday quartets of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms were played. And the London Four (save only that in Roslindale they showed more valor than did the quartet of Debussy) gives evidence of the use of all the arts of quartet playing. They are sensitive to qualities of balance and proportion, they choose a pace which always seems the best possible, they allow their instruments to sing freely, they distinguish between the scales of their several composers. Excellent in detail they build each movement as each quartet with a view to the whole rather than to its several parts and above all, they hold the interest of hearers, no matter what the music is.

Small wonder that attendance is doubling, for each concert is best publicity for the one to follow. But the concert of the next week-end concludes the series.

A. H. M.

APRIL 23, 1930

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

### Fountain Planned for Statler Park

The Boston Art Commission has approved the design by Ulysse S. Ricci, also a sample in bronze, for a fountain to be erected in the triangular plot known as Statler Park. The land was donated by the city at the time the hotel was erected, being negotiated for by E. M. Statler himself. Mayor Curley was then in office for his second term and was

happy to make the improvement in view of the certainty of a 1300-room hotel. It was originally planned to locate a fountain in the center of the park, but the plans have held fire until the present. The art commission has approved the location proposed by the Park Department for two statuary groups by Daniel Chester French, formerly on the old Post Office Building; a tablet in memory of Thomas Sargent Perry, by the Birmingham Guild, for a site in the court of the Boston Public Library; and a portrait of Charles F. B. Seiden by Jacob Blinder for a position in the Public Library.

Other approvals comprise a bust of Benjamin Dean by Mrs. May L. Smith Dean, for a position in the Benjamin Dean School; also a tablet in memory of Arthur Stacey by the Thomas McGinn Company, for a site in the Francis Parkman School; and a portrait of Wallace C. Boyden by Marie Danforth Page for a position in Teachers' College.

## BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930

## OPEN KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Beautiful Structure Is Located in Heart of Business and Financial District

The Kirstein Memorial Library building on City Hall ave., housing the only business branch of the Boston Public Library and also a general circulating and reference branch, with several excellent collections of books, was opened today without ceremony.

Scores passed through the portals to inspect the structure and make use of its facilities throughout the day.

The site is in the heart of the business and financial district, where police station 2 formerly stood.

The building, with a striking facade of red brick and white trimmings, patterned after a design of Bulfinch, was built by Louis E. Kirstein vice president of William Filene's Sons Company and a Boston Public Library trustee, in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein.

The first and second floors are occupied by the Business Branch, and there are many volumes and periodicals with mines of information for merchants and students of business.

There is a mezzanine floor, but the third floor may well prove the most popular, for it has books on fiction, biography, fine arts, science, home gardens, sociology, philosophy, drama, religion and literature for general circulation.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930

### Of Music English And Continental

As an Observer from Abroad Surveys the Younger Generation

MAKING the distinction that contemporary English music is more "human" and thus less likely to

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1930

### Bulgarian Librarian a Guest



Miss Margaret Demchevsky, on an American Tour by a Grant From Carnegie Endowment Through American Library Association, Entertained at Luncheon

MISS MARGARET DEMCHEVSKY, library organizer in the Ministry of Education, Sofia, Bulgaria, was a guest of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, at an informal luncheon at the University Club today. She spent the afternoon visiting branches in and about Boston. During her stay here she will be a guest of the Boston Public Library and the State Free Public Library Commission.

Miss Demchevsky arrived in New York March 11, for a visit of four or five months to this country to study American library administration and

ing. It is easier in England to get a choir than to get an audience."

The remark aptly applies to the speaker's main contention; namely, that the English composers are not devoting themselves so exclusively to the experimental and intellectual side of music as the composers of Continental Europe.

"England always has been a nation of song and a nation of poetry," he explained. "The strength of English literature has not been in her novels, her plays and her critical essays, but in her poetry. Contemporary English music is more expressive and more human—less dehumanized—than the music of the continent. The interest in writing music in England is a purely musical one; there is no thought of personal gain or of being civilized as literature. There is a strong toward vocal music in England, the Continent is in instru-

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## DEDICATE LIBRARY



(Staff Photo)

The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library at Merrimac

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April 7, 1930

## TRANSCRIPT, MONDAY.

### As the Coolidge Plan Continues

THIS week-end the chronicler who records the progress of Mrs. Coolidge's experiment with chamber music in popular centers betook himself both to the South End Branch Library at the corner Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street, and, for part of the program, to the Roslindale Branch at the corner of Washington and Asylum streets on Sunday afternoon. Saturday evening he found a group of listeners much the same as two weeks ago, except that there were many more of them. He recognized faces seen there at the earlier concert. Again he heard them discussing the music—a group immediately in front of him, Fingal's Cave, and Schumann, and the supposedly difficult style of Brahms; immediately to the rear, a lively argument about some of Beethoven's overtures. It is obvious at least, that not all the wisdom about and love for music resides in the habits of our established concert halls. For on two Saturday evenings, now, one has found respect for and intelligence about the playing of the London String Quartet, and what is more important, for the music it played. One saw at a glance Saturday evening also, that the audience had increased materially in size. An attendant gave information that by actual count the number of those present had almost doubled. Sunday afternoon three movements of Schumann's quartet sufficed to take one's bearings at the Roslindale Branch. Again one found a pleasant and rosy hall, somewhat smaller than the hall at the South End Branch. Again one found an attentive and interested company. Again one learned from the attendant that there were present almost twice as many as at the previous concert. All of these statistical matters give weight to remarks heard on Saturday evening, that there had not been sufficient publicity given to the concerts at these branches, that with more thorough-going advance

notice these halls might easily have been filled. (This from a veteran at concert giving, who chose Saturday evening to hear this particular program.) If this contention be true, possibly even City Point deserves another chance.

The observer was further interested to find at the Sunday afternoon concert at City Point that the London Quartet was not a symphony. Jordan-Stabler-Stelert concert phony-Jordan-Stabler-Stelert concert phony who had been present Saturday evening at the South End Branch. This leads to the reflection that the reputations of these concertists give excellent opportunity for listeners to become more than casually acquainted with the music. For each one so inclined there is at least the potential possibility of hearing the program three times. What an opportunity to return to one's latest experience, to return to one's latest experience, to return to one's latest experience.

The hall at Roslindale is exceedingly resonant. Without a doubt too much so. The four slight strings produced in it a sonority often comparable, sometimes exceeding that of a full string orchestra in a normal hall. The various incidents and noises of performance which usually do not penetrate even to the first row of seats, were almost as evident near the back of the hall as on the platform itself. More, the players did not temper their playing to the wind. As justly they

attacked their strings, as ardently, not down upon them as though the hall had been heavily draped and carpeted. If Schumann has ever had to suffer in the charge of being orchestral in the quartet, yesterday was the time.

The course which Mrs. Coolidge through the London String Quartet and the Roslindale Branch is giving is historical in plan. At previous concerts Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven have been heard, Saturday and Sunday quartets of Schubert, Schumann, Brahms have only that in Roslindale they showed more valor than discretion gives evidence of the possession of all the arts of quartet playing. They are sensitive to qualities of balance and proportion, they choose a pace which always seems the best possible; they allow their instruments to sing vividly, they distinguish between the styles of their several composers. Excellent in detail they build each movement and each quartet with a view to the whole rather than to its several parts, and above all, they hold the interest of their hearers, no matter what the music is hand. Small wonder that attendance is doubling, for each concert is best publicity for the one to follow. But the concert of the next week-end concludes the series.

A. H. M.

APRIL 23, 1930

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

### Fountain Planned for Statler Park

The Boston Art Commission has approved the design by Ulysses S. Ricci, also a sample in bronze, for a fountain to be erected in the triangular plot known as Statler Park. The land was donated by the city at the time the hotel was erected, being negotiated for by E. M. Statler himself. Mayor Curley was then in office for his second term and was

happy to make the improvement in view of the certainty of a 1300-room hotel. It was originally planned to locate a fountain in the center of the park, but the plans have been changed.

The art commission has approved a location for two Chester-Francis Office Building

maiden hunters to travel two and a half miles. The last event on the Racedale program will be the Blue and Red Plate mile and a sixteenth dash for three-year-olds and upward.

Nominations for the different events will show representation from all the prominent steeplechase stables of the country. This applies not only to the regular training quarters at the large tracks, but to the hunt meeting centers of Pennsylvania, Long Island, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, the Middle West and, of course, all parts of New England.

### Miss Orcutt Shoots Second 76 Round

#### Leads Field by Comfortable Margin in Mid-South Women's Golf

Southern Pines, N. C., March 25 (A.P.)—Miss Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., links stylist and leader of the first round play in the mid-South women's tournament here, shot a brilliant 76 today to forge ahead of the early finishers in the second round.

Her gross score for the 36 holes was 154. She was out in 37 and back in 30 today. The card:

Orcutt, out..... 43 44 45 44 45 43  
Dyer, out..... 44 45 46 47 48 46  
Hart, out..... 45 46 47 48 49 47  
Hart, out..... 46 47 48 49 50 48

—Perhaps those four bomb explosions in one day are to be taken as another sign of spring in Chicago. (Indianapolis News)

### Old Relationship Renewed



Rabbit Maranville and Will McKechnie, Respectively Shortstop and of the Braves

A. H. M.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1930

### Of Music English And Continental

#### As an Observer from Abroad Surveys the Younger Generation

MAKING the distinction that contemporary English music is more "human" and thus less likely to lead to blind alleys of endeavor than the music of Continental Europe, Mr. Hubert J. Foss, author, composer, reviewer and contributor to Music and Letters and other journals of opinion, yesterday afternoon, in the Public Library, made out an earnest case for the English composers of today.

As manager of the music division of the Oxford University Press, Mr. Foss has contributed to the library an exhibition of the firm's musical publications, many of which illustrate the remarks of yesterday's lecture and which are now on display on the third floor of the library building.

Introduced by Mr. Richard G. Appel, musicologist of the library, Mr. Foss spoke informally to a small gathering and made occasional recourse to the German school, differentiated between present English and Continental schools and drew a few quick portraits of contemporary English composers. His remarks were characterized by a strong personal enthusiasm for the present significance and the future promise of English creative activity, and, although he mentioned the limitations of English strong points of the leading figures in England's musical life, he spoke with impartial confidence in the general outcome of their efforts.

In opening his speech, Mr. Foss explained that he disliked the idea of national distinctions in music, since one should admire good music no matter what its national derivation.

"Nevertheless," he said, "the idea of classical music has too long been identified with one particular school. No one is a more intense admirer of the great German masters from Bach to Brahms than I, yet all great music does not derive directly from this single branch of the classical tradition. In fact, the long drawn-out influence of this one school has done much to avert just recognition of others, particularly the English. You cannot draw a single parallel case in the whole field of literature and art, and you should not be able to do so in the field of music alone."

During the course of his speech, Mr. Foss made occasional statements of epigrammatic character. "People in England," he said, "prefer singing to listen-

ing. It is easier in England to get a choir than to get an audience."

The remark aptly applies to the speaker's main contention; namely, that the English composers are not devoting themselves so exclusively to the experimental and intellectual side of music as the composers of Continental Europe.

"England always has been a nation of song and a nation of poetry," he explained. "The strength of English literature has not been in her novels, her plays and her critical essays, but in her poetry. Contemporary English music is more expressive and more human—less dehumanized—than the music of the continent. The interest in writing music in England is a purely musical one; there is no thought of personal gain or of being recognized as literati. There is a strong trend toward vocal music in England. On the Continent, interest in instrumental music is leading composers to write for the voice as they would for a violin. In England, the interest in vocal music has led in some cases to a singing quality in instrumental music."

"There is not a great deal of so-called 'modernistic' or atonal music being played in England at the present time, although Stravinsky, by exception, is very popular. English composers are not interested primarily and exclusively in the 'modernistic' and purely experimental side. Personally, I believe that the Viennese and similarly minded schools are getting nowhere; for, after all, one cannot be better than one's master in what these groups are doing."

Mr. Foss mentioned only a few English composers in the course of his lectures and sketched their careers but briefly. Among others, he spoke of E. J. Morley, whose style is influenced (as is the case with several other composers) by an interest in English folk song; Herbert Howells, a "delicate and impeccable composer" who has revived an interest in the clavier; Vaughan Williams, one of the most outstanding figures in English music ("Pastoral Symphony" his finest work); a musician of "sincere originality" in that it is often gentle and unobtrusive; Arthur Bliss, whose "Serenade" is a splendid work; Arnold Bax, a man of "prodigious ability" writing in a vein similar to that of Thomas Hardy and perhaps the "best equipped" of all English composers; Frederick Delius, the "most cosmopolitan" of English composers; William Walton, "who should develop into the most considerable man since Purcell."

Mr. Foss explained his enthusiasm for Walton with the statement that this composer, better than all others, "has demonstrated an ability to build upon the experience of others without appearing to do so." A young man of only twenty-seven years, "he already has developed a personal style reflecting no other influence." Dr. Koussevitzky plans to produce his new Concerto for viola and orchestra next season, Mr. Foss declared.

"English composers believe that music should be recognized as something for daily use," the speaker concluded.

N. M. J.

### Was Song Writer and Entertainer

John J. O'Brien, song writer and entertainer, and for several years an employee of the bindery department of the Boston Public Library, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 40 Vale street, South Boston, after a two-month illness. He was born in South Boston forty-one years ago and at one time was a member of the old 9th Regiment. During the World War he served with the State Guard as a captain. He was a member of the South Boston Yacht Club, the South Boston Citizens' Association and other bodies. He is survived by his wife and four children.



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TO BE HELD IN THE  
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OF THE CITY OF BOSTON**  
**APRIL 7-13th, 1930**

**9.00 A.M. TO 10.00 P.M.  
12.00 M. TO 10.00 P.M. ON SUNDAY**

**SPONSORS**

MR. CHARLES F. D. BELDEN	MRS. HANNAH HUME LEE
MR. FRANK W. BENSON	MR. JOSEPH LEE
REV. ALFRED V. BLISS	MRS. C. DOUGLAS MERCER
MR. CHARLES K. BOLTON	MRS. JOHN F. MOORS
MISS LOUISE WINSOR BROOKS	MR. ARTHUR H. MORSE
MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS	MR. WILLIAM L. MOWLL
MRS. META WARRICK FULLER	MR. WALTER GILMAN PAGE
MR. PHILIP HALE	REV. GEORGE L. PAINE
MRS. J. MOTT HALLOWELL	MRS. FLORIDA R. RIDLEY
MRS. MAUD CUNEY-HARE	MR. PAUL J. SACHS
MRS. LAWRENCE ILFELD	MISS ALICE P. TAPLEY
MR. WALTER H. KILHAM	MRS. EVA WHITING WHITE
	MR. HAROLD P. WHITNEY

METROPOLITAN STUDENT Y. W. C. A. INTER-RACE COMMITTEE



"The Banjo Player," by Hale A. Woodruff, which will be included in an exhibition of American Negro Art at the Boston Public Library throughout next week.

**Exhibit of Negro Art at  
Boston Public Library**

Three Negro artists, two of whom are from New York and one from California, were named last January to receive the awards in fine arts for 1929 of the William E. Harmon awards for distinguished achievement among Negroes. Their work, as well as sixty-five or seventy other pieces, including paintings, pastels and sculptures produced by colored men and women throughout the country, is to be exhibited under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation of New York, the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the Race Relations Committee of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, Copley square, beginning Monday afternoon and continuing through the following Sunday evening.

A jury consisting of George Luks, painter, Karl Ilva, sculptor, Victor Perard, painter and instructor of the Art School of Cooper Institute, George S. Hellman, art critic, and Meta Warrick Fuller, colored sculptor of Framingham, named the awards' recipients and made the selections of material to be exhibited, choosing from more than three hundred

entries received. The awards are competitive within the group and are made only when the quality of the work compares favorably with other outstanding achievements in the field of art.

The award of a gold medal and \$100 was granted to William H. Johnson, a native of Florence, S. C., for his oil paintings executed in the modern manner.

Albert Alexander Smith, thirty-three, of New York, now studying in Paris, and Sargent Johnson, forty-one, of Chicago, each received awards of a bronze medal and \$100. Sargent Johnson has devoted to sculpture and etching the spare time he has had from his work as a painter.

Among the native cities of the artists whose work is to be on exhibition are Boston, Philadelphia, Berkeley, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Sedalia, N. C., and Sumpter, S. C.

There will be guides at the library to show the pictures and direct the visitors and instruct them. There is no charge for admission, and the public is cordially invited. The hours are 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sunday, 12 M. to 10 P. M.

**Boston Daily Globe**

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

**KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL  
LIBRARY IS OPENED**

Especially for Business  
Men of Boston

Well Patronized on First Day—  
Has Fund of Trade Data

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, on Court sq., was opened to the public at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The new library, essentially for downtown business men, was well patronized during its opening day.

There was no ceremony attached to the opening. Vice Pres Louis E. Kirstein of the William Ellens Sons Company, who gave the \$200,000 which built and furnished the structure, in memory of his father, was away on business. At his suggestion opening formalities were dispensed with, but it is believed dedicatory exercises may take place in the fall.

Mary Watkins Dietrichson is librarian, assisted by a staff of eight persons. The library is on the site of old Police Station 2.

Passers-by on City Hall av and Court sq stopped to note the picture through the large plate-glass windows of the first floor chamber. They admired the colonial facade of the structure, which is a duplicate of that of the first public library in Boston erected on a Bulfinch design on Franklin pl in 1794.

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**THE BOSTON HERALD**

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**Program for the Dedication of  
The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library**

MERRIMAC, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1930

□ □ □ □ □

MUSIC Hail to Our Native Land *Verdi*  
ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

INVOCATION Rev. Harry S. Lowd, Minister of the Pilgrim  
Congregational Church, Merrimac

MUSIC Whispering Hope *Hazethorne*  
ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

ADDRESS OF WELCOME Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of  
Trustees



SELF PORTRAIT

William H. Johnson

**EXHIBIT OF FINE ARTS**

by  
American Negro Artists

Presented by the  
Harmon Foundation  
and  
The Commission on Race Relations  
Federal Council of Churches



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METROPOLITAN STUDENT Y. W.

## FOREWORD

THIS Exhibit has been arranged in connection with the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes, as an outgrowth of the Award in Fine Arts. It is the third year in which art productions of colored men and women have been shown under these auspices.

This presentation is made for the purpose of acquainting and interesting the public more generally in the creative accomplishments in fine arts by Negroes. It is thus hoped not only to encourage the Negro in creative expression of a high order, but to assist him to a more sound and satisfactory economic position in the field of fine art.

Because of the limitations of space and the problems of lighting, and to secure the best possible position for all pictures, the present arrangement was adopted at the recommendation of one of the judges.

## Awards Jury

META WARRICK FULLER      KARL ILLAVA  
GEORGE HELLMAN          GEORGE LUKS  
VICTOR PERARD

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE  
500 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

January 7 to 19, 1930  
(inclusive)

1 (00) p m (0 0), 3(0) p m



Hale A. W.  
Included in  
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Library Th

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MUSIC      Whispering Hope      *Hawthorne*  
ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

ADDRESS OF  
WELCOME Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of  
Trustees

## FINE ARTS EXHIBIT BY NEGROES

- |    |                  |                      |
|----|------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | THE DROP FORGE   | Alison R. Freedom    |
| 2  | MIGHTY DAY       | Martin Gray Johnson  |
| 3  | GIRL IN PINK     | Jesse C. Stubbs      |
| 4  | LANDSCAPE        | William H. Johnson   |
| 5  | SELF PORTRAIT    | William H. Johnson   |
| 6  | PORTRAIT         | William H. Johnson   |
| 7  | LANDSCAPE        | William H. Johnson   |
| 8  | LANDSCAPE        | William H. Johnson   |
| 9  | PORTRAIT         | William H. Johnson   |
| 10 | ELIZABETH        | Henry B. Jones       |
| 11 | PORTRAIT STUDY   | Laura Wheeler Waring |
| 12 | PORTRAIT STUDY   | Laura Wheeler Waring |
| 13 | SUMMER           | Mary Lee Tate        |
| 14 | THE RED CLOTH    | Martin Gray Johnson  |
| 15 | THE THREE GRACES | Arthur Duggs         |
| 16 | TWILIGHT         | Mary Lee Tate        |
| 17 | PICNICKING       | Alison L. Oglesby    |
| 18 | A MOUNTAIN TRAIL | Mary Lee Tate        |
| 19 | IN A CANYON      | Mary Lee Tate        |
| 20 | THE GREEN SMOCK  | D. Norman Iltis      |

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

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Especially for Business  
Men of Boston

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FRIENDS

Albert Alexander Smith

**Program for the Dedication of  
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MERRIMAC, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1930

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- |   |                       |     |
|---|-----------------------|-----|
| 21 SNOWING                              | Walker W. Smith, Jr.  | ol, |
| 22 AUTUMN ROCK CREEK PARK D C           | Horace G. Anderson    |     |
| 23 MARGUERITE                           | John W. Hardbrick     |     |
| 24 MOTHER KIVANS                        | D. Norman Tillman     |     |
| 25 WASHER WOMEN                         | Hale Aspacio Woodruff |     |
| 26 OLD STREET PARIS                     | Hale Aspacio Woodruff |     |
| 27 I KNOW THE LORD LAID HIS HANDS ON ME | Melvin Gray Johnson   |     |
| 28 THE BANJO PLAYER                     | Hale Aspacio Woodruff |     |
| 29 THE COUNTRY HOME                     | Daisy Chapman Brooks  |     |
| 30 OLD WOMAN PEELING APPLES             | Hale Aspacio Woodruff |     |
| 31 BRIDGE NEAR AVALON FRANCE            | Hale Aspacio Woodruff |     |
| 32 ROAD IN ROCK CREEK PARK              | Horace G. Anderson    |     |
| 33 EVELYN DIMPLE LITTLE                 | Union Schuster Key    |     |
| 34 FINANCE AND COMMERCE                 | Allan Rohan Crite     |     |
| 35 SARAH                                | James A. Porter       |     |
| 36 A CITY OF TOWERS                     | Arthur Diggs          |     |
| 37 VIE THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPERIORITY     | Clifton Thompson Hill |     |
| 38 THE WOODOO TREE                      | Henry B. Jones        |     |
| 39 HOME AGAIN                           | Clifton Thompson Hill |     |
| 40 CAVES OF THE TROLLS                  | Henry B. Jones        |     |

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**BY AMERICAN NEGRO ARTISTS**  
 ARRANGED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HARMON FOUNDATION  
 AND SPONSORED BY THE  
**RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE**  
**GREATER BOSTON FEDERATION OF CHURCHES**

TO BE HELD IN THE  
**EXHIBITION ROOM OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
**OF THE CITY OF BOSTON**  
**APRIL 7-13th, 1930**  
**9.00 A.M. TO 10.00 P.M.**  
**12.00 M. TO 10.00 P.M. ON SUNDAY**

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 MR. FRANK W. BENSON  
 REV. ALFRED V. BLISS  
 MR. CHARLES K. BOLTON  
 MISS LOUISE WINSOR BROOKS  
 MISS FRANCES G. CURTIS  
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 MRS. LAWRENCE ILFELD  
 MR. WALTER H. KILHAM  
 MR. HAROLD  
 METROPOLITAN STUDENT Y. V.



Hale A. W.  
 Included in  
 can Negro  
 Library Tl



GLOUCESTER HARBOR Allain R. Freeman



THE COUNTRY HOME Darius C. Brooks

## Program for the Dedication of The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library

MERRIMAC, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1930

□ □ □ □ □

MUSIC Hail to Our Native Land *Verdi*  
 ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

INVOCATION Rev. Harry S. Lowd, Minister of the Pilgrim  
 Congregational Church, Merrimac

MUSIC Whispering Hope *Hazethorne*  
 ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

ADDRESS OF  
 WELCOME Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of  
 Trustees

### FINE ARTS EXHIBIT BY NEGROES

- |                               |                            |     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| 41 CAMILLA                    | S. Ellis Blount            | ol, |
| 42 FRIENDS                    | Albert Alexander Smith     |     |
| 43 MISS FRANCES WATERS        | Henry B. Jones             | on  |
| 44 DOWN HOME                  | Albert Alexander Smith     |     |
| 45 THE MARTYR                 | Albert Alexander Smith     |     |
| 46 BIRAS SPAIN                | Albert Alexander Smith     |     |
| 47 GENERATIONS                | Albert Alexander Smith     |     |
| 48 RAYMOND ROURKE             | Henry B. Jones             |     |
| 49 ELK MOUNTAIN IN SNOW STORM | Arthur G. Winslow          |     |
| 50 CONCARNEAU                 | Palmer Hayden              |     |
| 51 PORT LOUIS                 | Palmer Hayden              | zho |
| 52 THE DANCERS                | Mabel Randolph Brooks      | lic |
| 53 THE PARADE                 | Sargent Johnson            | ose |
| 54 ANDE                       | Lois M. Jones              | es- |
| 55 FLOTTI DE PÉCHE            | Palmer Hayden              | ity |
| 56 LE MATIN                   | Palmer Hayden              | s a |
| 57 DR. WM. H. HUDNUT          | D. Norman Tillman          | ir- |
| 58 KING THE BOATS             | Allain R. Freeman          | ent |
| 59 OWONOCO                    | Simoni, Sir Henry Williams | ing |
| 60 PLANTATION SCENE           | C. A. Robinson             | ade |

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

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 Men of Boston

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Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and periodicals and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry.

On the second floor are Government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, volumes on general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.

On the top floor is the room to be devoted to the general public, and its walls are lined with volumes such as are of general rather than business interest. Grace C. Brary is in charge of this room, containing popular literature and the classic authors. The telephone number for this room is Hubbard 1969, while Mrs. Dietrichson, librarian in charge of the business branches, may be telephoned at Hubbard 0960.

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MR. WALTER H. KILHAM  
MR. HAROLD  
METROPOLITAN STUDENT Y. V.



Hale A. V.  
Included i  
can Negro  
Library T



SARAH

James A. Porter

**Program for the Dedication of  
The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library**

MERRIMAC, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1930

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ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

INVOCATION Rev. Harry S. Lowd, Minister of the Pilgrim  
Congregational Church, Merrimac

MUSIC Whispering Hope *Hawthorne*  
ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET

ADDRESS OF  
WELCOME Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of  
Trustees

**FINE ARTS EXHIBIT BY NEGROES**

- |                               |                                   |   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 61 FUSION                     | <i>Maudie Irene Owens</i>         | ol,   |
| 62 BLACK AND WHITE            | <i>Albert Alexander Smith</i>     |   |
| 63 WASHERS IN THE SEA         | <i>John F. Toodles</i>            |   |
| 64 GLOUCESTER HARBOR          | <i>Ellen R. Trevelyan</i>         | on  |
| 65 VASE OF GERANIUMS          | <i>Gertrude Johnson</i>           |   |
| 66 HEAD OF BOY                | <i>Sargent Johnson</i>            |   |
| 67 PORTRAIT                   | <i>Palmer Hayden</i>              |   |
| 68 MISS VIRGINIA TUCKER       | <i>Celestine Gustava Johnston</i> |   |
| 69 OLD BLACK JOE              | <i>I. C. Alston</i>               |   |
| 70 PORTRAIT                   | <i>Laura Wheeler Waring</i>       |   |
| 71 A VETERAN OF THE ARGONNE   | <i>Charles Spears, Jr.</i>        | cho<br>dic  |
| 72 PORTRAIT                   | <i>Laura Wheeler Waring</i>       |   |
| 73 DORIS                      | <i>John W. Hardrick</i>           | ose<br>es-<br>ost<br>ity<br>s a<br>cir-<br>al-<br>ent<br>ing<br>ade<br>his<br>is<br>or-<br>nd |
| 74 THE CIVIL WAR VETERAN      | <i>John W. Hardrick</i>           |   |
| 75 MARIE - A CHILD'S PORTRAIT | <i>U. S. Grant Tates</i>          |   |
| 76 NEGRO IN CONGRESS          | <i>Robert Sutton Pines</i>        |   |
| 77 VIRGINIA                   | <i>William F. Grant</i>           |   |
| 78 THE GARDENERS CART         | <i>King Daniel Gamuacay</i>       |   |
| 79 IN TOW ON CHICAGO RIVER    | <i>King Daniel Gamuacay</i>       |   |

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METROPOLITAN STUDENT Y.



Hale A. W.  
Included in  
Negro  
Library Tl

- |    |                               |   |
|----|-------------------------------|---|
| 10 | FINE ARTS EXHIBIT BY NEGROES  |   |
| 80 | THE SPIRIT OF CHICAGO         | King Daniel Gamaray   |
| 81 | THE SPIRIT OF TRANSPORTATION  | King Daniel Gamaray   |
| 82 | AN ARTIST                     | Ellis Wilson  |
| 83 | BANKS OF CHALLOON             | Henry B. Jones  |
| 84 | ESTER CHARCOM                 | Sargent Johnson   |
| 85 | MRS. HENRY BUTLER             | D. Norman Fillman   |
| 86 | MRS. G                        | William E. Grant  |
| 87 | CLIMBING UP THE MOUNTAIN      | Malvin Gray Johnson   |
| 88 | HEAD OF A NEGRO               | Elizabeth Prophet   |
| 89 | SILENCE                       | Elizabeth Prophet   |
| 90 | ANDERSON                      | Sargent Johnson   |
| 91 | BOUND                         | Sargent Johnson   |
| 92 | ESTER (SCULPTURE)             | Sargent Johnson   |
| 93 | GAMIN                         | Augusta Savage  |
| 94 | KUTTER                        | H. Edward Marshall  |
| 95 | HEAD OF A SOLDIER             | H. Edward Marshall  |
| 96 | PORTFOLIO OF UNFRAMED WORK BY | W. M. Farrow<br>Allan R. Freedson<br>Palmer Hayden<br>Sargent Johnson |

**Program for the Dedication of  
The Thomas H. Hoyt Memorial Library**

MERRIMAC, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1930

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- |                       |  |           |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| MUSIC                 | Hail to Our Native Land  | Verdi     |
|                       | ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET   |           |
| INVOCATION            | Rev. Harry S. Lowd, Minister of the Pilgrim<br>Congregational Church, Merrimac |           |
| MUSIC                 | Whispering Hope  | Hawthorne |
|                       | ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET   |           |
| ADDRESS OF<br>WELCOME | Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of<br>Trustees                      |           |



THE BANJO PLAYER

Hale A. Woodruff



BILBAS - SPAIN

Albert Alexander Smith

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MISS FRANCES WATERS  
Henry B. Jones



ESTER  
Sargent John



Hale A  
Include  
can Ne  
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WASHER WOMEN  
Hale A Woodruff

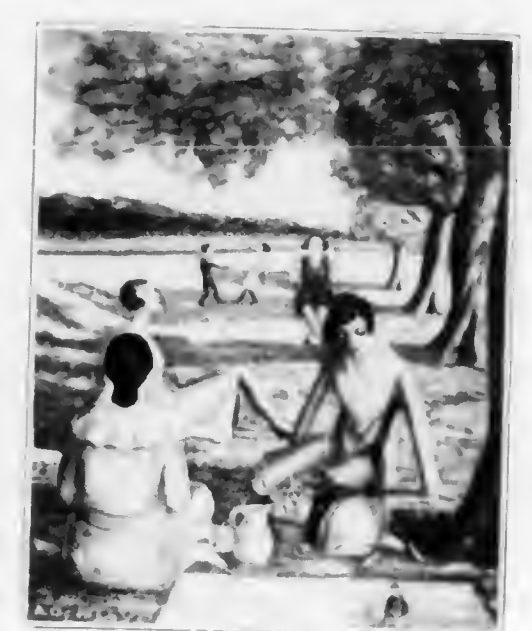
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GENERATIONS  
Albert Alexander Smith



PICNICKING  
Allison I. Ogilvie



A CITY OF TOWERS  
Arthur Duggs

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ANDERSON

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| MUSIC                 | Hail to Our Native Land<br>ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET  | <i>Verdi</i>      |
| INVOCATION            | Rev. Harry S. Lowd, Minister of the Pilgrim<br>Congregational Church, Merrimac   |                   |
| MUSIC                 | Whispering Hope<br>ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET  | <i>Hasethorne</i> |
| ADDRESS OF<br>WELCOME | Mr. John B. Judkins, Chairman of the Board of<br>Trustees  |                   |
| DEDICATION            | Presentation of the keys by Mr. H. J. Carlson of<br>Coolidge & Carlson, the Architects<br><br>Acceptance of the keys by Mr. Andrew O. Nicol,<br>Chairman of the Board of Selectmen |                   |
| GREETINGS             | Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Chairman of the Mass-<br>achusetts Free Public Library Commission  |                   |
| MUSIC                 | In Silent Mead<br>ORPHEUS MALE QUARTET   | <i>Emerson</i>    |
| ADDRESS               | The Puritan Benefactor<br>HON. CHARLES I. PETTINGELL   |                   |
| MUSIC                 | The Star Spangled Banner   |                   |

May 7, 1930

**The Boston Post**

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Today sees the opening of the Kirstein Memorial Library in City Hall avenue. As it is intended as a business man's reference library, so it is merely opened, without any fuss and feathers. At 9 o'clock it will be ready for work—and it expects to do work of a very practical and useful kind. Some concession to the general run of readers will be made, however, for on the third floor will be found current works of fiction, books relating to old Boston, encyclopedias and a considerable number of weekly and monthly magazines. It will be a grand place for the "tired business man" to browse in. The whole library will be

in charge of Mr. Dietrichson, who was formerly connected with a public library system in Minneapolis.

This beautiful structure, a close copy of Bulfinch's "Lionel Crescent," built in 1794, is, as almost everybody knows, a gift to the city of Boston by Louis E. Kirstein as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein. It is a discriminating and valuable present, as well as a permanent and gracious monument. In building it Mr. Kirstein shows his gratitude to the city and his affection for his parent, at the same time. It is rarely that a man has such an opportunity and uses it so effectively and well.

**Boston Daily Globe**

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

**KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL  
LIBRARY IS OPENED**

Especially for Business  
Men of Boston

Well Patronized on First Day—  
Has Fund of Trade Data

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, on Court sq, was opened to the public at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The new library, essentially for downtown business men, was well patronized during its opening day.

There was no ceremony attached to the opening. Vice Pres Louis E. Kirstein of the William Filene's Sons Company, who gave the \$200,000 which built and furnished the structure, in memory of his father, was away on business. At his suggestion opening formalities were dispensed with, but it is believed dedicatory exercises may take place in the Fall.

Mary Watkins Dietrichson is librarian, assisted by a staff of eight persons. The library is on the site of old Police Station 2.

Passers-by on City Hall av and Court sq stopped to note the picture through the large plate-glass windows of the first floor chamber. They admired the colonial facade of the structure, which is a duplicate of that of the first public library in Boston erected on a Bulfinch design on Franklin pl in 1794.

Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and periodicals and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry.

On the second floor are Government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, volumes on general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.

On the top floor is the room to be devoted to the general public, and its walls are lined with volumes such as are of general rather than business interest. Grace C. Brary is in charge of this room, containing popular literature and the classic authors. The telephone number for this room is Hubbard 1969, while Mrs. Dietrichson, librarian in charge of the business branches, may be telephoned at Hubbard 0960.

**THE BOSTON HERALD**

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1930

**KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL  
LIBRARY IS OPENED**

Nearly 1000 persons visited the new Kirstein memorial library at Pi Alley and City Hall avenue on its opening day yesterday, and a large proportion of them made use of the statistical and directory data provided there for the use of business and professional men.

The library, which is the gift to the Boston Public Library of Louis E. Kirstein as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, immediately proved that it fulfilled a need yesterday when scores of downtown business houses sent to the branch for information essential to them.

One of the first acts of Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches, at the opening of the library yesterday, was to pin the portrait of the Rev. John Cotton, distributed by The Herald yesterday to the reference board on the third floor, along with the story of Cotton written by Charles Knowles Bolton and published in The Herald. A clipping of yesterday's instalment of The Herald series, "People You Might



## BANKER &amp; TRADESMAN

PART II

## REAL ESTATE NEWS SECTION

BOSTON, APRIL 16, 1930

## Kirstein Library Will Give Valuable Service to Real Estate Interests

REAL estate dealers, real estate owners, and persons generally who have to do with real estate while in or near the central business district of Boston will find of great convenience the Kirstein Memorial Library, the building for which, in Court square, close to City Hall, will be completed in the coming summer.

Inquiries made of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and Arthur H. Cole, administrative curator of the Baker Library of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, which are collaborating in the development of the Kirstein Library, has satisfied REAL ESTATE NEWS that the new downtown institution will supply a definite need and will come to be greatly appreciated by real estate men and business people generally.

Assurance is given that all the essential material will be found on the shelves of the new library. While the list is not yet completed, it is learned that the material will be largely current. For research and related information the other libraries will be freely called upon. At the Kirstein Library there will be, for instance, atlases of Boston, atlases giving valuations of downtown districts of a hundred or more other large cities, street maps of Massachusetts and New England cities, of a hundred or so principal American cities outside New England, detailed large maps of Boston, New York and Chicago, and maps of at least six Canadian and eight other foreign cities.

There will also be commercial atlases of the United States, United States Geological Survey topographical maps of New England, oil and gas maps, power maps showing the location of power stations and giving transmission laws, etc., and maps showing coal regions. Also circulating books on real estate selling, real estate law, real estate financing, appraising, management of buildings, etc., which can be borrowed. Likewise numerous magazines which deal with real estate and building matters, pamphlets and reports by state and city departments and by chambers of commerce, and reports of services supplying information to real estate and building interests.

May 8, 1930

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

## Hundreds of Hub Folk Visit Kirstein Library



PHILIPS PETROLEUM CO. has formed a new company, capitalized at \$100,000, to develop and operate oil properties in the Philippines. The new company is a subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Co. and is to be organized under the laws of the Philippines. The new company is to be organized under the laws of the Philippines. The new company is to be organized under the laws of the Philippines.

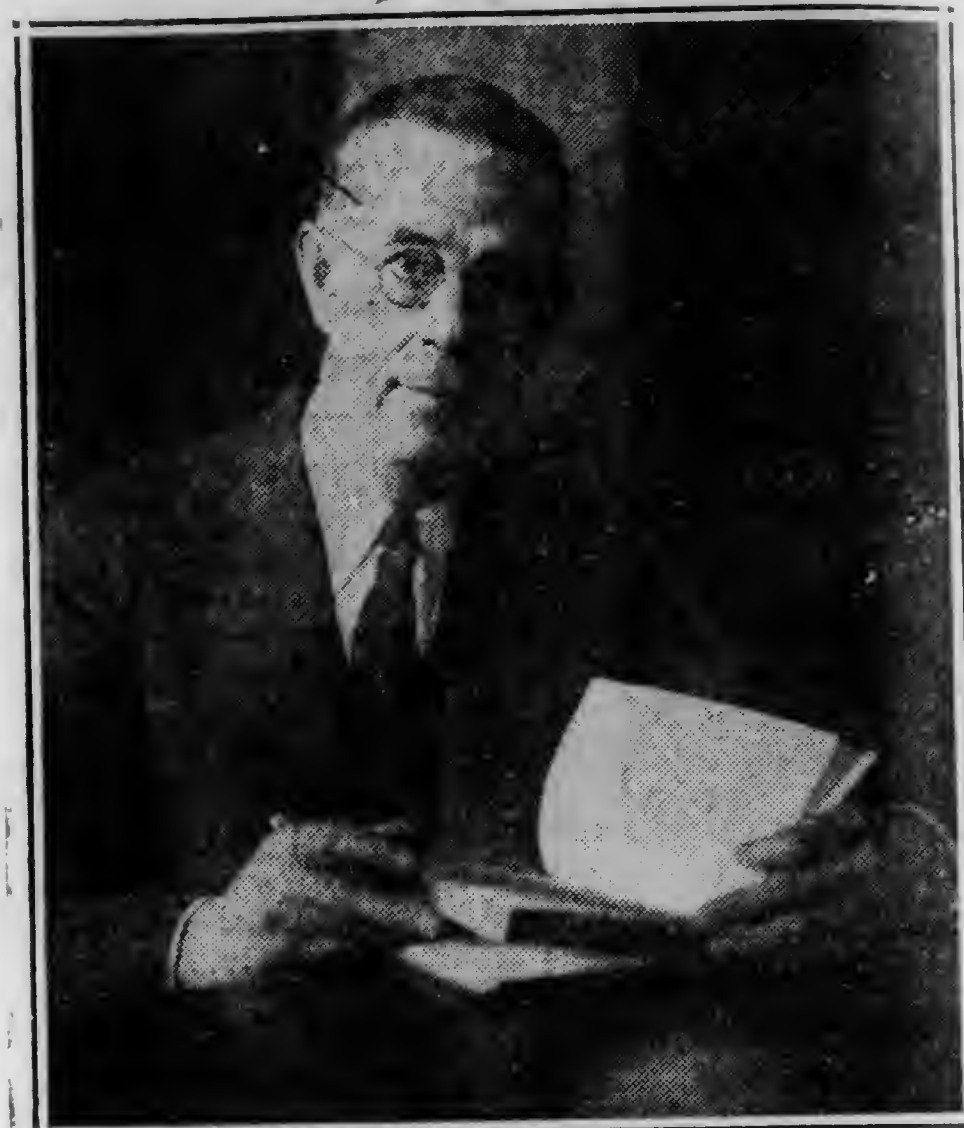
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March 30, 1930  
MORNING GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

## FEW QUESTIONS THIS MAN CANNOT ANSWER

Pierce Buckley, Bates Hall Custodian, Has For 39 Years Been a Mine of Information to Public Library Seekers of Knowledge



PIERCE BUCKLEY

Probably no one in Boston has such a queer assortment of questions to answer in the course of a day's work as Pierce Buckley, custodian of Bates Hall at the Boston Public Library.

One minute he's helping a proud parent name a baby. The next he's telling a sweet young thing married to a big brute of a husband where she can find the divorce laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Again he's acting as a sort of consulting editor for a college professor writing a book, or digging up a picture of a long since destroyed colonial building of which someone wants to construct a replica, or telling someone how he can find out who his great-grandfather was.

First Aid to the Public

There are few questions for which he can't provide some sort of answer, for of all the library officials who have direct contact with the public at the central library, he has the longest experience. April 6 he will have completed his 39th year as an employee of the Boston Public Library.

He came into the library as a youngster in his teens four years before the Stanford White building was built at Copley sq. His life-work began in the old building on Boylston st.

Entering with only a grammar school education behind him, he has since made himself a linguist, a widely recognized authority on colonial clocks in particular and antiques in general, and so expert a librarian in every branch of the subject that he is a consultant of experts, a first aid to college professors and editors.

"Memory is the most important element in the make-up of a successful librarian," says he.

"I don't mean that you should give yourselves up to indiscriminate memorizing. They must train their memory intelligently, selectively. They must remember not only the names of books and authors, but information inside books that is often not listed in the indices.

Little Trick of Memory

"Frequently some little trick of memory will save a librarian hours or possibly even days of research. Recently I was asked to find a picture of the library that once stood at what was called Tontine's Crescent at the corner of Franklin and Arch sts. It was needed to serve as model in designing the new Kirstein Memorial Library near City Hall.

"No such picture was listed in the catalogues. But fortunately I had once, years ago, seen one in a collection of other pictures of bygone Boston. Within a few minutes I was able to produce it, saving myself what might have been as hopeless a job as hunting a needle in a haystack.

"Not that we don't often hunt needles in haystacks and like it. No librarian ever gets quite such a horn out of life as when he gets a

In every great library there are odd characters who come day after day and even year after year to pursue some obscure line of investigation. Some of them report eight or 10 hours a day, studying interminably behind heaped-up books, making intricate notes, piling up countless pages of manuscripts.

Most of such manuscripts are probably left to yellow in some dusty attic, but real books that live to find real live publishers get written there, too, with the tireless assistance of Mr. Buckley and his cohorts.

Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis," has done much research recently he wrote up the genealogies of the founders of Walpole) he holds the cult of ancestor worship in general derision and is pitilessly efficient in wrecking illusions that have no foundation on fact.

Longest Name in the Language

If you think you're descended from William the Conqueror or one of the brothers of Joan of Arc, but have never checked up for sure, perhaps it's just as well not to approach Mr. Buckley on the subject, for expert that he is (recently he wrote up the genealogies of the founders of Walpole) he holds the cult of ancestor worship in general derision and is pitilessly efficient in wrecking illusions that have no foundation on fact.

"Personally, so long as I know who my grandfather was, I'd rather let my ancestors rest," says he. "You start digging back into family origins and you dig up too many family skeletons, no matter who you are. They happen in the very best families."

People who take the naming of their offspring very seriously, wanting to know the full meaning and history of a name before they bestow it, come to him to get directed to books on that subject.

"People often ask for something different in a name, something not heard every day. I like to suggest the name of the brother of Praisegod Barebone of Cromwell's day. It is If-Christ-Had-Not-Died-For-Thee-Thou-Wouldst-Have-Been-Damned Barebone.

"It's one of the longest names in the English language. Probably they called the boy something for short, but I won't venture to say that."

Rich and interesting as are his library experiences, it's all in the matter of a day's work, and Mr. Buckley would rather talk about something else. He has two major hobbies. One is Boston streets, the other old clocks.

Old Clocks His Hobby

Old Boston streets, their names and histories, have long been a major passion with Mr. Buckley. He used to spend all his spare time exploring them, running down their past. He can direct you to Broad at and Rat alley, tell you why Temple pl was once called Turnagain alley and why well-groomed Boylston at once presented itself as Frog lane.

When he isn't collecting rare and exotic Boston streets he's collecting clocks—banjo, Wilford, Curtis clocks. He's a past master of their names, makes and histories. His home, he says, is in the Holy

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Vol. 21

April, 1930

No. 4

## How The Public Library Serves The Business Man

THE EDWARD KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.  
The New Business Branch of the Boston Public Library

nearly 10 cities in the United States which are giving business library service, but not more than a dozen give this service through a separate business branch.

John Cotton Dana who started that first business branch library, was a believer in the great value of that sort of information and he started the business branch library in Newark in the face of severe criticism from many of the old-type librarians. But he became in a few years the most valuable librarian in this country, if not in the world, if value is to be measured by salary received, for he was given the largest salary ever paid at that time to a librarian.

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library will include the best features of all the other business branch libraries in this country, and will have other additional distinctive advantages. For some years the Boston Public Library, under the direction of Charles F. D. Belden, has had a working arrangement with the great Harvard Business Library by which the books of that collection are made available to the Boston Public Library. By another arrangement the books of the Harvard University Library, the third largest collection in America, are made available. Mr. Belden also hopes to make an arrangement with the many special libraries in Boston for co-operation in

May 8, 1930  
AMERICAN, BOSTON, MASS.

## OPEN KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Beautiful Structure Is Located in Heart of Business and Financial District

The Kirstein Memorial Library building on City Hall ave., housing the only business branch of the Boston Public Library and also a general circulating and reference branch, with several excellent collections of books, was opened to-day without ceremony.

Scores passed through the portals to inspect the structure and make use of its facilities throughout the day.

The site is in the heart of the business and financial district, where police station 2 formerly stood.

The building, with a striking facade of red brick and white trimmings, patterned after a design of Bulfinch, was built by Louis E. Kirstein vice president of William Filene's Sons Company and a Boston Public Library trustee, in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein.

The first and second floors are occupied by the Business Branch, and there are many volumes and periodicals with mines of information for merchants and students of business.

There is a mezzanine floor, but the third floor may well prove the most popular, for it has books on fiction, biography, fine arts, science, home gardens, sociology, philosophy, drama, religion and literature for general circulation.

Friday, May 9, 1930

## Edward Kirstein Memorial Library Is Opened

No Pomp or Ceremony — Louis Kirstein Donor of Building—New Branch of Boston Public Library for Business Men Particularly

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library at 20 Court square was opened to the public at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning with no pomp or ceremony. At the suggestion of Louis Kirstein, the donor of the building, opening formalities were dispensed with, and the new branch of the Boston Public Library in the heart of the downtown district will simply declare itself open with a minimum of preliminary ceremony.

The new branch, a three-story building, is located on the site of the old Police Station No. 2. In its facade the architects have followed closely the design of the "Tontine Crescent," by Charles Bulfinch, erected in 1794 in Franklin place and occupied by the Boston Library, the only collection of books at that time open to public use in Boston.

On the first two floors of the new building the business branch is situated, while the third floor is occupied by a unit of the Public Library's regular branch system, which will be known as the Kirstein Branch.

Each floor is equipped with tables for reading, with additional space on a balcony on the second floor. The interior, as a whole, is restful and unassuming and without any evidence of a striving for a "period" effect.

## Consulting Means

The outstanding feature of the new branch, considering its purpose as a downtown utility, is the fact that it represents an almost effortless means of obtaining consulting books. It is only a step or two from one classification to another or from one department to another. There are no mile-long corridors to tramp, and a man can browse through the shelves themselves, instead of trying to do his browsing over a pneumatic tube, leading to remote and invisible stacks.

The building is conveniently situated, yet admirably secluded from the din of traffic, and should prove equally enticing for the person who wants his books in a hurry or one who has an hour or two to spare for reading in a pleasant atmosphere of isolation from the downtown hubbub.

The library will be open from 9 to 6 each day and will be closed on Sundays. It offers telephonic service on many questions which can be handled in this way for seekers of statistical information. The number of the business branch is Hubbard 0860.

## Varied Information

Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and periodicals and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry.

On the second floor are government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, volumes on general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.

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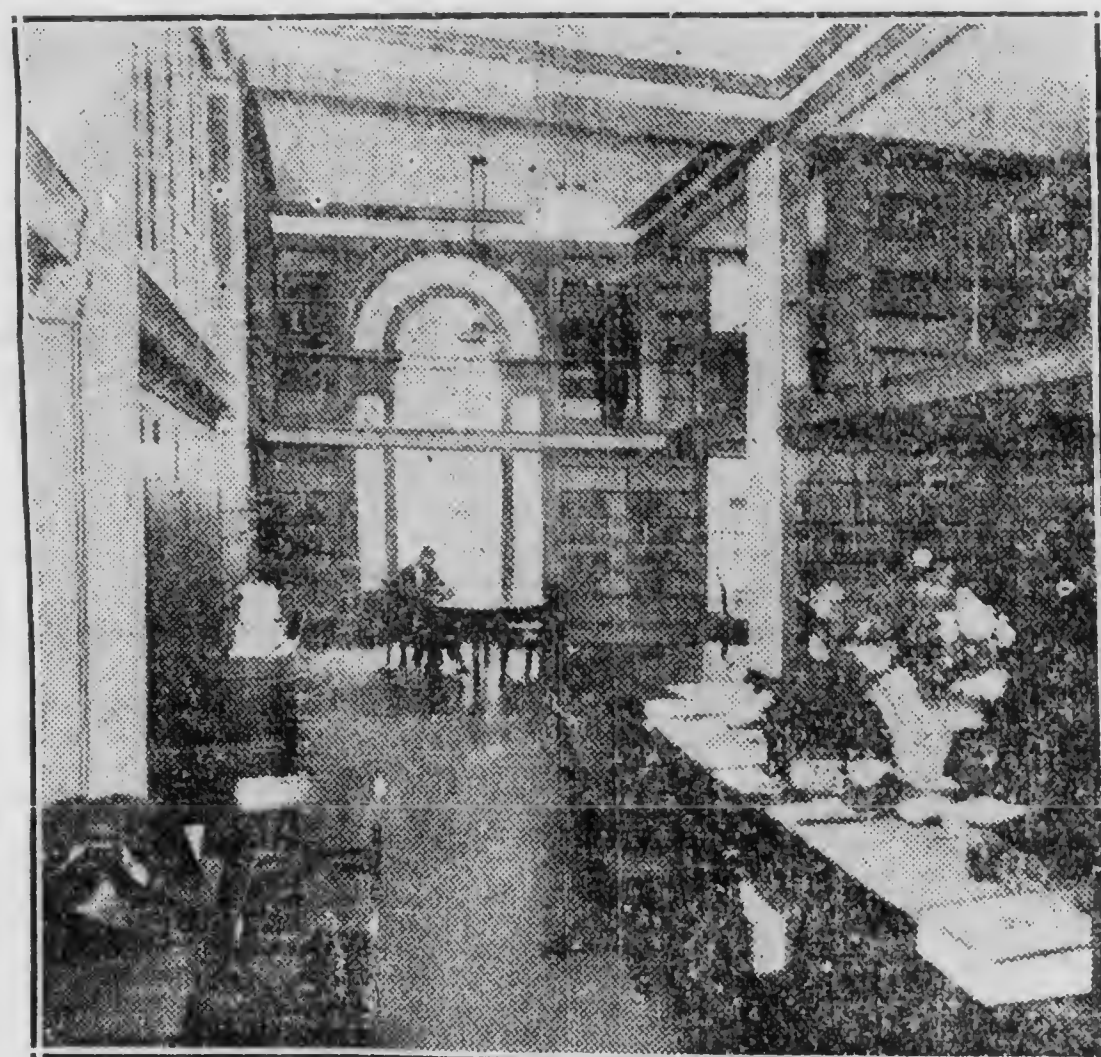
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May 8, 1930

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

## Hundreds of Hub Folk Visit Kirstein Library



INTERIOR OF KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The pleasant reading room of the Kirstein Memorial Library, donated by Louis Kirstein for the use of business men. The library is located on City Hall avenue, opposite City Hall.

Opening of the Kirstein Memorial Library at City Hall avenue and Williams court, yesterday, attracted hundreds of visitors despite the fact that the downtown business branch started to operate without official services or ceremony. At the request of Louis E. Kirstein, who contributed the beautiful new building to the city as a memorial to his late father, the Board of Library Trustees of which he is a member, arranged an opening programme, but

simply made the gift available for the public in a business-like way. Scores of readers took advantage of the new opportunity to select business books and magazines on the first two floors of the building, while others made use of the third floor which will be operated as a regular branch library where residents of the city may obtain books of every character without the necessity of going to the central library or the branches in the residential districts.



PIERCE BUCKLEY

Probably no one in Boston has such a queer assortment of questions to answer in the course of a day's work as Pierce Buckley, custodian of Bates Hall at the Boston Public Library.

One minute he's helping a proud parent name a baby. The next he's telling a sweet young thing married to a big brute of a husband where she can find the divorce laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Again he's acting as a sort of consulting editor for a college professor writing a book, or digging up a picture of a long since destroyed colonial building of which someone wants to construct a replica, or telling someone how he can find out who his great-grandfather was.

### First Aid to the Public

There are few questions for which he can't provide some sort of answer, for of all the library officials who have direct contact with the public at the central library, he has the longest experience. April 6 he will have completed his 39th year as an employee of the Boston Public Library.

He came into the library as a youngster in his teens four years before the Stanford White building was built at Copley sq. His life-work began in the old building on Boylston st.

Entering with only a grammar school education behind him, he has since made himself a linguist, a widely recognized authority on colonial clocks, in particular and antiques in general, and so expert a librarian in every branch of the subject that he is a consultant of experts, a first aid to college professors and editors.

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### Little Trick of Memory

"Frequently some little trick of memory will save a librarian hours or possibly even days of research. Recently I was asked to find a picture of the library that once stood at what was called Tontine's Crescent at the corner of Franklin and Arch sts. It was needed to serve as a model in designing the new Kirstein Memorial Library near City Hall.

"No such picture was listed in the catalogues. But fortunately I had once, years ago, seen one in a collection of other pictures of bygone Boston. Within a few minutes I was able to produce it, saving myself what might have been as hopeless a job as hunting a needle in a haystack."

"Not that we don't often hunt needles in haystacks and like it. No born librarian ever gets quite such a thrill out of life as when he gets a difficult assignment, something that takes him hours of first-class detective work to sleuth down."

Mr. Buckley probably knows every classification number in the Boston Public Library. He never deliberately memorized them. They just oozed into his mind in the course of 39 years of dealing with them.

They make him a shark at remembering people's telephone numbers. He doesn't remember yours as Waltham 2500, you're Waltham, French history to him. Or Hancock, American history. Or Aspinwall, biochemistry.

### Library's Odd Characters

Sitting at his desk in the center of Bates Hall, opposite that little stone balcony where visitors to Boston like to pause and muse under the gray barrel vault, he has a pantherish way of sliding his dark eyes about the hall now and then, sizing up the house, as it were, seeing how many of the regulars are there.

In every great library there are odd characters who come day after day, and even year after year to pursue some obscure line of investigation. Some of them report eight or 10 hours a day, studying intently, behind heaped-up books, making intricate notes, piling up countless pages of manuscripts.

Most of such manuscripts are probably left to yellow in some dusty attic, but real books that live to find real publishers get written there, too, with the tireless assistance of Mr. Buckley and his cohorts. Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis," has done much research there. Pancoast's "American Literature" was written in Bates Hall and Kuno Francke's "Social Forces in German Literature," Caroline Dicknor, armed by special dispensation with scissors and paste pot, put together "The World's Best Literature" under Mr. Buckley's nose.

### Longest Name in the Language

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When he isn't collecting rare and exotic Boston streets he's collecting clocks—banjo, Willard, Curtis clocks. He's a past master of their names, makes and histories.

His home, he says, is "in the Holy Land," in Egypt, and if you happen past his house on the stroke of the hour you will be impressed, for there will be no less than 25 clocks all chiming the hour, each in his own tongue.

Not that they all hit it exactly on the same stroke. To synchronize 25 pedigreed colonial clocks so that they will hit 12 noon on the same tick is beyond human ingenuity. So from five of to five after there is sweet clamor, and after you think the chorus is over and done with, some lovely old grandfather's clock sets up a mellow tolling all alone.

And by that time it's nearly time to strike the half-hour.

One would think there would never be any doubt as to the time of day in the Buckley menage. But in spite of his 25 timepieces, Mr. Buckley, who has a clear conscience and sleeps soundly, overslept regularly until last Christmas, when his sister came to the rescue by presenting him an alarm clock.



THE EDWARD KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY.  
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# BANKER & TRADESMAN

PART II

## REAL ESTATE NEWS SECTION

BOSTON, APRIL 16, 1930

### Kirstein Library Will Give Valuable Service to Real Estate Interests

REAL estate dealers, real estate owners, and persons generally who have to do with real estate while in or near the central business district of Boston will find of great convenience the Kirstein Memorial Library, the building for which, in Court square, close to City Hall, will be completed in the coming summer.

Inquiries made of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and Arthur H. Cole, administrative curator of the Baker Library of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, which are collaborating in the development of the Kirstein Library, has satisfied REAL ESTATE NEWS that the new downtown institution will supply a definite need and will come to be greatly appreciated by real estate men and business people generally.

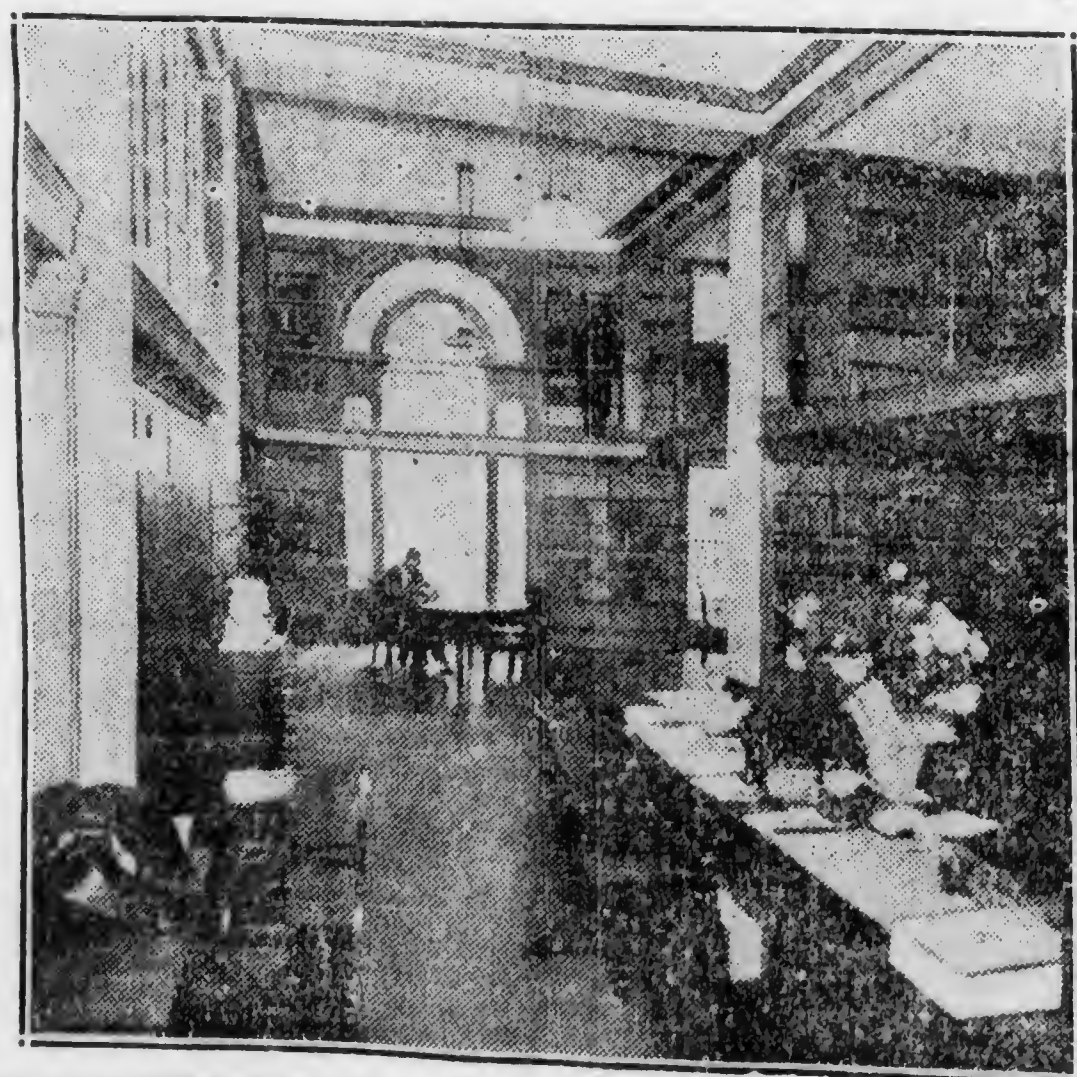
Assurance is given that all the essential material will be found on the shelves of the new library. While the list is not yet completed, it is learned that the material will be largely current. For research and related information the other libraries will be freely called upon. At the Kirstein Library there will be, for instance, atlases of Boston, atlases giving valuations of downtown districts of a hundred or more other large cities, street maps of Massachusetts and New England cities, of a hundred or so principal American cities outside New England, detailed large maps of Boston, New York and Chicago, and maps of at least six Canadian and eight other foreign cities.

There will also be commercial atlases of the United States, United States Geological Survey topographical maps of New England, oil and gas maps, power maps showing the location of power stations and giving transmission laws, etc., and maps showing coal regions. Also circulating books on real estate selling, real estate law, real estate financing, appraising, management of buildings, etc., which can be borrowed. Likewise numerous magazines which deal with real estate and building matters, pamphlets and reports by state and city departments and by chambers of commerce, and reports of services supplying information to real estate and building interests.

May 8, 1930

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

## Hundreds of Hub Folk Visit Kirstein Library



INTERIOR OF KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The pleasant reading room of the Kirstein Memorial Library, donated by Louis Kirstein for the use of business men. The library is located on City Hall avenue, opposite City Hall.

Opening of the Kirstein Memorial Library at City Hall avenue and Williams court, yesterday, attracted hundreds of visitors despite the fact that the new downtown business branch started to operate without official services or ceremony.

At the request of Louis E. Kirstein, who contributed the beautiful new building to the city as a memorial to his late father, the Board of Library Trustees of which he is a member, arranged no opening programme, but simply made the gift available for the public in a business-like way.

Scores of readers took advantage of the new opportunity to select business books and magazines on the first two floors of the building, while others made use of the third floor which will be operated as a regular branch library where residents of the city may obtain books of every character without the necessity of going to the central library or the branches in the residential districts.

March 30, 1930

MORNING GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

## NEW QUESTIONS FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIES

1909 Special Libraries Association 1930

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PRESIDENT William Alcott, Librarian, Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.  
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### General Office

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Mrs. Mary H. Brigham, 11 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I. Phone, Plantations 0789.

### Convention Committees

#### General Committee

Mr. Thomas Cowles, Chairman; Miss K. Dorothy Ferguson, Acting Chairman; Miss C. Webber, Mrs. L. C. Williams.

#### Hospitality Committee

San Francisco, Mrs. A. M. Cava, Chairman; Mrs. Lundgren, Virginia Rucker, Ruth Snider, Sexton, Bonnie B. Strong; Los Angeles, Mrs. Anne Loidendeker, Ruth E. Jones, Anna E. New York, Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Florence Bradley, Florence Wagner, Chicago, I. Morrison, Pittsburgh, Henrietta Kornhauser, Cleveland, Rose L. Vonnacker.

#### Program Committee

San Francisco, Thomas Cowles, Chairman; Miss Hadden, Miss Thomas.

#### Hosts and Hostesses

San Francisco, Miss Margaret Hatch, Annette Winkler, Dorothy Kisher, William A. Weston, Mrs. Ames Romero, Los Angeles, Gay E. Morton, Byron E. Edwards, Easton, Longworth, New York, Mary Louise Alexander, Margaret Burdett.

#### Registration Committee

San Francisco, Mrs. M. G. Robertson, Los Angeles, Mrs. M. G. Robertson.

to answer in the course of a day's work as Pierce Buckley, custodian of Bates Hall at the Boston Public Library.

One minute he's helping a proud parent name a baby. The next he's telling a sweet young thing married to a big brute of a husband where she can find the divorce laws of the State of Massachusetts.

Again he's acting as a sort of consulting editor for a college professor writing a book, or digging up a picture of a long since destroyed colonial building of which someone wants to construct a replica, or telling someone how he can find out who his great-grandfather was.

#### First Aid to the Public

There are few questions for which he can't provide some sort of answer, for of all the library officials who have direct contact with the public at the central library, he has the longest experience. April 6 he will have completed his 39th year as an employee of the Boston Public Library.

He came into the library as a youngster in his teens four years before the Stanford White building was built at Copley sq. His life-work began in the old building on Boylston st.

Entering with only a grammar school education behind him, he has since made himself a linguist, a widely recognized authority on colonial clocks in particular and antiques in general, and so expert a librarian in every branch of the subject that he is a consultant of experts, a first aid to college professors and editors.

"Memory is the most important element in the make-up of a successful librarian," says he.

"I don't mean that librarians should give themselves up to indiscriminate memorizing. They must train their memory intelligently, and selectively. They must remember not only the names of books and authors, but information inside books that is often not listed in the indices.

#### Little Trick of Memory

"Frequently some little trick of memory will save a librarian hours or possibly even days of research. Recently I was asked to find a picture of the library that once stood at what was called Tontine's Crescent at the corner of Franklin and Arch sts. It was needed to serve as a model in designing the new Kirstein Memorial Library near City Hall.

"No such picture was listed in the catalogues. But fortunately I had once, years ago, seen one in a collection of other pictures of bygone Boston. Within a few minutes I was able to produce it, saving myself what might have been a hopeless job as hunting a needle in a haystack.

"Not that we don't often hunt needles in haystacks and like it. No born librarian ever gets quite such a thrill out of life as when he gets a difficult assignment, something that takes him hours of first-class detective

work, some obscure line of investigation. Some of them report eight or 10 hours a day, studying interminably behind heaped-up books, making intricate notes, piling up countless pages of manuscripts.

Most of such manuscripts are probably left to yellow in some dusty attic, but real books that live to find real live publishers get written there, too, with the tireless assistance of Mr. Buckley and his cohorts.

Winston Churchill, author of "The Crisis," has done much research there. Pancoast's "American Literature" was written in Bates Hall and Runo Francke's "Social Forces in German Literature," Caroline Ticknor, armed by special dispensation with scissors and paste pot, put together "The World's Best Literature" under Mr. Buckley's nose.

#### Longest Name in the Language

If you think you're descended from William the Conqueror or one of the brothers of Joan of Arc, but have never checked up for sure, perhaps it's just as well not to approach Mr. Buckley on the subject, for expert that he is (recently he wrote up the genealogies of the founders of Walpole) he lodges the cult of ancestor worship in gnat derision and is pitilessly efficient in wrecking illusions that have no foundation on fact.

"Personally, so long as I know who my grandfather was, I'd rather let my ancestors rest," says he. "You start digging back into family origins and you dig up too many family skeletons, no matter who you are. They happen in the very best families."

People who take the naming of their offspring very seriously, wanting to know the full meaning and history of a name before they bestow it, come to him to get directed to books on that subject.

"People often ask for something different in a name, something not heard every day. I like to suggest the name of the brother of Prælogod Barebone of Cromwell's day. It is Le-Christ-Had-Not-Died-For-Thee-Thou-Wouldst-Have-Been-Damned Barebone.

"It's one of the longest names in the English language. Probably they called the boy something for short, but I won't venture to say that."

Rich and interesting as are his library experiences, it's all in the matter of a day's work, and Mr. Buckley would rather talk about something else. He has two major hobbies. One is Boston streets, the other old clocks.

#### Old Clocks and Hobby

Old Boston streets, their names and histories, have long been a major passion with Mr. Buckley. He used to spend all his spare time exploring them, running down their past. He can direct you to Broad st. and Kat alley, tell you why Temple pl. was once called Turnagain alley and why well-groomed Boylston at once presented itself as Frog lane.

When he isn't collecting rare and exotic Boston streets he's collecting clocks—banjo, Willard, Curtis clocks. He's a past master of their names, makes and histories.

His home, he says, is in the Holy Land, in Egypt, and if you happen past his house on the stroke of the hour, you will be impressed for there

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SPECIAL LIBRARIES

April, 1930

## Boston's New Business Library

By William Alcott, President, Special Libraries Association

FOR many years little attention was paid by librarians to the business man who wanted help in his business or to the individual who desired information not contained in books of fiction. Of late however, conditions have changed.

The importance in which business as such is held today is shown by the great business schools which have been established in recent years. The most conspicuous of these is the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, a cause to which George E. Baker has given \$6,000,000.

The latest addition in Boston in a similar field of service will be the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, whose building is now approaching completion. It is located on City Hall Avenue, in the rear of Boston's City Hall, and comes as a gift to the city from Louis E. Kirstein, one of Boston's outstanding business men, and a trustee of the Boston Public Library. The memorial is named for his father.

This Edward Kirstein Memorial Library building is the second building in America to be erected for a business library, the first being in Newark, N. J. But the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library is the first business library building to be erected in the United States as a gift of a business man. There are nearly 70 cities in the United States which are giving business library service, but not more than a dozen give this service through a separate business branch.

John Cotton Dana who started that first business branch library, was a believer in the great value of that sort of information and he started the business branch library in Newark in the face of severe criticism from many of the old-type librarians. But he became in a few years the most valuable librarian in this country, if not in the world, if value is to be measured by salary received, for he was given the largest salary ever paid at that time to a librarian.

Fifteen years ago, while James M. Curley was Mayor of Boston, he undertook to provide a business library for Boston. The Aldermanic chamber in City Hall was available for that purpose and he commissioned one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library to visit other cities for the purpose of studying the business library situation. The trustee selected for this work was William E. Kenney, day editor of the Boston Globe. Mr. Kenney visited Newark and New York. He found that 200,000 people used the business branch in Newark, that 20,000 used the city, state and telephone directories; that 15,000 used the maps and atlases; that 10,000 consulted the reference books; and that 1,000 persons used the typewriter provided for the public.

Mr. Kenney reported in favor of establishing a business branch library in Boston, but that was in October, 1914, when Europe was ablaze with war, and it blocked all plans for the time being. At that time, as Lincoln said of another war, "neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it attained." So not until Mr. Kirstein came forward with his generous offer to provide a building to contain a business branch library was it possible for Boston to proceed with its long cherished plan for a business library.

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library will include the best features of all the other business branch libraries in this country, and will have other additional distinctive advantages. For some years the Boston Public Library, under the direction of Charles F. D. Belden, has had a working arrangement with the great Harvard Business Library by which the books of that collection are made available to the Boston Public Library. By another arrangement the books of the Harvard University Library, the third largest collection in America, are made available. Mr. Belden also hopes to make an arrangement with the many special libraries in Boston for co-operation in

May 8, 1930

AMERICAN, BOSTON, MASS.

## OPEN KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Beautiful Structure Is Located in Heart of Business and Financial District

The Kirstein Memorial Library building on City Hall ave., housing the only business branch of the Boston Public Library and also a general circulating and reference branch, with several excellent collections of books, was opened today without ceremony.

Scores passed through the portals to inspect the structure and make use of its facilities throughout the day.

The site is in the heart of the business and financial district, where police station 2 formerly stood.

The building, with a striking facade of red brick and white trimmings, patterned after a design of Bulfinch, was built by Louis E. Kirstein vice president of William Filene's Sons Company and a Boston Public Library trustee, in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein.

The first and second floors are occupied by the Business Branch, and there are many volumes and periodicals with mines of information for merchants and students of business.

There is a mezzanine floor, but the third floor may well prove the most popular, for it has books on fiction, biography, fine arts, science, home gardens, sociology, philosophy, drama, religion and literature for general circulation.

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE 73

Friday, May 9, 1930

## Edward Kirstein Memorial Library Is Opened

No Pomp or Ceremony — Louis Kirstein Donor of Building—New Branch of Boston Public Library for Business Men Particularly

The Edward Kirstein Memorial Library at 20 Court square was opened to the public at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning with no pomp or ceremony. At the suggestion of Louis Kirstein, the donor of the building, opening formalities were dispensed with, and the new branch of the Boston Public Library in the heart of the downtown district will simply declare itself open with a minimum of preliminary ceremony.

The new branch, a three-story building, is located on the site of the old Police Station No. 2. In its facade the architects have followed closely the design of the "Tontine Crescent," by Charles Bulfinch, erected in 1794 in Franklin place and occupied by the Boston Library, the only collection of books at that time open to public use in Boston.

On the first two floors of the new building the business branch is situated, while the third floor is occupied by a unit of the Public Library's regular branch system, which will be known as the Kirstein Branch.

Each floor is equipped with tables for reading, with additional space on a balcony on the second floor. The interior, as a whole, is restful and unassuming and without any evidence of a striving for a "period" effect.

#### Consulting Means

The outstanding feature of the new branch, considering its purpose as a downtown utility, is the fact that it represents an almost effortless means of obtaining or consulting books. It is only a step or two from one classification to another or from one department to another. There are no mile-long corridors to tramp, and a man can browse through the shelves themselves, instead of trying to do his browsing over a pneumatic tube, leading to remote and invisible stacks.

The building is conveniently situated, yet admirably secluded from the din of traffic, and should prove equally enticing for the person who wants his books in a hurry or one who has an hour or two to spare for reading in a pleasant atmosphere of isolation from the downtown hubbub.

The library will be open from 9 to 6 each day and will be closed on Sundays. It offers telephonic service on many questions which can be handled in this way for seekers of statistical information. The number of the business branch is Hubbard 0860.

#### Varied Information

Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and periodicals and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry.

On the second floor are government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, volumes on general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.

On the top floor is the room to be devoted to the general public, and its walls are lined with volumes such as are of general rather than business interest. Grace C. Barry is in charge of this room, containing popular literature and the classic authors. Mrs. Dietrichson is librarian in charge of the business branches.



**Charles F. D. Belden, Director of Boston Public Library and Mayor Roy K. Patch Give Interesting Addresses—Many North Shore Librarians Represented at Group Meeting**

"At the end of the eighteenth century there was a circulating library here, kept by Mr. Perry, and after him, another kept by Ebenezer Beckett. This latter library contained about four hundred volumes, the titles of which offer an excellent choice of good literature of that time as could be desired, the eighteenth century novelists, the contemporary poetry of Moore and Byron, the best travels of the time, and histories of many lands. These circulating libraries, however, were not enough. In 1802 the Social Library was formed. This Social Library was a stock company in which the leaders of that time had subscribed. The town gave the use of the school-committee room in the old town hall, which building is now used for a grammar school, for the storage of the books.

**Circulation in Beverly Library**  
 "The circulation of this main building for 1929 was 260,818, an increase of 21,142 over 1928 and a per capita circulation of 11.49. In addition to this, we have a branch library at Beverly Farms and two smaller deposits located at North Beverly and Iyal Side besides certain books in eleven school buildings."

**Address by Director Belden.**

Director Belden of the Boston Library honored by the King of Italy by being made a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of his services to the appreciation of art, Italian art and letters and his promotion of better understanding between the United States and Italy, honored by the city of Genoa in Italy by the Dure medal and the medals of the city of Rome by the Cassa di Risparmio and recipient of honors from many other governments and cities for his services in library work have a notable address. He extended his congratulations to the Beverly Library on the observance of its centennial anniversary and in his address touched upon the millions which have a particular local interest in view of the growth of the Beverly library.

"As director of the Public Library of

the City of Boston, the oldest public city library supported by taxation, am most happy to extend to you greetings and congratulations on this auspicious occasion when you celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday of the Beverly Public Library," said Mr. Belden. "It was three years ago that the Boston Public Library modestly celebrated its own similar anniversary, so we know what your experience looks like. We in Conley Square, think that our long past has done us no harm and I feel sure that you, too, have reached your present age in perfectly good health.

"John Adams, the second President of the United States, writing to his friend and life-long rival, Thomas Jefferson solemnly remarked: 'When was your age, young man . . . John Adams was then eighty years old, and the 'young man,' John Jefferson, scarcely two.' John Adams was thus, of course, a thoroughly old man. His experienced friend soon useful admonition about the more weighty questions of life. Just then they were discussing the true nature of Virtue and Happiness. Now I might use this example as an excuse for giving you similar admonishments, but I promise not to do so. You, without doubt know your own problems best and you know best how to solve them. Personally, I doubt whether I can give any outside help, even were I competent to do so. I am glad to you, therefore, about certain problems of yours, I do so because I believe that these problems are generally common to us all. Speaking of your problems, I may be thinking of ours.

### Growth of Libraries

"As it seems to me, the greatest difficulty with which American libraries have to contend is not having sufficient room. Most of the modern library buildings have been erected during the last thirty or forty years, yet they all are now too small. I am very far from the truth if I assume that lack of room must be one of your major troubles, too. Here you have a most attractive library building designed by one of the master builders of America and dedicated only seventeen years ago. At present you find that room is not enough for your juvenile readers. If you insist that readers have a way of insisting on having their place in the sun, there is not room enough for the staid adult readers. In so brief a time your institution has outgrown its habitation. It is a sad fact, but as I have said, it is not an uncommon one among other American libraries or for that matter among American institutions in general.

"There is, for instance, the Woolworth building, one of the other well-known creations of Cass Gilbert, your distinguished architect. Only a few years ago the Woolworth building was said to be the greatest building in the world—it was regarded with pride by the natives of Manhattan and with unbounded satisfaction by both visitors from the hinterland and from foreign parts. Today, surrounded by a dozen other skyscrapers, the Woolworth building is a much more modest place. Viewed from a distance, especially along the Babylonian mode of the Bell Telephone building, it has merely the appearance of a handsome tower. You have here something to console yourselves with.

**Need of Children's Library**  
 "At the age of seventy-five, you are still experiencing growing pains. Do everything you can to alleviate them, for life insists on the fulfillment of its desires. Build if necessary another library for the children, a thing of course much more easily said than realized, but as I understand, you have contemplated the matter for some years past. I hope you will be able to find a solu-

"This age of ours has been called, and quite justly, so many names that it is difficult to pick one as the most apt. This age may be the age of the radio, the age of the aeroplane, the age of television, or the age of the talkies, but more than anything else it is the age of the children. Never before in history have children, their care and education, received so much attention as they do today. We grown-ups may go without many things we want, but

our children must have their toys and their books, their sports and their amusements, yes, even their freedom and self-expression. New and ever-new methods, 'techniques' they are called, are devised daily in the interest of the bodily and mental health of the child. It would seem at times that all this concentration upon the young is not a little overdone; that the attention would be conducive to the development of greater sturdiness, to the preservation of native vigor and initiative. Things are really made too easy for our children. Of the many lessons they are taught, a very important one is usually left out, they do not learn that the better part of the joy is not the possession of the thing, but the aim and the effort of getting it.

This increasing attention to the needs of the child none the less has brought forth many salutary changes. The child is the father of the man said Wadsworth and the saying translated into everyday language means, of course, that the child does not remain for always a child; in his manhood he will become a father, too. In other words, he is the future citizen upon whom rests the welfare of our community. Parents, according to their knowledge and ability, will always take the best care of their offspring, but aside from this, the right bringing-up of children is a matter of public policy.

**Changes in Dealings With the Child**—“So one of the changes which have come about in our dealings with the child is the assurance of the right of the child in the public library, a right, it is interesting to note, that was thinly denied even a generation ago. That it is now the duty of the library to make suitable provision for the children has become generally accepted. It is hard to believe that the Boston Public Library only thirty years ago, no books were allowed to go out to children; today half of the general annual circulation, about two million volumes, are issued to readers under the age of sixteen. The proportion may be the same in your case. You can see now, if I am rightly informed, about fifty children in your library. During the evening hours particularly, often as many as three hundred children storm your doors. The result is that the children invade the quarters of the adult, or would if they were not kept out. Here, certainly is a potent source for trouble. Now, the world may be divided into two camps, the camp of the adults and the camp of the children, but they should not be hostile camps. In order to establish permanent peace you should provide room for the children. In so doing you will benefit them in more than one way. You will find that attracting and keeping the child in the library is, perhaps, one of the most effective methods of keeping him out of mischief.

**Commends Work of Beverly Library**  
 "It is not inappropriate at this point to commend the trustees, the librarian, and the assistants of the Beverly Public Library for the admirable work, in great variety, that has been given in the interest to children. Few libraries in the Commonwealth have equaled your zeal, earnestness and success in meeting their problems in relation to the library."

"This need, of which I have spoken for more room is the natural result of your growth, which in recent years has been astonishing. During the last ten years the number of volumes on your shelves, as I find in the reports of the State Public Librarian, Commissioners, has more than doubled from a little over thirty thousand to the circulation of books has made it even a greater leap from eighty thousand to one hundred and thirty thousand. The great advantage we have in your library three volumes for every resident of your city and that the circulation of books "per capita" is between eleven and twenty. There are twelve libraries in Massachusetts, or for that matter in the country, which can boast of a similar ratio. I am not here to bestow praise or blame, but these numbers speak for themselves regarding the efficiency of your service. Now, since I have founded

consider the two basic elements of an efficient library service: the first is the availability of a good collection of sound, readable books, and the second is the presence of an intelligent, helpful personnel.

**Book Selection Difficult Problem.** The question of more book selection is becoming a more and more difficult problem in every library. In spite of the radio and the talks, people do continue to read. It is significant that librarians throughout the country report that more books in greater variety are being read than ever before. As a natural result, libraries continue to be published in an ever-increasing number. According to the most recent Census of Manufactures, the number of copies of books printed in America in 1927 was over two hundred and twenty-seven million; the number of copies of pamphlets was over two hundred and forty millions, thus making a total of 470 odd million copies. Surely there is no doubt of the flow of printers' ink if we don't watch out the tides of this Black Sea, will spell disaster for us. Reduced of course to the separate titles, the number books less astronomical, perhaps not even so it is formidable enough. Last year in America 10,187 books were published, as against 9,776 in 1928. In Great Britain, where librarians naturally have some special interests, 14,085 books were published

during 1929, thus making the published total production of separate titles in Great Britain and America in a single year somewhat over 24,000 minus those titles which have paralleled publication in both countries. In 1928, the latest year for which data is available, 11,392 books were produced in France and 27,794 in Germany. The total book production of the world is nearly a hundred thousand titles during a year. How should the librarians of this enormous output, especially where many books a number of copies are desired?

**Growing Demand for Non-fiction.**  
 "With the growing demand for non-fiction on the part of library readers, it has been urged that libraries buy more non-fiction books. It is, indeed, a pity that the circulation of fiction is not being lent to public libraries. Some of the larger public libraries are giving serious consideration to this suggestion, though it cannot be questioned that good fiction is a responsible and, at least, must find its place in public libraries. In the smaller libraries, the question is doubtless of greater importance, since the interest of the patrons usually centers about fiction. Further, the reading of current novels, wisely chosen, may stimulate the desire for reading along various lines, but it is not the smaller libraries may have the best books of non-fiction which or not these books are in the 'Best-Seller' class.

"The books are many and the book appropriation, alas and alack, is most limited. The wise librarian, none the less, is impelled to hold to his ideal, that 'no person should leave the library unsatisfied.' How many one secures this state of bliss? I believe that even in a small library, books should always be held in reserve for the purchase of books suggested by individual readers, whose study deserves made within reasonable limits, and as when the book has an intrinsic value, and the price is not exorbitant, it is the price is altogether forlorn, recent should be made to the inter-library loan system so successfully developed in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

If the book cannot be procured either by purchase or by borrowing, the information should be given to the prospective reader as to where the desired volume may be found.

Tribute to Prof. Woodbury.

"Behold, I find myself heretofore near to giving you advice in spite of my promise to the contrary: It is well for me, therefore, to remember the fine tribute which the late Dr. George E. Woodbury, illustrious son of this community, paid on this very subject at the time of the opening of our new library building in 1912. In his distinguished address he mentioned again and again what 'an unusually excellent collection of sound literature' you possess here. The excellence

of your collection, he said, was "not exceeded by any library of his size and scope anywhere to be found." His friend, Professor Woodberry, wrote on a mutilated note from Virgil to Milford and from Horace to Chelmsford a competent critique. The Admirer by him constitute in themselves "a mutually excellent collection of some literature." It was his custom to gather his information for literary judgment from the best sources. George A. Woodberry, he has told me, was a page in the Beverly Public Library at the age of twelve. It was here that he really began his literary career; then, made the final discoveries of the life, Bacon and Carlyle, and what he called the "three great English writers," George A. Woodberry, and Woodberry referred to Virgil in a poster, now in the library of the Providence Public Library. After looking over the old catalogue of the Beverly Public Library, once more at your request, I was greatly astonished to find that Virgil in an edition of the year 1800 was not listed. In the next years were listed, among the acquisitions, a fine new set of Virgil of the Beverly Public Library.

Where the list of other donors is  
names included such as Mrs. J. C.  
is expected that the list of donors  
of the library will be a long one.  
names would be a long one.  
It is enough to mention Mrs.  
Benjamin Osgood Pease, Chairman  
of the Public Library Commission,  
first named filling the office of Librarian  
for thirty years. On June 1st, 1871,  
Elizabeth P. Pease, the first Librarian  
of our trustees, and the first woman  
to hold that position.  
The association of the Board of the  
Public Library Commission, 2  
ould last for long. And I would  
be long in the present  
of our Board of the  
Katherine P. Loring. We had had  
that she would present any plan  
however observed. You are told  
to have as your Librarian Miss Mary  
Stanton, a member of good  
standing, and a woman of good  
character. Your  
are in good hands now.

**Importance of Library Personnel.** "What could I tell you, then, about the importance of a well-qualified personnel in the life of a library? The personnel, in its constant contact with the public, represents the human content of the institution. Through many opportunities for suggestion, library assistants can potently influence the selection policy of the reader to the library; not that the assistants should interfere with the readers' choice of books, but may a reader, not knowing what to read, entirely welcomes the help of some one whom he recognizes as a better-informed person than himself. This is the reason why in the more recent years many large public libraries have appointed a Readers' Adviser. In a library like yours there is no reason for the appointment of a similar office. The present problem is child education, wherever of public libraries is concerned, which is just beginning to come into its own, has no direct concern for you either. Though you may not realize it, you are doing considerable work, in a commendable way, in this field. Your senior assistants are unofficial Readers' Advisers. This is one of the chief joys in working in a small library. Of course the duties must be realized here, too, yet there is still place for human contact and diversity in everybody's services.

**Public Libraries**

The Librarian and all of the Evening Public Library assistants are more or less in direct contact with the whole public; with men and women and boys and girls of all ages and all stations. Yours is a public library. It was built for the public and it was the public that built it, and in this your library is American in the best sense of the word. In no other country have public libraries attained such a high mark of development as in America. Nowhere are they given such devoted attention and so much sacrifice in money and in useful life and effort. Next to us, though, are behind come Great Britain, Germany and

Latin countries, the American conception of the modern public library is almost unknown. Those countries as other old world countries, have their great scholarly libraries reserved for the initiated few.

"We recognize the immense importance of such libraries and look upon them with the greatest respect and with no little envy. In our great university libraries we are trying to build up similar collections, but their purposes and our purposes, with but few exceptions, are not the same. It is just as well to recognize this and hold to it as our ground. We fulfill a different function; we minister to different aspirations." "We try to satisfy different

Is our society founded upon different views and concepts of life. Americans we want all the scholarship in the most unselfish applications, but, as Americans, we also want to keep before our eyes the social responsibilities of our whole people. I am again quoting Dr. Woodberry who reminded us that "Culture is of the individual, civilization is of the community. There may be more individuality of culture among private libraries and scholars in a city, but a city is more fully civilized until it provides for the common welfare from the common wealth of the state, all that is essential to the common good, the workings of the higher life, including

Miss Helen Aylward of the local library staff gave a most interesting series of illustrative stories. The delightful presentation won the commendation of all those in attendance, and added much to the pleasure of the afternoon.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

**BEVERLY LIBRARY 75 YEARS OLD**  
The 75th anniversary of the Beverly public library was celebrated yesterday with exercises in the library hall. Miss Marjorie H. Stanton, librarian, presided. The chief speaker was Charles F. Belden, librarian of the Boston public library.

Keep Them Unlessened *May 30 Pan*  
With the end of the Symphony Concert season ahead, for the while, the weekly lectures at the Central Library about the programs. They will resume next autumn; but it is not certain that the accompanying "reference lists" will again be printed and distributed for available appropriation for such purposes. It is possible they may be applied elsewhere. If so, there will be general regret among the frequenters of the lectures, the studios at the conservatories and the private persons in other cities, who regularly received these lists. The prestige of the Brown Music Library as a source of information and encouragement has risen high since the advent of the present curator, Mr. Richard Appleton. His capacity to have it diminished by the abandonment of these bibliographies, in their kind, is a considerable compilation.  
Perhaps a summarizing note on the eve of the last was written with a thought of this possibility. It runs:

This lecture marks the conclusion of the sixth season of the lectures on the programs of the Boston Symphony Concerts. Begun in the year that marked the beginning of the Koussevitzky conductorship, these lectures have sought to fill a long-felt need in making familiar to the ever changing public the glories of symphonic music. Twenty-seven different instructors have co-operated in explaining the one hundred and twenty-four concerts. This does not count the eighteen composers who have presented their own works and some fourteen artists who have assisted.

The biographies listing the editions of the works to be played and criticisms thereon, together with a list of phonograph recordings and player-piano rolls have been prepared each week and distributed both at the library and by mail to all members of the class as well as to other libraries and interested individuals. . . . The number of enrollments for the six years was 2132.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930**

A lecture on water-color printing, on Monday, at 7 P. M., in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, will be the first of the annual public educational meetings on various processes of printing held under the auspices of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. The demonstration will be in the hands of William J. Orchard, president of Wallace & Tlernan Products, Inc., and F. A. Hacker, manager of the Jean Berte department of that firm. Philip J. McIntire, chairman of the educational committee of the craftsmen's club, will preside at the lecture. The talks will be illustrated.

In the announcement of the demonstration, it is stated that "water-color printing has solved the problem of achieving pictorial and decorative work with true similarity in brightness and technique to water-color sketches. In France such effects have been achieved by the application of water colors by hand, through stencils, but the expense was far too great for most commercial purposes. The results that are indistinguishably given by water-color mechanically applied gives the artist the freedom of hand coloring. No limitations are set on the texture of paper to be used. Printing plates of special composition have perfected the coverage of solid tints regardless of the surface of the paper."

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1930

Museum of Fine Arts Also  
Included by Miss Gould

Special Dispatch to the Globe  
BARNSTABLE, March 24.—The Boston Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts are remembered in the will of Miss Kate A. Gould of Chatham, filed in probate here today.

To the library she gives "the primer with board covers," which belonged to her grandmother, Mehitable Nickerson Smith; a manuscript book, "The Preacher," with carved wood covers, and other books.

The Art Museum is left among other horrors a blue and white coverlet spun and woven by a great-great-grandmother; a carved mahogany sofa with pineapple pattern and claw feet; a sandwich glass, hand-blown, and a sandwichee blue Dolphin candlestick. The museum is also given a Windsor chair, brought to the States by Rev. Huples, once a well-known Methodist minister in Boston.

There are also, of the kind of things that are so-called "antiques," many individuals who had examinations revealed normal. Furthermore, it was found that many of the things were in the construction quite simple in the stomach to be a bulky mass of organs as only Science can work on the stomach. It is

Meanwhile, Scientific Investigation to modern conditions.



JEWISH BOOK WEEK  
MAY 11-18, 1930A Suggested Tercentenary Feature for the Jews of  
the Commonwealth

By FANNY GOLDSTEIN

Librarian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library

The Jew, always a great reader and discriminating lover of books, has chosen Lag B'Omar, often referred to as the Scholar's Festival, as an appropriate time to revive a nation-wide interest in Jewish literature, especially that which is available in English.

"We Jews," says Rabbi Felix Mendelssohn of Chicago, who first originated the idea in 1927, "are known as the People of the Book. We have given to the world its greatest book, the Bible, and the genius of our people has always expressed itself in the writing of and love for books. In the Ghetto, a Jewish home without a collection of representative books was unthinkable. . . . Judaism is a philosophy of learning and knowledge. No one can get to understand and appreciate the Jew and his faith without careful and devoted study. If Judaism in this country no longer has a strong hold upon the masses of our people it is primarily due to the fact that we do not any more cherish sacred feelings about books. We have preached and appealed to our people in behalf of anything and everything, but we have neglected to popularize the Jewish book. There was a time when the complaint was made that we do not have a Jewish literature in the English language, but this complaint no longer holds true today. Good books in English are published annually."

We desire to call attention here to Jewish Book Week which has now become a fixed annual event in the United States and which will be observed this year from May 11 to May 18. Attention is being focused during the week by pulpit and press on the outstanding and most worthwhile books written during the year either by Jews or Jewish in content. In addition to the new it provides an opportunity to call attention again to valuable literary achievements and contributions of a Jewish nature written throughout the ages which have enriched our present-day life and should be familiar to Jews everywhere.

A concentrated effort is being made for an appropriate observance of Jewish Book Week in libraries, synagogues, religious schools, book stores, and study groups, and an appeal is being made to the Anglo-Jewish press throughout America to lay special stress at this period on the "Gospel of the Jewish Book." It is hoped that the slogan which is particularly fitting and timely:

"A Jewish Book Shelf in Every Jewish Home"

will stress the importance of reading Jewish books, and the building of permanent home libraries. If the spirit of Judaism is to be kept alive in this country, the thoughts of our people must be guided through both the spoken and the written word with significant contributions that will at least keep alive the lessons and the wisdom of our Sages. With this in mind the idea of Jewish Book Week first conceived as an attempt to awaken race consciousness through

literature, will then result in helping to promote better racial understanding, tolerance, and American citizenship.

The Boston Public Library, recognizing the Jew's contribution to the culture of the world through literature, is probably the first library in America to conceive the idea of emphasizing books of Jewish interest as a distinct group. The library has now for several years prepared a special annual exhibition of books suitable for Jewish readers.

The success of these displays has been most gratifying. Many have been interested in the novelty of the idea, and The Jewish Advocate commenting on a recent exhibit said, "To this library falls the credit of having been the first to inaugurate such a plan, and the Jewish community of Boston in general, as well as the West End in particular, owes the librarian a genuine debt of gratitude not only for the splendid exhibition at the library but also for compiling a list of several hundred titles of good Jewish books in English."

The library feels that these annual exhibits have stimulated much interest in the reading and purchasing of Jewish books by library users, and have provoked good will and better racial understanding on the part of non-Jews. Questions on many phases of Jewish life, both ancient and modern, have since been received and are answered by the library throughout the year.

Lag B'Omar is celebrated as a Jewish holiday for many reasons. This season has therefore been chosen as a fitting time for the observance of Jewish Book Week. "It is often referred to as the 'Scholar's Festival.' The Cabalists attach a peculiar importance to Lag B'Omar. It is a tradition with them that Simon ben Yohai, the alleged author of the Zohar, died on that day, and at his death revealed to his pupils many secrets which were subsequently incorporated into the Zohar." Since the mysteries of the Zohar are not easily understood by the average Jew of today, it seems a fitting time to introduce him to simpler narratives of the race. An educational and cultural contact is thus established with both past and future through literature, and through emphasis on a better and more alert racial consciousness. The observance also offers the possibility of a better link of understanding between Jew and non-Jew. In days gone by, American tradition has presented courses in Hebrew and Aramaic to non-Jews in its colleges and academies; a strong scholarly interest in Hebrew studies is consequently to be found among educated people. Many large libraries and private collections are rich in material relating to the Bible and to Hebrew scholarship.

The Boston Public Library is again planning this year to observe Jewish Book Week by arranging special exhibits of its rare treasures, of other suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals, and ceremonial objects, in all of its branches that serve Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yid-

dish, English and other languages will be displayed. The library has found it expedient to emphasize a single phase of Jewish life, art, or culture at each branch, rather than to duplicate the exhibit at all. A mimeographed list especially prepared may be had upon request.

## Photographs

The West End Branch exhibit of last year was especially striking and educational. The display of books and periodicals was concentrated in the center of the main reading room around a case containing the Scroll or Holy Law. This arrangement gave the impression of the Ark or "Holy of Holies" in the synagogue, when it is open for devout worship. With it were grouped ceremonial objects, both obsolete and still in use, for home and synagogue, all appropriately labeled. Photographs of Jewish life and mounted clippings on famous books or writers were hung on the walls to carry out the idea. The Scroll and other ceremonial objects were lent for the occasion by Temple Israel and individuals in the community.

This library feels that its efforts in helping to promote the idea of Jewish Book Week in the past has been entirely justified, for it has created a new interest in the subject and promoted the circulation and purchase of the books recommended and displayed. The coming Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary seems a very fitting time this year with which to launch Jewish Book Week in Boston and other Jewish communities throughout the State.

It has been suggested that the rabbis of the various Jewish communities of the Commonwealth be requested to preach at least one sermon on Jewish literature or some current book of Jewish interest during Book Week.

The Council of Jewish Women, Hadassah and culture study groups, as well as religious schools might have special programs on Jewish literature during the week.

Book talks over the radio by well known literary people on "Current Books of Jewish Interest" or the "Jew in American Literature" will be particularly timely.

It might be suggested that book stores display books of Jewish interest featuring the idea of a "Jewish book shelf in every Jewish home."

The idea is worthy of the support of all who are interested in broadcasting the contribution of the Jew through literature as a faithful and loyal American citizen in Massachusetts and throughout the United States.

FANNY GOLDSTEIN.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1930

## Not for Men Only

A pleasantly astonishing state of affairs has developed regarding the Kirstein Memorial Library. Since the new building opened last Wednesday, women and girls have hung back at the threshold, doubting whether or not they dared enter. Many have decided they were not permitted; some have written letters to high officials, asking advice concerning their privilege. What is the cause of this gentle reticence? Apparently it chiefly results from the fact that the two lower floors of the beautiful new structure contain the valuable collection of text and reference books known as the "Business Branch." There seems to have been an idea in the feminine mind that such a shrine of the higher learning of commerce and industry must be for men only.

It never entered the thought of the generous donor of the Kirstein Memorial Library that there was to be any restriction. Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, together with all his fellow-trustees of Boston Public Library and the director of the system, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, supposed it of course understood that women were as welcome there as men. That, naturally, is the truth of the matter. Both on the floors containing the business books, and in the stately, restful room on the third floor which houses a regular branch of the city's library system, known as the Kirstein Branch, which supplies books of a general nature, a cordial reception is waiting for all, as some women, venturing there as was their right, have already found. It is a long day since 1860 when an instructive volume, entitled "Etiquette at Washington," thought it necessary to point out that "A lady may visit a public library and many other public places unattended by a gentleman, without the slightest breach of decorum."

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Sunday, May 11, 1930

\$200,000 Kirstein Memorial  
Library Opens in Boston

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)  
Boston, May 9.—Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of the William Filene's Sons Company, and president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, has contributed \$200,000 in the memory of his father, for the erection of the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library.

The new library, which was opened Thursday, is essentially for downtown business men, and was well patronized on the opening day. Because of the absence of Mr. Kirstein from the city, no dedicatory exercises took place, but it is believed that the library will be formally dedicated some time in the fall.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930

## OPEN NEW KIRSTEIN LIBRARY TODAY



Erected by Louis E. Kirstein, library trustee as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein. The site is that formerly occupied by the City Hall avenue police station. The structure will house a complete reference and informative branch of the Boston Public Library serving downtown business men, principally.

Kirstein Memorial Library for  
Business Men Opens Today

Erected by Louis E. Kirstein as a Memorial to  
His Father; Occupies Site of Old City  
Hall Avenue Police Station

Perhaps many times in the course of a day every business and professional man in Boston is confronted by a need of learning something about some such thing as crop conditions in Bermuda, or the name of the mayor of Seattle, or the number of vacant downtown lots in Muncie, Ind.

It is to provide just such information as this that the Kirstein Memorial library at 20 City Hall avenue will be opened at 9 o'clock this morning, to remain open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day thereafter.

Situated in the heart of the business district of Boston and open to all persons who find need of its service, the new branch of the Boston public library is expected to have a large constituency from the very beginning.

There will be no formal, ostentatious opening of the branch today, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company and trustee of the public library. The doors simply will be opened at 9 o'clock and there will be no speech-making to cause any delay.

The three-story building and its attractive furnishings are the gift of Mr. Kirstein as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, who at one time was actively engaged in business in Boston. The facade of the structure, which is on a city-owned site formerly occupied by City Hall avenue police station, closely follows the design of Charles Bulfinch for a building erected in Franklin place in 1794, in which was housed the first collection of books open for public use. Putnam & Cox are the architects for the new structure.

Great care has been taken by library officials to obtain all possible authentic data which business men might find necessary. On the first floor are hundreds of directories, reference books and maps.

Not only are real estate maps of

Boston and surrounding cities included, but the latest land maps of most of the other larger cities of the United States are readily available. Business and financial directories of many large foreign cities also are on the carefully arranged shelves.

Proof that there is plenty of theory to the conduct of business is to be found on the second floor, where scores of reference books and current business magazines are placed.

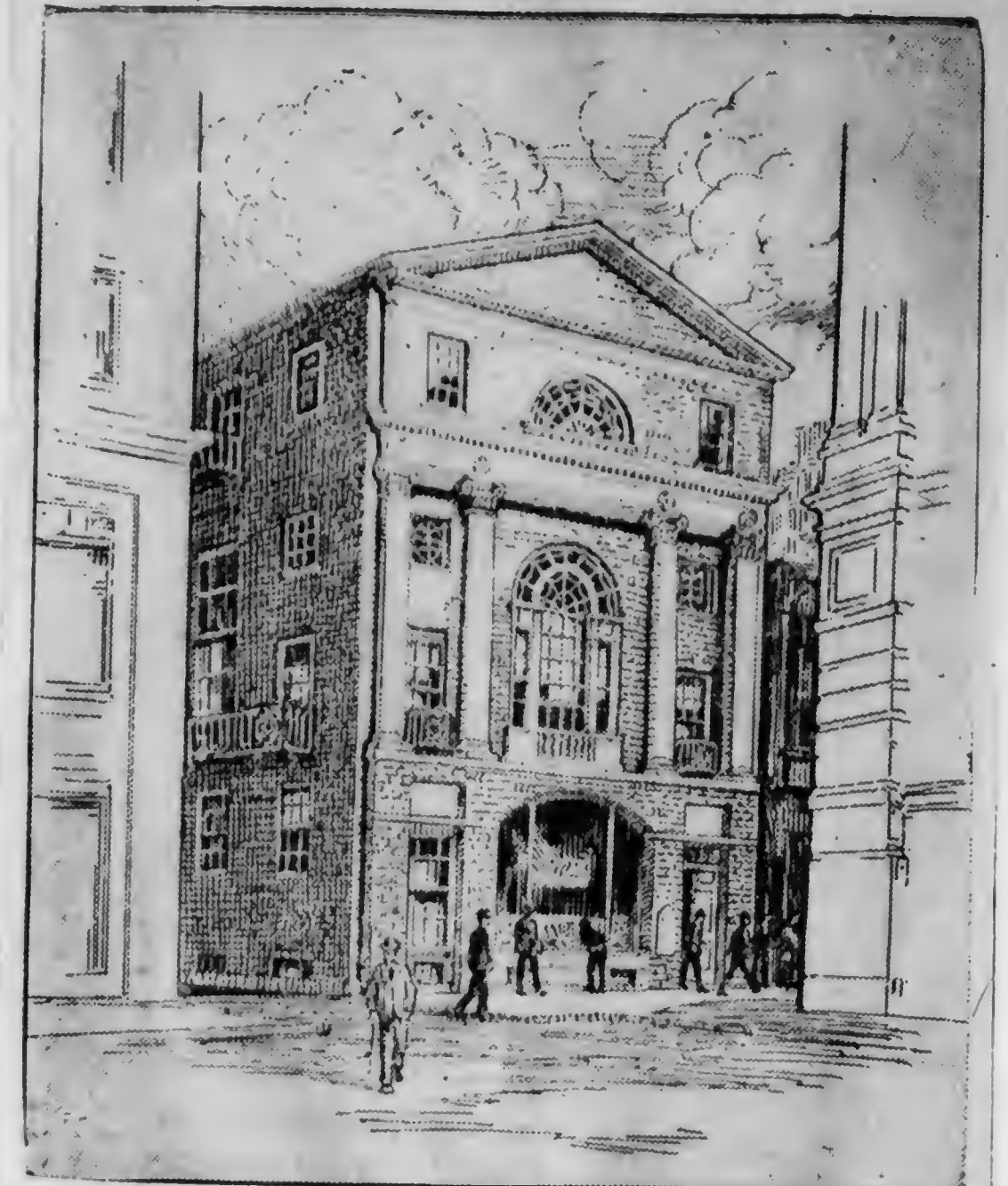
On this floor are authoritative books on advertising, accounting, auditing, banking and currency, building associations, business letters, business law, commercial aviation, corporations, credits, efficiency methods, factory management, hotel management, insurance, investment trusts, labor problems, marketing merchandising, prices, purchasing, railroads, real estate, stocks and bonds, shipping and kindred subjects.

Besides receiving all the best current magazines on business, the library will have on file the voluminous reports of the various departments of the United States government, for ready reference.

Relieving the matter-of-fact air of the business library somewhat is collection of the literature most in demand on the third floor. Current novels, such as "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Scarlet Sister Mary," occupy shelves with such old favorites as "Lorna Doone" and "Arabian Nights." The collection on this floor makes up a regular branch of the library, to be known as the Kirstein branch.

The aim of the library, as conceived by Mr. Kirstein and as executed by the director of the branch, Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson, is to provide ready reference material for business men engaged downtown.

The rules of the public library as a whole will be in force at the new branch so far as the circulation of the books is concerned. Any persons may use the books within the building whether or not he is a resident of Boston.

Memorial Library Opens  
on City Hall Ave. Site

Erected by Louis E. Kirstein, library trustee as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein. The site is that formerly occupied by the City Hall avenue police station. The structure will house a complete reference and informative branch of the Boston Public Library serving downtown business men, principally.

Kirstein's Gift to Boston in Memory of His Father  
Fills Long-Felt Want for Business Section  
of the City

The Kirstein Memorial Library at 20 City Hall avenue, erected by Louis E. Kirstein, library trustee, as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, was opened officially to the public at 9 o'clock this morning. The library occupies the site of the old City Hall avenue police station.

In accordance with the wishes of the donor there was no formal ceremonies attending the opening. The doors simply opened and the crowd of about two dozen persons waiting without filed in quietly.

The two first books asked for were a dictionary and a book on office management. The librarian and director of the branch is Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson.

One of the first visitors to the new branch of the Boston Public Library was Patrolman J. P. Flynn, now attached to the city health department as an inspector, and formally attached to old station 2, on which site the library now stands.

## RECALLS OLD DAYS

A veteran of many years on the police department, Officer Flynn, slightly bent by his years, walked into the first floor rooms of the library, and to C. F. D. Belden, library director for the whole city, exclaimed, "My-my-my! Will wonder's never cease?" Then he began to speak of the days when he received orders from his former commander, Capt. Hemenway, and of the good times that the officers attached to that station used to have. He expressed amazement at the complete change and admired the new adjunct to the library system of Boston. He was taken on a personal tour of the building by Belden.

The three-story building and its attractive furnishings are the gift of

Kirstein, vice-president, of William Filene's Sons, as a memorial to her father, who at one time was actively engaged in business in the city. The facade of the structure, which is on a city-owned site, closely follows the design of Charles Bulfinch for a building erected on Franklin place in 1794, in which was housed the first collection of books open for public use. Putnam & Cox were the architects for the new structure.

One of the first official acts of Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches, was to post the painting of the Rev. John Cotton, leader among early colonial thinkers, which was given as a supplement with The Boston Herald of today. The painting was the first article placed on the bulletin board located on the third floor, and attracted much attention.

Particular attention has been given by library authorities to secure all possible authentic data business men might find necessary. On the first floor are hundreds of directories, reference books, dictionaries and maps.

On the second floor are authoritative books on advertising, accounting, auditing, banking and currency, building associations, business letters, business law, commercial aviation, corporations, credits, efficiency methods, factory management, hotel management, insurance, investment trusts, labor problems, marketing, merchandising, prices, purchasing, railroads, real estate, stocks and bonds, shipping and kindred subjects.

On the third floor the literature department, and among the works there found are such books as "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Scarlet Sister Mary," and such old favorites as "Lorna Doone" and "Arabian Nights." The collection on this floor makes a regular branch of the library, to be known as the Kirstein branch.



# BRANCH LIBRARY WILL OPEN TODAY

Kirstein Memorial, Gift to the City,  
Will Furnish Business and  
Professional Men Service



THE KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Sketch of the new downtown library, located at City Hall avenue and Williams court, which is to open today.

The Kirstein Memorial Library, made possible by one of the largest gifts ever received by the Boston Public Library, especially designed for the use of professional and business men, at City Hall avenue and Williams court, will open its door at 9 o'clock this morning. There will be no formal ceremony attendant to the opening.

## FOR BUSINESS MEN

The first two floors are occupied by a business branch, which professional and business men, including merchants, insurance officials and many others, have been trying for many years to obtain for the downtown section. These floors will meet this want fully.

The latest and most reliable books on the following subjects will be available: Advertising, accounting, auditing, banking and currency, building associations, business letters, business law, commercial aviation, corporations, credits, efficiency methods, factory management, foreign trade, graphs, hotel management, insurance, investment trusts, labor problems, marketing, merchandising, motor transport, office practice, personnel work, prices, purchasing, railroad mergers, real estate, retail trade, salesmanship, stocks and bonds, trade associations, trusts and cartels.

In addition there are government reports, pamphlets, bulletins and magazines, among them the following: American Banker, American Lumberman, American Metal Market, Automotive Industries, Barron's Weekly,

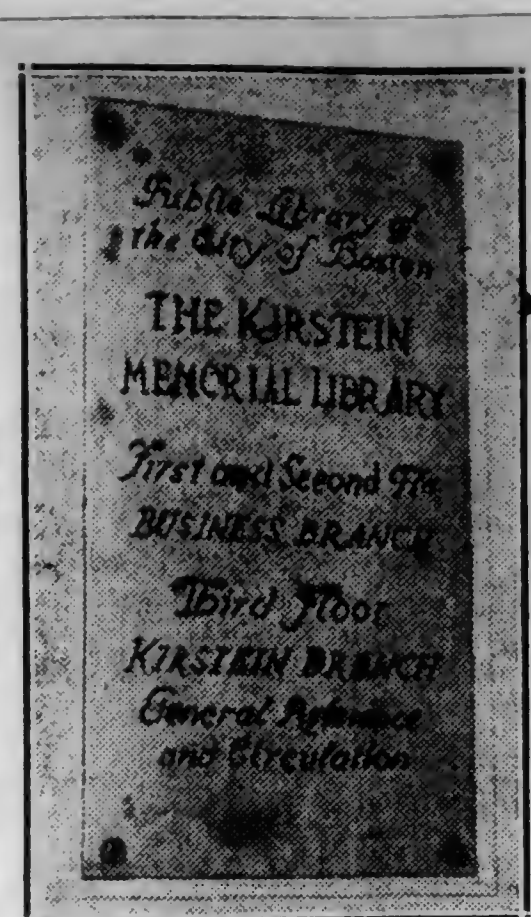
Board of Trade Journal, Boston News Bureau, Canning Trade, Chain Store Age, Credit Monthly, Dry Goods Economist, Electrical Merchandising, Engineering News Record, Financial World, Gift and Art Shop, Hotel Management, Laundry Age, Paper Trade Journal, Radio Retailing, Shoe and Leather Reporter, United States Daily, Wall Street Journal.

## Library Branch on Third

On the third floor is a regular branch of the library system. General reference works, magazines and a comprehensive collection of books for the person who has no specialized interests will be on the shelves. Regulations governing the issue of books will be the same as at other branches.

The library buildings and fittings are the gift of Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Flinn's Sons Co. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library for a number of years and has served twice as president of the board, being succeeded a year ago, in the regular course of rotation, by Gordon Abbott. Mr. Kirstein made the gift to the city as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, who did business in Boston for a number of years and was accustomed to stay at a hotel across Williams Court from the library.

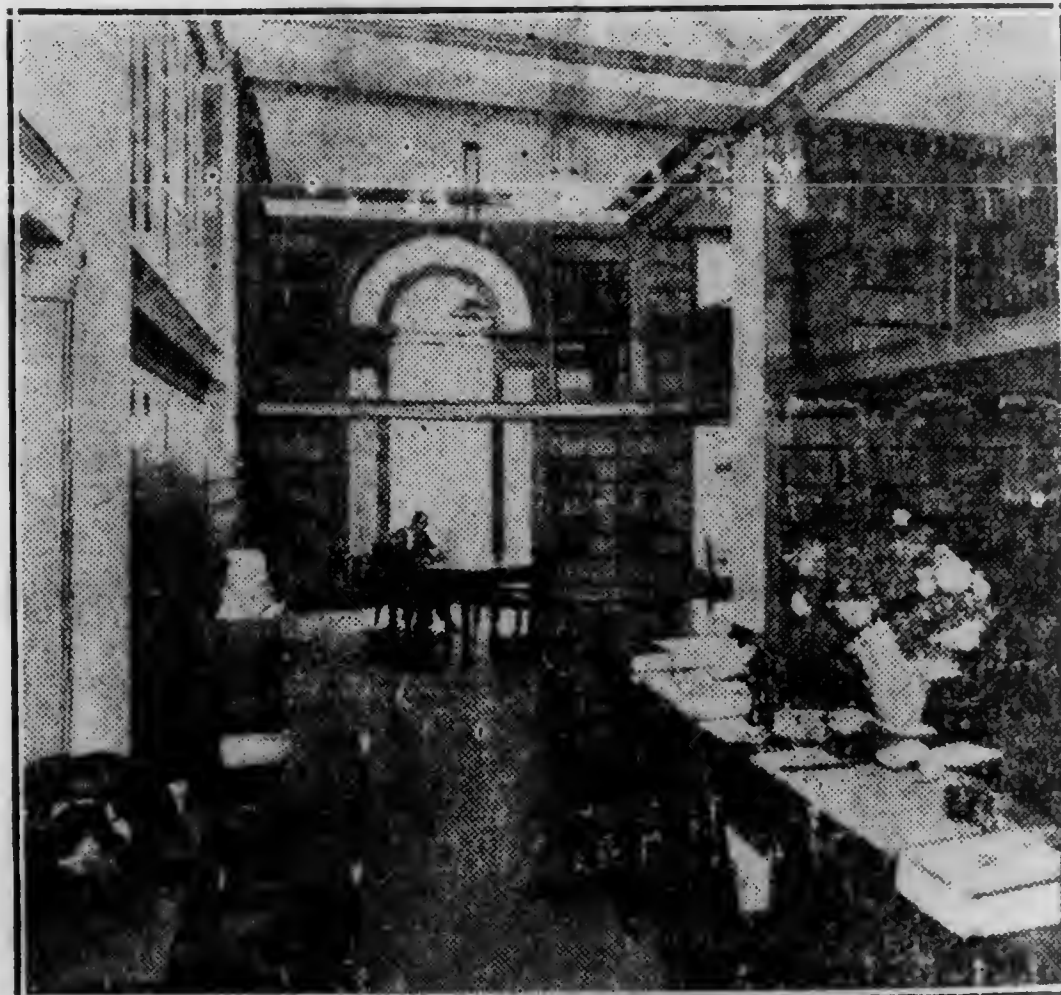
The gift is the most generous which has yet been made entirely available to the public library. The site, which was formerly occupied by Police Station 2, is owned by the city. The facade of the building, of which Putnam & Cox are the architects, follows closely the design of Charles Bulfinch for a building erected in Franklin place in 1784, at that time the only collection of books open for public use.



LIBRARY TABLET

This bronze tablet is affixed to the outside of the new Kirstein Memorial Library, at City Hall avenue and Williams court.

# Hundreds of Hub Folk Visit Kirstein Library



INTERIOR OF KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The pleasant reading room of the Kirstein Memorial Library, donated by Louis Kirstein for the use of business men. The library is located on City Hall avenue, opposite City Hall.

Opening of the Kirstein Memorial Library at City Hall avenue and Williams court, yesterday, attracted hundreds of visitors despite the fact that the downtown business branch started to operate without official services or ceremony.

At the request of Louis E. Kirstein, who contributed the beautiful new building to the city as a memorial to his late father, the Board of Library Trustees, of which he is a member, arranged no opening programme, but

simply made the gift available for the public in a business-like way.

Scores of readers took advantage of the new opportunity to select business books and magazines on the first two floors of the building, while others made use of the third floor which will be operated as a regular branch library where residents of the city may obtain books of every character without the necessity of going to the central library or the branches in the residential districts.

# Business Is



(Transcript Photo by Warren Colby)

Kirstein  
The Building in City Hall Avenue Where  
He Opened to the Public on Wednesday  
Morning

resumed next autumn; but it is not so certain that the accompanying "reference lists" will again be printed and distributed. The available appropriation for such purposes is limited and it may be applied elsewhere. If so, there will be general regret among the frequenters of the lectures, the studios at the concerts, the libraries and the private persons in other cities who have regularly received these lists. The prestige of the Brown Music Library as a source of information and encouragement has risen high and spread wide under the present curator, Mr. Richard Appel. It would be a pity to have it diminished by the abandonment of these bibliographies, in their kind little models of compilation.

Perhaps a summarizing note on the flyleaf of the last was written with a thought of this possibility. It runs:

This lecture marks the conclusion of the sixth season of the lectures on the programs of the Boston Symphony Concerts. Begun in the year that marked the beginning of the Koussevitzky conductorship, these lectures have sought to fill a long-felt need in making familiar to the ever-changing public the glories of symphonic music. Twenty-seven different instructors have cooperated in explaining the one hundred and twenty-four concerts. This does not count the eighteen composers who have presented their own works and some fourteen artists who have assisted.

The bibliographies listing the editions of the works to be played and criticisms thereon, together with a list of phonograph recordings and player-piano rolls have been prepared each week and distributed both at the library and by mail to all members of the class as well as to other libraries and interested individuals. The number of enrollments for the six years was 2198.

## As Composer and Player

The lecture room of the Boston Public Library last evening housed a concert of chamber music composed by Mr. Paul Hastings Allen, local composer. The chamber music in question was written for quartets and trios of clarinets, of strings, of strings with piano. A trio in B-flat was written for two clarinets and bass clarinet, comprised a vivace, a pastorello, an allegretto scherzando. A quartet in E-flat called for two clarinets, a bass horn and a bass clarinet. For the benefit of those to whom the bass horn may be more or less of a conundrum, he it said that it is in effect a tenor clarinet, bearing the same relation to the clarinet that an English horn bears to the oboe. (By the way, will some accommodating composer some day write something for a baritone oboe?) The players were Mr. G. Hamelin, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. R. Mazzeo, Miss R. La Glicera (bass horn), Mr. A. Hamelin (bass clarinet). Between these two numbers for clarinets stood a string quartet in A major, with the usual four movements, played by Messrs. Elmer Hansen, H. Werner, J. Barth of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Alice Smith as second violin. Finally, there was a trio, also in A major, for piano, violin and cello, played by Messrs. Hansen and Barth with the composer, Mr. Allen, as pianist.

Taking one's seat and scanning the program sheet, one felt misgivings. For here were four numbers, of three or four movements each. Visiting quartets have never more, have latterly preferred to cut down the three to two, with some short work of one or two movements between. But here were listed four! Mr. Allen has undoubtedly, with the rest of mankind, heard somewhere that brevity is the soul of wit; for the four numbers took no more than the conventional hour and a half in the playing. It was interesting to hear the unusual combination of a trio or a quartet of clarinets, though one would hardly be willing to say that the experiment justified frequent repetition. The clarinet is at one of the most useful and admirable instruments in the orchestra. For solo, it

Continued on Following Page

## The Longer, The Better

Musical Plays Are Bulky Because  
The Public Likes Them So

Work Times

## Concert-Chronicle

Execut Omnes

THE matinee public, at the final Symphony Concert of the year 1929-30, manifested (as the French have it) at every opportunity. The evening public reserved its heavy firing (to write again in figures) until the end. True, the audience of Saturday hailed the entering Koussevitzky as eagerly as had that of Friday; rose more spontaneously; clapped not a whit less long and loud. Through the first half of the concert, however, it took music, performance, conductor and orchestra rather for granted. The superlative delivery of the Overture to "Oberon" kindled it to no excitement. It was interested rather than impressed with Mr. Hill's "Lilies" and Monsieur Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody," though the latter piece was played with more rhythmic "edge" and vivid color than on Friday. There was reason to note that, while from many of Mr. Hill's measures sound the blooming, blowing lilacs of his poet, others are finely flowered with quiet affection for this flower of New England and for the soil that bred it, because as Miss Lowell

ing absence of the old accumulations of books which frequently characterize the shelves of older libraries. There are generous duplications of current books in popular demand—four copies of "All Quiet on the Western Front," and two copies each of many of the new fiction items—and one is apt to find, even at his first glance, that for the most part the third floor offers an interesting assortment of new books that he has not read but would like to sit right down and read.

In this section, in this Tercentenary year, is a handy shelf of Old Boston's history. There is a fifteen-volume edition, illustrated, of "The Pageant of America." The new Encyclopedia Britannica is there, and the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Carpenter's World Travels, and a beautifully illustrated "Guide to Europe." There are books on flower gardening, aviation, the Great War, the wide open spaces, as written by Zane Grey, the intricacies of murder as seen by S. S. Van Dine; there are current collections of plays, books on the theater, and philosophical treatises. Also on this floor are some thirty-nine weekly and monthly periodicals, and a seven-day shelf of the latest books.

The third floor is in charge of Miss Grace C. Brady, and the separate telephone number of this department is HUB 1669.

There are, according to Mrs. Dietrichson, who was formerly connected with the public library system at Minneapolis, but five other "business" libraries of this type in the United States. These are at Newark, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Providence and Hartford.



# BRANCH LIBRARY WILL OPEN TODAY

Kirstein Memorial, Gift to the City,  
Will Furnish Business and  
Professional Men Service



THE KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Sketch of the new downtown library, located at City Hall avenue and Williams court, which is to open today.

The Kirstein Memorial Library, made possible by one of the largest gifts ever received by the Boston Public Library, especially designed for the use of professional and business men, at City Hall avenue and Williams court, will open its door at 9 o'clock this morning. There will be no formal ceremony attendant to the opening.

## FOR BUSINESS MEN

The first two floors are occupied by a business branch, which professional and business men, including merchants, insurance officials and many others, have been trying for many years to obtain for the downtown section. These floors will meet this want fully.

The latest and most reliable books on the following subjects will be available: Advertising, accounting, auditing, banking and currency, building associations, business letters, business law, commercial aviation, corporations, credits, efficiency methods, factory management, foreign trade, graphs, hotel management, insurance, investment trusts, labor problems, marketing, merchandising, motor transport, office practice, personnel work, prices, purchasing, railroad mergers, real estate, retail trade, salesmanship, stocks and bonds, trade associations, trusts and cartels.

In addition there are government reports, pamphlets, bulletins and magazines, among them the following: American Banker, American Lumberman, American Metal Market, Automobile Industries, Barron's Weekly,

Board of Trade Journal, Boston News Bureau, Canning Trade, Chain Store Age, Credit Monthly, Dry Goods Economist, Electrical Merchandising, Engineering News Record, Financial World, Gift and Art Shop, Hotel Management, Laundry Age, Paper Trade Journal, Radio Retailing, Shoe and Leather Reporter, United States Daily, Wall Street Journal.

## Library Branch on Third

On the third floor is a regular branch of the library system. General reference works, magazines and a comprehensive collection of books for the person who has no specialized interests will be on the shelves. Regulations governing the issue of books will be the same as at other branches.

The library buildings and fittings are the gift of Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Flinn's Sons Co. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library for a number of years and has served twice as president of the board, being succeeded a year ago, in the regular course of rotation, by Gordon Abbott. Mr. Kirstein made the gift to the city as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, who did business in Boston for a number of years and was accustomed to stay at a hotel across Williams court from the library.

The gift is the most generous which has yet been made entirely available to the Public Library. The site, which was formerly occupied by Police Station 2, is owned by the city. The facade of the building, of which Putnam & Cox are the architects, follows closely the design of Charles Bulfinch for a building erected in Franklin place in 1794, at that time the only collection of books open for public use.

# Hundreds of Visit K



INTERIOR OF KIR

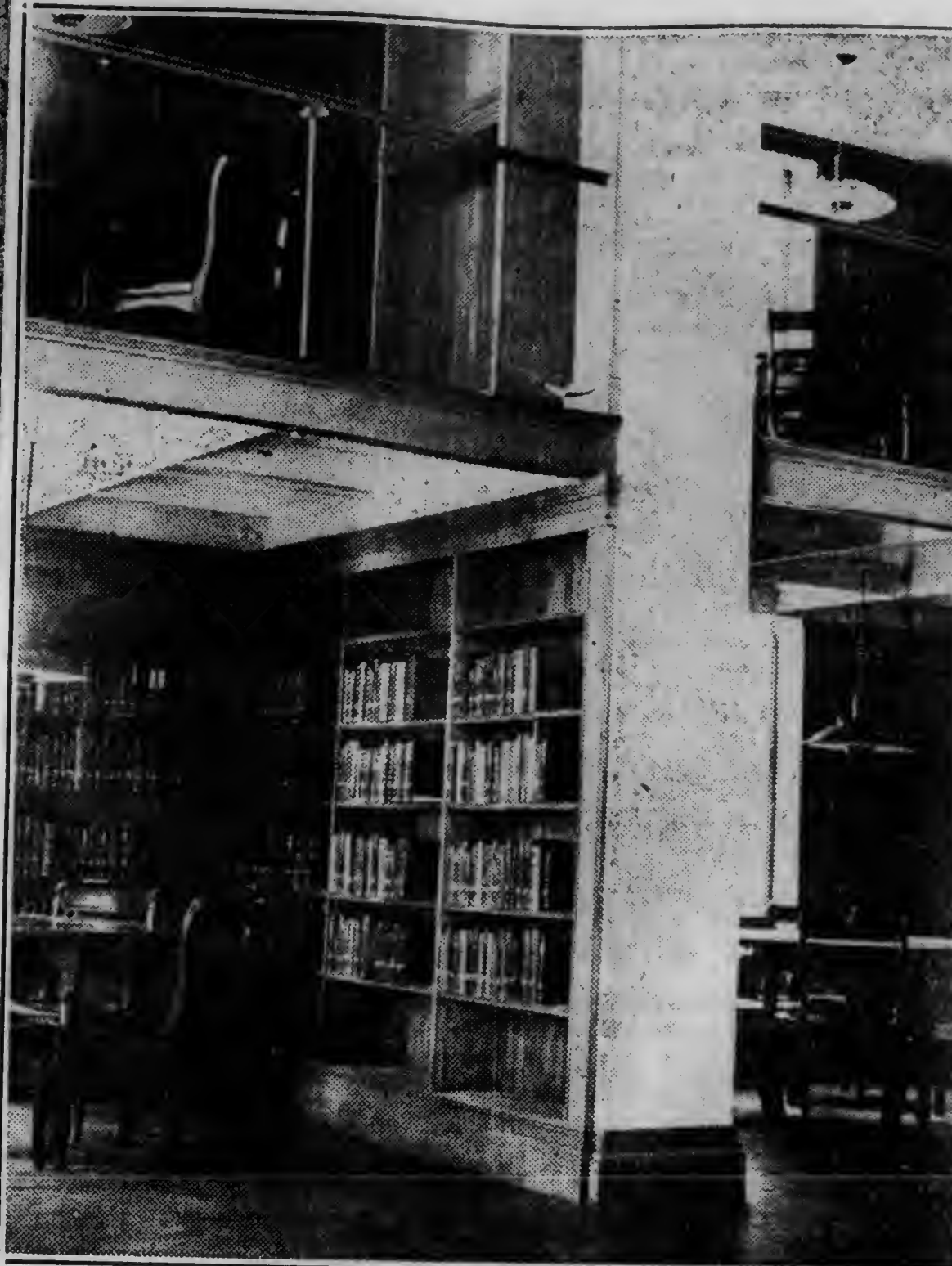
The pleasant reading room of Louis Kirstein for the use of City Hall at

Opening of the Kirstein Memorial Library at City Hall avenue and Williams court, yesterday, attracted hundreds of visitors despite the fact that the downtown business branch is to operate without official ceremony.

At the request of Louis E. Kirstein, donor of the building, is a simple reality intended to aid the public enlightenment and pleasure. With its establishment, any person whose days are passed in the downtown district will have easy and casual access to all manner of information valuable to his business needs, as well as to a compact library of general reading matter. He will, incidentally, be privileged to draw on the reserves of the Public Library through the new downtown branch, under the daily delivery system maintained for branches. And all of these functions, he may be assured, will be in thorough working order at one minute after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

"I left school when I was thirteen years old. Whatever I gained since then in the way of an education, I found in library books. Boston has done a lot for me."—Mr. Kirstein's tones are apologetic. He will feel more comfortable after the library is opened and there is no more talk of how and why. After all, his intention was simply to provide a library for the "people in these offices and

# Kirstein Library—Books for Business Where Business Is



(Transcript Photo by F. E. Colby)

## A Quiet Corner for Reading or Study

A Second Floor Reading Room of the Kirstein Memorial Library, Showing the Alcoves on the Balcony. The Floors are Finished in Dull Blue Through-out, and Woodwork is White, with Mahogany in Natural Finish for the Cases

ON Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, the Kirstein Memorial Library—that chaste brick structure just completed at Number 20, City Hall avenue—will open its doors to the public. The trustees of the Boston Public Library have made no plans for any formal exercises and the new branch in the heart of the downtown district will simply declare itself open with a minimum of preliminary ceremony.

For the library, as conceived by Louis E. Kirstein, donor of the building, is a simple reality intended to aid the public enlightenment and pleasure. With its establishment, any person whose days are passed in the downtown district will have easy and casual access to all manner of information valuable to his business needs, as well as to a compact library of general reading matter. He will, incidentally, be privileged to draw on the reserves of the Public Library through the new downtown branch, under the daily delivery system maintained for branches. And all of these functions, he may be assured, will be in thorough working order at one minute after nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

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stores—all these people downtown here." Why, then, that was about all. Yes, he found time for reading—biography and history, mainly—people and deeds, rather than treaties or tales. He reads occasional fiction, two New York and three Boston newspapers daily, most of the weekly and monthly reviews, and everything that pertains to Abraham Lincoln. The "opening" of the library? No, no—simply going to open. "Mrs. Dietrichson is in charge over there—she'll tell you all about the library."

The new building, commemorating Mr. Kirstein's father, Edward Kirstein, is to be called the Kirstein Memorial Library. But—no need to go into that again. "You go through the library—see what you think of it."

Mr. Kirstein's greatest satisfaction from this library, one feels certain, is still in prospect for him. He has seen his wish, first on paper and then in sturdy brick, take tangible form. But what he really is waiting for is to see his gift being used by those who need it and who will enjoy it.

The library opening, by the way, will not be the only literary occasion of the week for Mr. Kirstein and his family. On Thursday, May 8, Harcourt Brace and Company are to issue an anthology of poetry compiled by his daughter, Miss K. Curtiss, of the English department of Smith College. Mrs. Curtiss's book, which is entitled "Olive, Cypress and Palm, an Anthology of Love and Death," is drawn from the works of English and American poets born prior to 1850.

The new branch, in brief, is a three-

story building. Mr. Kirstein donated the building, which is on city-owned land formerly occupied by police station 2. The building is of red brick, with white woodwork, and in its facade the architects, Putnam and Cox, have followed closely the design of the "Tontine Crescent," by Charles Bulfinch, erected in 1794 in Franklin place and occupied by the Boston Library, the only collection of books at that time open to public use in Boston. On the first two floors of the new building the business branch is situated, while the third floor is occupied by a unit of the Public Library's regular branch system, which will be known as the Kirstein Branch.

Each floor is equipped with tables for reading, with additional space on a balcony on the second floor. All bookcases are of mahogany, unstained and unvarnished, against light-colored walls of neutral shade, and the tables and chairs are of mahogany of a simple Georgian pattern. The interior, as a whole, is restful and unassuming and without any evidence of a striving for a "period" effect. There is elevator service to all floors.

Possibly the outstanding feature of the new branch, considering its purpose as a downtown utility, is the fact that it represents an almost effortless means of obtaining or consulting books. It is only a step or two from one classification to another or from one department to another. There are no mile-long corridors or lanes to tramp, and a man can browse through the shelves themselves. Instead of trying to do his browsing over a pneumatic tube leading to remote and invisible stacks. The building is conveniently situated, yet admirably secluded from the din of traffic, and should prove equally enticing for the person who wants his books in a hurry or one who has an hour or two to spare for reading in a pleasant atmosphere of isolation from the downtown hubbub.

The library will be open from nine to six each day and will be closed on Sundays. It offers telephonic service on many questions which can be handled in this way for seekers of statistical information. The number of the business branch is Hubbard 0860.

## 325 Periodicals for Business Men

The first floor of the new branch is given over to statistical matter: directories of all important cities of the United States, trade directories, maps and atlases, timetables and periodicals. There will be available approximately 325 magazines, bulletins and pamphlets, among which will be the following:

American Banker, American Lumberman, American Metal Market, Automobile Industries, Barron's Weekly, Board of Trade Journal, Boston News Bureau, Canning Trade, Chain Store Age, Credit Monthly, Dry Goods Economist, Electrical Merchandising, Engineering News Record, Financial World, Gift and Art Shop, Hotel Management, Laundry Age, Paper Trade Journal, Radio Retailing, Shoe and Leather Reporter, United States Daily and the Wall Street Journal.

And to illustrate the variety of data available from this first floor section, the trustees of the Public Library—of whom Mr. Kirstein is one, incidentally—have listed the following questions as typical of what the branch is expected to answer:

An address in Indianapolis?  
The name of the president of the Travelers Insurance Company?  
Who are the State officials of Oregon?  
The size of a certain block in Dorchester?

The value of land on Fifth avenue, New York?  
Who manufactures raincoats?  
The names of jobbers in dairy products?

The decoded message of a cablegram?  
What steamships sail for Honolulu about May 30?

Building statistics of Milwaukee?  
The name of a bank in Leipzig, Germany?

Ten-year price-range on "British Aluminium"?  
Business conditions in Czechoslovakia?



(Transcript Photo by Warren Colby)

## Louis E. Kirstein

Who Donated to the City of Boston the Building in City Hall Avenue Where the Kirstein Memorial Library Will Be Opened to the Public on Wednesday Morning

In addition to these resources of its own shelves and those of the Public Library, close relations established by the latter institution with the Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will place still further material at the disposal of Boston citizens, and it will often be possible to borrow books from the Baker Library through the new downtown branch.

On the second floor are located United States Government reports and bulletins, the Market Data Handbook of New England and also of the United States. On this floor are books of general economic and business interest, which may be borrowed on the card available to a resident of Boston, or on a "firm" card by non-residents who are in business in Boston.

On this floor will be found the latest and most authoritative books on advertising, accounting, auditing, banking and currency, building associations, business letters, business law, commercial aviation, corporations, credits, efficiency methods, factory management, foreign trade, graphs, hotel management, insurance, investment trusts, labor problems, marketing, merchandising, motor transport, office practice, personnel work, prices, purchasing, railroad mergers, real estate, retail trade, salesmanship, stocks and bonds, trade associations, trusts and cartels, etc., etc.

## The Kirstein Branch

On the third floor is the Kirstein Branch, where books of a general nature are to be found. And on this floor, as in the other sections of the new branch, the visitor will notice a refresh-

ing absence of the old accumulations of books which frequently characterize the shelves of older libraries. There are generous duplications of current books in popular demand—four copies of "All Quiet on the Western Front," and two copies each of many of the new fiction items—and one is apt to find, even at his first glance, that for the most part the third floor offers an interesting assortment of new books that he has not read but would like to sit right down and read.

In this section, in this Tercentenary year, is a handy shelf of Old Boston's history. There is a fifteen-volume edition, illustrated, of "The Pageant of America." The new Encyclopedia Britannica is there, and the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Carpenter's World Travels, and a beautifully illustrated "Guide to Europe." There are books on flower gardening, aviation, the Great War, the wide open spaces, as written by Zane Grey, the intricacies of murder as seen by S. S. Van Dine; there are current collections of plays, books on the theater, and philosophical treatises. Also on this floor are some thirty-nine weekly and monthly periodicals, and a second-day shelf of the latest books.

The third floor is in charge of Miss Grace C. Brary, and the separate telephone number of this department is HUB 1469.

There are, according to Mrs. Dietrichson, who was formerly connected with the public library system at Minneapolis, but five other "business" libraries of this type in the United States. These are at Newark, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Providence and Hartford.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930

# EDWARD KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY IS OPENED TODAY



INTERIOR VIEW OF LIBRARY

MRS. WATKINS DIETRICHSON  
Librarian

Without ceremonial fuss or feathers, the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in Court sq. alongside City Hall, was opened to the general public at 9 this morning, embarking upon what promises to be a long and useful career of service to downtown business men and to those citizens who wish to avail themselves of the standard library branch reading room on the third floor of the structure.

Vice Pres. Louis E. Kirstein of the Wm. Filene's Sons Company, who donated the \$200,000 fund which built and furnished the structure on city-owned land, formerly occupied by Station 2, in memory of his father, was away from Boston on business. At his suggestion opening formalities were dispensed with, but it is believed that exercises of a dedicatory nature may take place some time in the fall.

Mrs. Watkins Dietrichson, librarian of this branch, which is to be budgeted annually out of taxpayers' funds, simply gave the word to open the establishment this morning, just as if it had been operating for a month or a year. And she and her staff of eight persons soon busied themselves in aiding the institution's first "customers."

Passersby in City Hall av and Court sq. stopped to note the picture through the large plate-glass windows of the first floor chamber. They admired the Colonial facade of the structure, which is a duplicate of that of the first public library in Boston, that erected on a Bulfinch design on Franklin pl. in 1794.

Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and other periodicals, and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry. Mrs. Dietrichson gave the following sample list as typical of the kind of questions which this library is ready to answer without charge to business men and others:

An address in Indianapolis?  
The name of the president of an insurance company?  
Who are the State officials of Oregon?  
The size of a certain block in Dorchester?  
The value of land on Fifth av, New York?  
Who manufactures raincoats?  
The names of jobbers in dairy products?  
The decoded message of a cablegram?  
What steamships sail for Honolulu about May 30?  
Building statistics of Milwaukee?  
The name of a bank in Leipzig, Germany?  
Ten-year price-range on "British Aluminum"?

Business conditions in Czechoslovakia?  
On the second floor of the building are Government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, vocational and general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.  
On the top floor is the room to be devoted to the general public, and its walls are lined with volumes such as are of general rather than business interest. Grace C. Brady is in charge of this room, containing popular literature and the classic authors. The telephone number for this room is Hubbard 1969, while Mrs. Dietrichson, librarian in charge of the business branches, may be telephoned at Hubbard 0560.

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

NEVER say Boston doesn't beat her swords into ploughshares, what with the new business branch of the Boston Public Library built on the site of a police station. This very day at nine A. M. the branch was opened to the public without any formality. It appears that Louis E. Kirstein of the library board of trustees, who donated the building in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein, preferred that this should be so. Possibly at some later date the modest Mr. Kirstein may yield to the wishes of his fellow trustees and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and permit some form of dedication. After all, such an unusual occasion merits a few speeches and top hats.

The Kirstein Memorial Building, in City Hall avenue, is pleasantly Georgian in effect, two and a half stories high, of red brick, with white trim. In the facade the architects, Putnam & Cox, have followed closely the design of Charles Bulfinch for the central feature of the famous Tontine Crescent erected in Franklin place in 1794, which was occupied by the Boston Library, the only collection of books at that time open to public use in Boston.

One of the features of the building is the huge show window on a level with the street. Through this the passerby may stare frankly, either at the glistening rows of directories within, or at the business exhibit which is to be arranged directly behind the pane. This state of affairs is a great relief from the days when library windows were so high-pitched that only passing aviators could spy on their cloistral calm.

Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson has been appointed librarian of the business branch. In addition to her experience in the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Dietrichson had a year in the reference division of the Harvard Business Library. Her assistants are Miss Mary McCarthy, who was for years with the Stone & Webster Library, which closed recently; and William Dana Orcutt, who has had valuable training in several departments of the central library.

Within the new library building is suggestive of the lovely restraint of the Federal period. The walls are finished in unpainted mahogany and there is a fireplace on each floor, surrounded by carved paneling. Tables and chairs are mahogany, in the manner of Sheraton—the Transcript antiquities editor tells me.

On the shelves are arranged the latest year books and directories, both technical and professional, including several foreign ones. Telephone directories of all the important cities of the United States may also be consulted here. There are innumerable business magazines, also commercial and financial papers, as well as pamphlets in vertical files. One whole section is given over to real estate maps and others of commercial interest. A set of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, from 1908 to date, is set forth on the shelves. Later, the librarian hopes to have the complete file from the beginning. Perhaps the most important of all is the investment service. Even marginers are welcome to use this.

On the balcony are arranged shelf after shelf of business books in vivid bindings. The Librarian was somewhat overcomat seeing so many volumes in a mint state. There is no unsightly label on any of these, which somewhat startled the Librarian, the latter end of whose childhood was spent scraping off old labels from library books, firmly sticking on new ones—you had to use paste in our workroom instead of moistening them with a sponge!—then adding book numbers in ink, which generally smooched. I began at twelve and spent all my summer vacations doing this. And can you wonder that the mind is slightly warped? Nowadays, the light-hearted extra assistants simply write the number with an electric Stylus pen on a sheet of specially treated paper held against the back of the book and behold identification which is slightly and permanent.

The balcony is divided into alcoves, each furnished with a table and chairs. In one of these alcoves is a collection of the more popular of the Government documents. On this floor, too, is the employees rest room, also a work room, lavishly supplied with shelves and supply closets. Collating and labeling is all that will be done there at present, for it will be many months before any of those books require mending. All the business books on the second floor circulate. However, if you live in Winchester, or Hampton, or any town outside Boston, don't

come pleading for a library card, even if you work in this city. There is a way around this, though. Any business firm in Boston may have a so-called special card, which employees may use to draw out books. This is rather generous of the city of Boston, which has a difficult time supplying her own citizens with reading matter.

If you want books other than on the subject of business, the third floor of the Kirstein Memorial Building stands ready to serve you. Here is a regular circulating branch library, for adults, containing fiction and non-fiction of all kinds. The Librarian is Miss Grace C. Brady, and her assistant is Lillian Ginsburg, both of whom have had training at the central library and other branches of the service.

There is another startling innovation in this branch library. The fiction has no labels or lettering of any kind on the outside. Except for the removal of the jackets the books are exactly as they came from the booksellers. As they are arranged on the shelves alphabetically by author, the librarians feel that the former convict-like lettering or labeling is unnecessary. Now ladies and gentlemen, I ask you—as one who spent the priceless hours of early youth verifying shelves—is this, or is this not, Utopia?

Already there is a tie-up (aren't I going business like) between the Kirstein Branch and the neighbors on the first floor and balcony. The branch has arranged a delightful and informative exhibit on "What Boston Banks Have Done for Boston History." In a large cabinet are arranged the many excellent publications published by banks in Boston. When you have finished looking through these, you will be amazed to find the extraordinary amount of historical research which these organizations are doing continually.

Along with the publications are tiny figures representing important personages in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These are absolutely true to the period, and are the work of Hilda Baker, of the branch department. The arrangement of the figures is delightfully ingenious. For instance, Anne Bradstreet, the first New England poetess stands before a volume of "The Colonist," published by the Old Colony Trust Company, which is open to a picture of the Gutenberg Bible, illustrating an article by William Dana Orcutt, on famous book collections of bankers.

American bankers have always been the patrons of history and literature. It seems for James Savage who founded the Provident Institution for Savings, arranged the first complete edition of John Winthrop's History of New England. For many years, one of the manuscript volumes was lost and it was eventually located by Mr. Savage in the belfry of the Old South Church—of all places.

Cotton Mather, in his black gown, is calculating very excitedly toward Anne Hutchinson, who is absorbed in contemplation of a portrait of her statue which appears in one of the publications of the State Street Trust Company. William Blaxton, the first settler of Boston is calling attention to an article on School Street, from "The Eighteen Fifties and the Five Cent Savings Bank." Sir Henry Vane, very dashing in clock and plumage hat stands near "The Book of the Shawmut Bank." John Winthrop is also present, and likewise John Harvard.

One of the publications of the First National Bank, "Markets of the World," is an extremely valuable reference work for libraries, as it contains all kinds of economic maps and statistical abstracts. Also included in the display is the map of old Boston from the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and copies of the N. C. Wyeth ship murals in the First National Bank. In addition there are publications from the Eliot Savings, North End Savings, Second National, Home Savings, Union Savings, Roxbury Institution for Savings and the Wilder Savings Banks. The librarians plan to change the exhibition every two weeks. Next comes publications of banks throughout the State, and after that a series concerning the industries of Boston and Massachusetts.

Due mainly to Mr. Kirstein's generosity, Boston now has one of the best-equipped business libraries in the country, and the downtown section of the city is being wished for a circulating branch. No longer will it be necessary for Boston business men to depend on the Harvard Business Library (that's a good one, too), now they have only to lift the telephone hook—or rather have a secretary or subordinate do it, as is the American custom—to get in immediate touch with any or trade directories, cable codes, maps, atlases, investment service, time tables and other ready reference books. The telephone number is Hubbard 0560.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, MAY 14, 1930

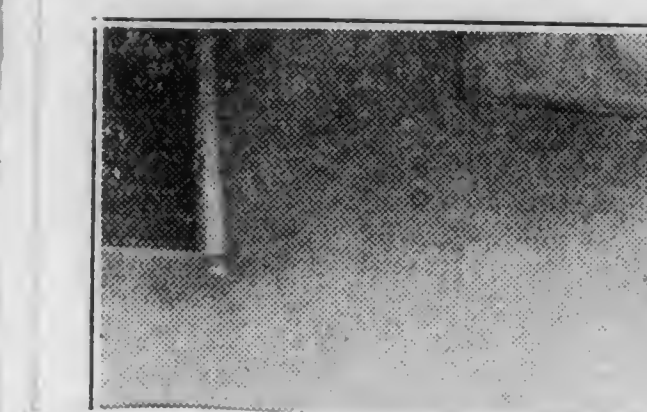
## THE LIBRARIAN

OUR own Boston Public Library was probably the first in the country to prepare a special annual exhibit of books suitable for Jewish readers. This has been done for several years and has stimulated an interest in the reading and purchasing of Jewish books by library patrons and brought about good will and better racial understanding on the part of non-Jews. It is particularly appropriate that Lag B'Omar, often referred to as the Scholar's Festival, which occurs this week, should likewise mark Jewish Book Week. This is being observed by the Boston Public Library, which has arranged spe-

cial extension libraries. Which seems fair enough.

Recently the Middle West librarian was informed that the Boston Medical Library, to which he was indebted for many loans of scarce and valuable books, was compelled, owing to the increase in demands for interlibrary loans to confine such loans hereafter to the Middle Atlantic States and Eastern Canada. Although admitting the justice of such a rule, Mr. Walter sadly declares that Minnesota will miss the service.

Not so long ago, one of Minnesota's neighboring libraries informed the University Library that the exchange material it sent was hardly a quid pro quo for the material it had been and still is receiving as loans. A hint was given that unless certain publications of the University of Minnesota Press were sent as additional exchanges, it might seem advisable to discontinue loans. Hmm, a racket. Although these books are not



Of permanent interest are new books, and the cases are 3x5x10, 3x7x10, 3x9x10, 3x11x10, 3x13x10, 3x15x10, 3x17x10, 3x19x10, 3x21x10, 3x23x10, 3x25x10, 3x27x10, 3x29x10, 3x31x10, 3x33x10, 3x35x10, 3x37x10, 3x39x10, 3x41x10, 3x43x10, 3x45x10, 3x47x10, 3x49x10, 3x51x10, 3x53x10, 3x55x10, 3x57x10, 3x59x10, 3x61x10, 3x63x10, 3x65x10, 3x67x10, 3x69x10, 3x71x10, 3x73x10, 3x75x10, 3x77x10, 3x79x10, 3x81x10, 3x83x10, 3x85x10, 3x87x10, 3x89x10, 3x91x10, 3x93x10, 3x95x10, 3x97x10, 3x99x10, 3x101x10, 3x103x10, 3x105x10, 3x107x10, 3x109x10, 3x111x10, 3x113x10, 3x115x10, 3x117x10, 3x119x10, 3x121x10, 3x123x10, 3x125x10, 3x127x10, 3x129x10, 3x131x10, 3x133x10, 3x135x10, 3x137x10, 3x139x10, 3x141x10, 3x143x10, 3x145x10, 3x147x10, 3x149x10, 3x151x10, 3x153x10, 3x155x10, 3x157x10, 3x159x10, 3x161x10, 3x163x10, 3x165x10, 3x167x10, 3x169x10, 3x171x10, 3x173x10, 3x175x10, 3x177x10, 3x179x10, 3x181x10, 3x183x10, 3x185x10, 3x187x10, 3x189x10, 3x191x10, 3x193x10, 3x195x10, 3x197x10, 3x199x10, 3x201x10, 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MRS. WATKINS DIETRICHSON  
Librarian

Without ceremonial fuss or feathers, the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in Court sq. alongside City Hall, was opened to the general public at 9 this morning, embarking upon what promises to be a long and useful career of service to downtown business men and to those citizens who wish to avail themselves of the standard library branch reading room on the third floor of the structure.

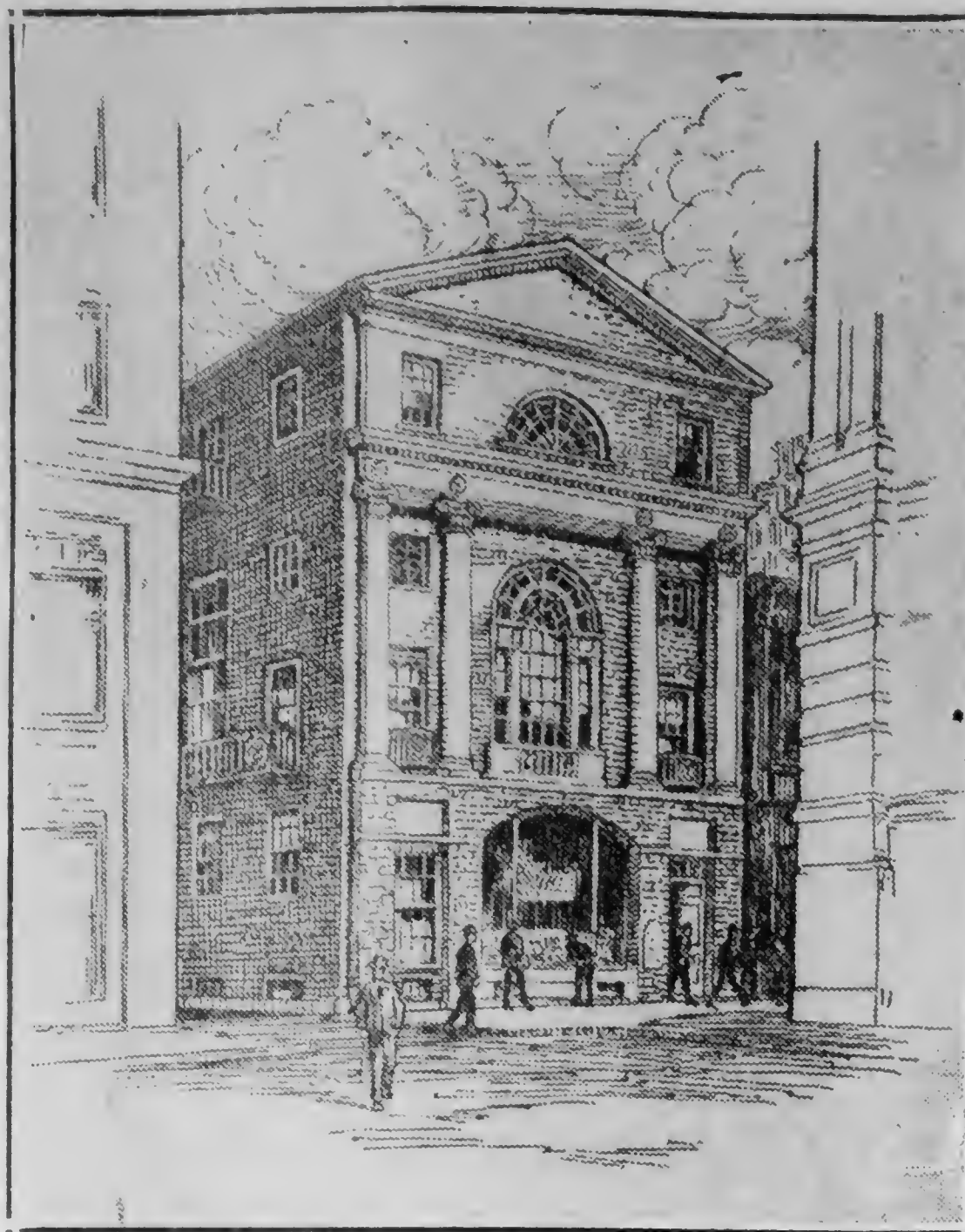
Vice Pres Louis E. Kirstein of the Wm. Filene's Sons Company, who donated the \$200,000 fund which built and furnished the structure on city-owned land, formerly occupied by Station 2, in memory of his father, was away from Boston on business. At his suggestion opening formalities were dispensed with, but it is believed that excercises of a dedicatory nature may take place some time in the fall.

Mary Watkins Dietrichson, librarian of this branch, which is to be budgeted annually out of taxpayers' funds, simply gave the word to open the establishment this morning, just as if it had been operating for a month or a year. And she and her staff of eight persons soon busied themselves in aiding the institution's first "customers."

Passersby in City Hall av and Court sq stopped to note the picture through the large plate-glass windows of the first floor chamber. They admired the Colonial facade of the structure, which is a duplicate of that of the first public library in Boston, that erected on a Bulfinch design on Franklin pl. in 1794.

Statistical matter about the world's general business is available on this first floor. Here are directories of all important United States cities, maps and atlases, timetables and other periodicals, and the leading magazines of all branches of business and industry. Mrs. Dietrichson gave the following sample list as typical of the kind of questions which this library is ready to answer without charge to business men and others:

#### INTERIOR VIEW OF LIBRARY



EDWARD KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

An address in Indianapolis?  
The name of the president of an insurance company?  
Who are the State officials of Oregon?  
The size of a certain block in Dorchester?  
The value of land on Fifth av, New York?

Who manufactures raincoats?  
The names of jobbers in dairy products?  
The decoded message of a cablegram?  
What steamships sail for Honolulu about May 30?  
Building statistics of Milwaukee?  
The name of a bank in Leipzig, Germany?  
Ten-year price-range on "British Aluminum"?

Business conditions in Czechoslovakia?  
On the second floor of the building are Government reports and bulletins covering many lines of business, volumes on general business and economic topics. On the shelves of this room are the latest authoritative volumes on practically all lines of general business in all parts of the world.  
On the top floor is the room to be devoted to the general public, and its walls are lined with volumes such as are of general rather than business interest. Grace C. Brary is in charge of this room, containing popular literature and the classic authors. The telephone number for this room is Hubbard 1969, while Mrs. Dietrichson, librarian in charge of the business branches, may be telephoned at Hubbard 0860.

pitched that only passing visitors could spy on their cloistral calm.  
Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson has been appointed librarian of the business branch. In addition to her experience in the statistical department of the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Dietrichson had a year in the reference division of the same library. Her assistant is Miss Mary McCarthy, who was for years with the Stone & Webster Library, which closed recently; and William Chert, who has had valuable training in several departments of the central library.

Within the new library building is suggestive of the lovely restraint of the Federal period. The walls are finished in unpolished mahogany and there is a fireplace on each floor, surrounded by carved paneling. Tables and chairs are mahogany. In the manner of Sheraton—the Transcript antiquities editor tells me.

On the shelves are arranged the latest year books and directories, both technical and professional, including several foreign ones. Telephone directories of all the important cities of the United States may also be consulted here. There are unnumbered business magazines, also, as pamphlets in vertical files. One whole section is given over to real estate maps and others of commercial interest. A set of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, from 1908 to date, is set forth on the shelves. Later, the librarian hopes to have the complete file from the beginning. Perhaps the most important of all is the investment service. Even margin users are welcome to use this.

On the balcony are arranged shelves after shelves of business books in vivid binding. The Librarian was somewhat overcast at seeing so many volumes in a new state. There is no unsightly label on any of these, which somewhat startled the Librarian, the latter end of whose child hood was spent scraping off old labels from library books, firmly sticking on new ones—you had to use paste in your workroom instead of moistening them with a sponge—then adding book numbers in ink, which generally smooched. I began at twelve and spent all my summer vacations doing this. And can you wonder that the mind is slightly warped? Nowadays, the light-hearted extra assistant simply write the number with an electric Stylus pen on a sheet of specially treated paper held against the back of the book and behold identification which is slightly and permanent.

The balcony is divided into alcoves, each furnished with a table and chairs. In one of these alcoves is a collection of the more popular of the Government documents. On this floor, too, is the employees rest room, also a work room, lavishly supplied with shelves and supply closets. Collating and labeling is all that will be done there at present, for it will be many months before any of these books require mending. All the business books on the second floor circulate. However, if you live in Winchester, or Hampton, or any town outside Boston, don't

Along with the business branch, representing important person ages in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay colony. These are absolute ly true to the period, and are the work of Hilda Baker, of the branch depart ment. The arrangement of the figures is delectably beautiful. For instance, Anne Bradstreet, the first New England poetess, is before a volume of "The Colonist," published by the Old Colony Trust Company, which is open to a picture of the Quaker Bay. Illustrating an article by William Brewster, on famous book collections of bookers.

American bankers have always been the patrons of history and literature. It seems for James Savage who founded the President Institution for Savings, arranged the first complete edition of John Winthrop's History of New England. For many years, one of the manuscript volumes was lost and it was eventually located by Mr. Savage in the belfry of the Old South Church—of all places.

Edwin Mather, in his black gown, is gesticulating very excitedly toward Anne Hutchinson, who is absorbed in contemplation of a portrait of her statue which appears in one of the publications of the Shawmut Trust Company. William Blaxton, the first settler of Boston is calling attention to an article on School Street, from "The Eighteen Fifties and the Five Cent Savings Bank," Sir Henry Vane, very dashing in cloak and plumed hat stands near "The Book of the Shawmut Bank." John Winthrop is also present and likewise John Harvard.

One of the publications of the First National Bank, "Markets of the World," is an extremely valuable reference work for libraries, as it contains all kinds of economic maps and statistical abstracts. Also included in the display is the map of old Boston from the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank and copies of the N. C. Wyeth ship murals in the First National Bank. In addition there are publications from the Pilot Savings, North End Savings, Second National, Home Savings, Union Savings, Roxbury Institution for Savings and the Wilder Savings Banks. The librarians plan to change the exhibit every two weeks. Next comes publications of banks throughout the State, and after that a series concerning the industries of Boston and Massachusetts.

Due mainly to Mr. Kirstein's generosity, Boston now has one of the best equipped business libraries in the country, and the downtown section of the city its long wished for circulating branch. No longer will it be necessary for Boston business men to depend on the Harvard Business Library (that's a good one, too). Now they have only to lift the telephone off the hook—or rather have a secretary or subsecretary do it, as is the American custom—to get in immediate touch with maps, atlases, investment service, time tables and other ready reference books. The telephone number is Hubbard 0860.



#### Jewish Book Week Exhibit

West End Branch, Boston Public Library

exhibits of its rare treasures of other suitable books, photographs, clippings, periodicals, and ceremonial objects in all its branches that serve Jewish communities.

Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages are now on display. The library has found it expedient to emphasize a single phase of Jewish life art or culture at each branch, rather than to duplicate the exhibit at all. A numbered list especially prepared may be had upon request.

One of the most striking of the exhibits in honor of Jewish Book Week is the one arranged at the West End Branch by the librarian, Frances Goldstein, whose whole-hearted enthusiasm adds to the pleasure of all festivals. West End's celebration of both the Feast of Lights and Christmas are equally charming and attractive. In the present display, books and periodicals are concentrated in the center of the main reading room around a case containing the Scroll of Holy Law. This arrangement gives the impression of the Ark, or "Holy of Holies," in the synagogue, when it is open for devout worship. With it is grouped ceremonial objects, both obsolete and still in use, and strange, in an appropriately labeled.

Photographs of Jewish life and mounted clippings on famous books of the past are hung on the walls to carry out the idea. The Scroll and other ceremonial objects are graciously lent for the occasion by Temple Israel and individuals in the community.  
This library feels that its efforts in helping to promote the idea of Jewish Book Week in the past has been thoroughly justified, for it has brought about a new interest in the subject and promoted the circulation and purchase of the books recommended and displayed. The list of good Jewish books in English, which is being distributed by the Boston Public Library is extremely valuable. The arrangement, too, is excellent as the books are listed by author and title. "For the Youngest Readers," "For the Older Boys and Girls," "Jewish Life in Fiction," "Literature and Autobiography," and "Backgrounds—References to Many Subjects."

Not the grasshopper, only, but inter-library loans eventually become a burden to librarians, according to Frank K. Walter, who serves the University of Minnesota in that capacity. His light-hearted but arresting plaint appears in the latest issue of Libraries. Anyone, he declares, who has attempted frequently to borrow on interlibrary loan or who has attempted to lend on requests for such loans, will admit at once the inadequacy of results.

Dividing all libraries into the "givers" and the "get-ems," Mr. Walter explains that the former class includes the institutions with ready book collections, limited funds and high professional ideals or at least a desire to serve as many patrons as possible as well as possible at as little cost as possible. These adopt wholeheartedly the theory of library cooperation and, very logically, call on the better stocked libraries to fill temporarily the gaps in their own limited book collection.  
On the other hand, he points out, the "get-ems" see difficulties in the free and unrestricted use of their collections by other libraries. In many cases, they have the books only because they have carefully saved enough surplus to buy the unusual item or because they need the most certain way need the unusual item. In other cases, he states, legal restrictions, either local or general, forbid undue generosity. In practically no case is there any actual obligation to have these volumes worn out by other institutions without due recompense.

It seems that the library the writer represents belongs to both classes. As a member of the second class in size among the university libraries of the country, his institution is often obliged to depend on the generosity of friends for the books which are really needed to complete some creditable piece of research or to improve some course of instruction. During 1925, the University Library borrowed two hundred and forty-one volumes from thirty libraries and lent three hundred and eighty-nine volumes to thirty-eight libraries, sixty-eight to private scholars and six hundred and fifty-five

given the library for exchange purposes and have to be paid for before they go on the shelves, the University Library took the hint, bought the books, sent them on and are thus paying a real though disguised fee for books they borrow.

Still another library which from time to time sent technical magazines has within a few weeks, written that all future loans will be on a fee basis, much as the service of the Engineering Societies has been for some time. "The fee is to be twenty-five cents for the first fortnight loans and twenty-five cents each day after that. We find it necessary to ask this fee in order that our journals may be promptly returned. The librarian hasn't been able to find out whether the fee included the period the book is in the mail."

Up to the time of writing, the University of Minnesota has not been asked to lend its five completed British Museum Catalogue or its Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, but has, however, been asked to borrow a run of scarce British census blue books on which the librarian estimated a transportation charge alone of about \$50.

In addition to the numerous requests for material from graduate students preparing theses, numerous pleas come from extension courses, correspondence courses, high school debate clubs and school activities. Less than a month ago the University library was asked to send a teacher's college nineteen current educational books for use of a class in sociology which had evidently started without giving a thought to books for assigned reading.

One of the points usually emphasized when librarians get to discussing inter-library loans, is that the public should be urged to be reasonable in the request, to be urged to be reasonable and to kind. Mr. Walter, however, believes that it is much easier to limit incoming requests than outgoing. It is possible to present a grantee from when Harvard or the Library of Congress ask for material, but it is less easy to refuse smaller, neighboring institutions.

Within college precincts some good could probably be done by putting the actual costs of loans back on the departments making them. Mr. Walter feels that many a dean would be sceptical about the value of a thesis which required the borrowing of a hundred or more books at a unit cost of from twenty-five to fifty cents, if the cost came out of his department budget. The high cost of culture.

If library extension increases, and adult education, in its present phase succeeds, greater cooperation, considered by Minneapolis librarian, is inevitable. The county library must serve the local library, the large city library must either be the center of county service, or at least stand behind it. The State commission, the extension department and the library of the State university or State college must back the county library and the schools and colleges of their State as far as conditions make possible.

With the opening of the fifty-seventh session on July 7, Chautauque Summer Schools, which are the oldest in the United States, will celebrate the thirty-fifth session of library courses. In four summer sessions, students may complete a full year's library course and receive a diploma. As the school accepts only those who are already in library service or under appointment to library positions, students upon completion of the course have the combined training of school work and actual experience in the field.  
Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey, State library organizer of Ohio, State Library, Columbus, O., who is the director of the Chautauque School for Librarians, has planned the season's work so that students cover the maximum amount of study each summer. Classes continue through Saturday of each week to give eight school weeks each season.

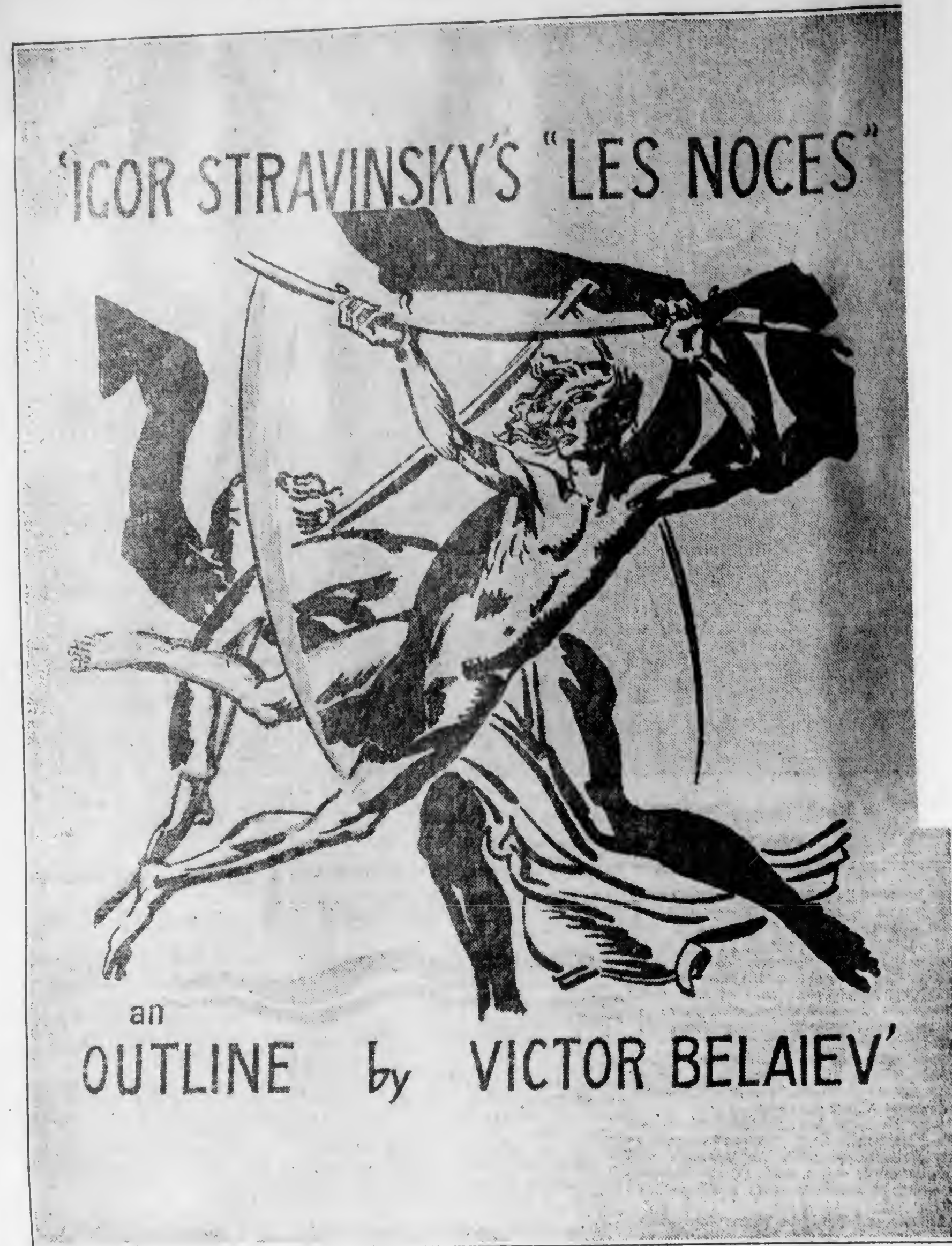
The faculty of the school, besides Miss Downey, the director, included Marie T. Brown, librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.; May Temple, librarian, High School Library, Chautauque Falls, O.; Eueland R. Schenk, Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.; Florence L. Brown, librarian, High School Library, East Chicago, Ind.; and E. J. M. Guinn, Chicago, Ill., and Librarian, Peoria, Ill.







## Cover for Music—Oxford-Made



(Photograph by Frank E. Colby)

## Decoration and Fantasy

### Outside and Inside

#### From the Design of The Cover Infer The Music That Waits Within

AROUND a music publisher's catalogue is woven such a fascinating wreath of musical and artistic reminiscences as to overshadow the interest that lies, unsuspected, in the more mundane but perhaps no less artistic business of manufacture. It may be that having from my early years been blessed (or cursed) with a love of print and letters, I speak as one biased; and yet numbers of people have been interested from time to time at some anecdote or memory of the mere physical appearance of the music published by the Oxford University Press.

The exhibition of Oxford musical publications so handsomely displayed recently by the Music Section of the Boston Public Library was first gotten together not for its musical but purely for its external attraction. As a collection of printing specimens it has already had several shows, one at the University Press in Oxford, although all the sheet music and even some of the books on music were printed in London by a specialist.

It is not by any means the comfortable fate of the designer of printing to be able to go to even a first-rate printing works and get what he wants straight away. I had a good deal of teaching to do (as well as learning) when I first began to print sheet music some five and a half years ago. Special "punches" for engraving, a new selection of type faces known only to book printers, a number of newly designed ornaments and borders, and a quantity of pictures—these had to be gotten together from innumerable sources and the process of their assembly is by no means over yet.

For the whole interest of a printer's life—and if I am a musician by profession I am a printer by hobby, or vice versa, if you will—the whole interest lies in the endless variety of the work. Every hour a new problem to be met suitably and beautifully with the same limited resources, and all, mark you, at an economic price.

Thus at the Boston Library you could see Tallis's Motet in forty parts, printed on a page measuring twenty-four by eighteen inches, and in another case a handy volume for the pocket, like the "Musical Pilgrim" series, with the flowered paper covers, or Mrs. Newman's "Concert Goer's Guide" in neat brown cloth.

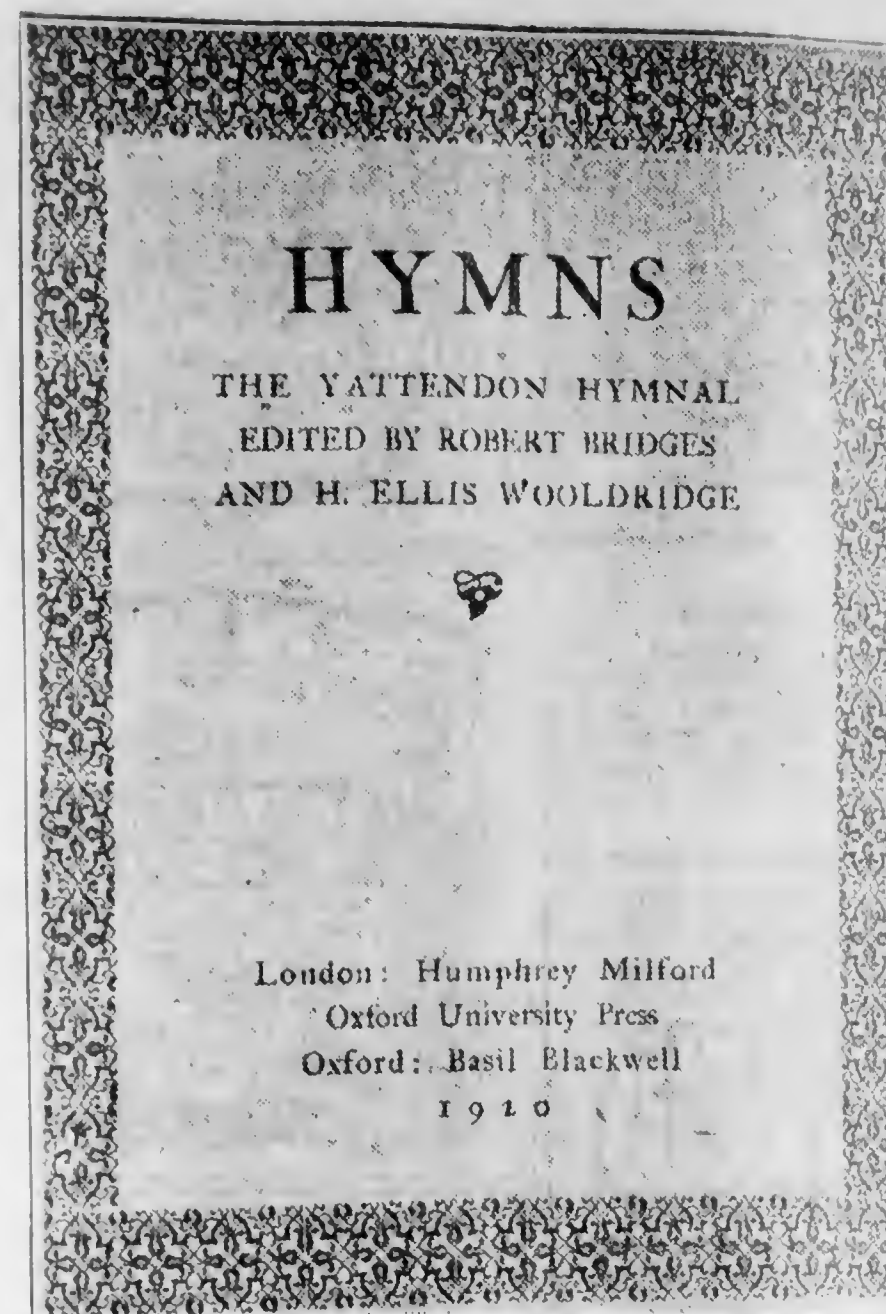
The flowered paper is a fascinating and endless field for a keen designer. I have had all-over patterned papers

made in many ways—from the original type ornaments that were cut for the Oxford University Press about 1620, to a repeating design of the nursemaid and perambulator in the public park, for a book of nursery rhymes. Douglas Cockerell, greatest line binder of his day, did several for me which I have used in a number of colors, and one volume of "Shakespeare Songs" is cased in a paper with a pattern made out of the most familiar portrait of the great poet himself.

An interesting succession of designers were used for three hymn books made by the same editors Percy Dearmer, Vaughan Williams and Martin Shaw. For the English Hymnal Professor Selwyn Image, then Slade professor of art at Oxford, for "Songs of Praise", Mr. Douglas Cockerell, for "The Oxford Carol Book"; Mr. Noel Rooke, the eminent woodcut artist. All the bindings are worthy of attention.

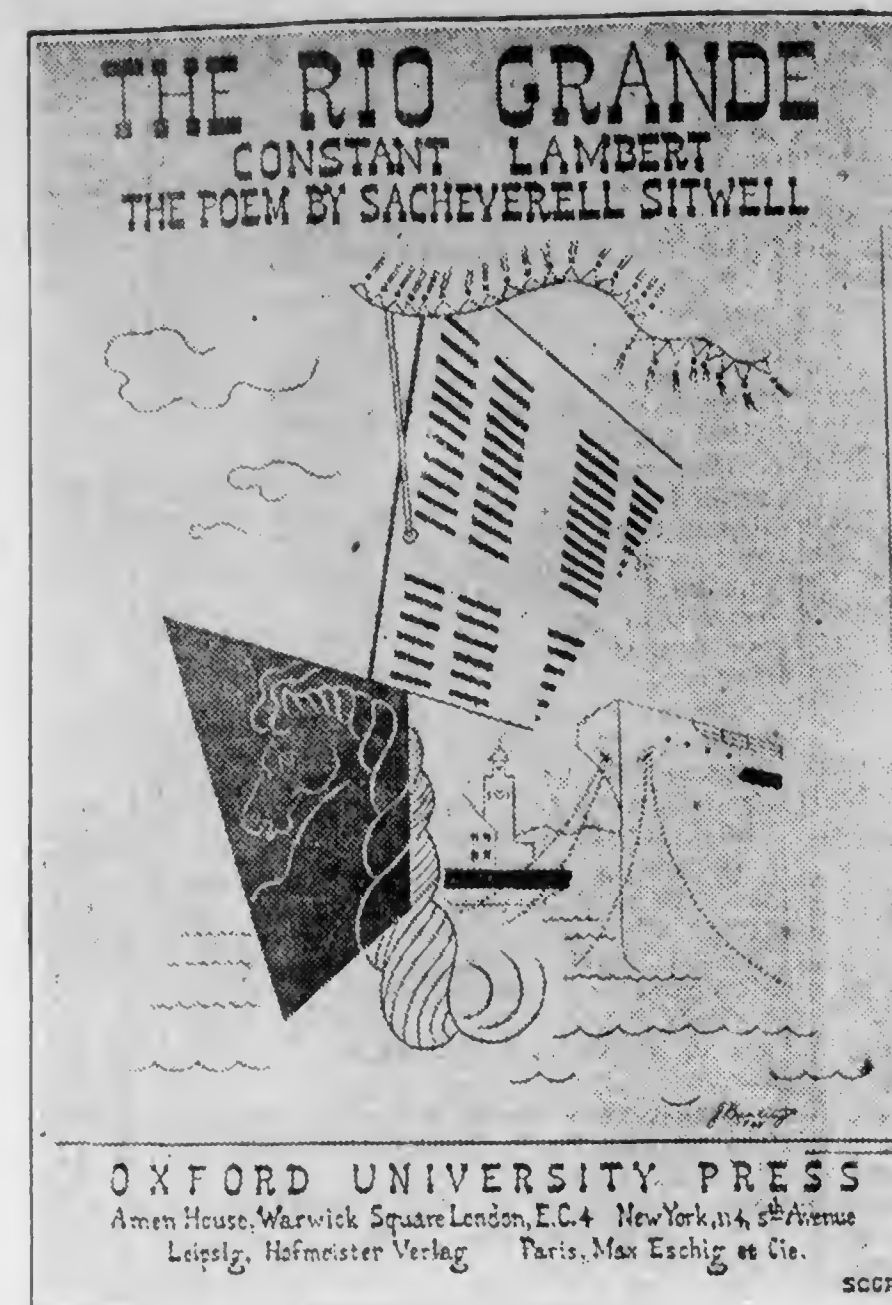
The original design for the series known as the "Oxford Musical Essays" was based upon a particularly bad hand-marbled paper from Lyons, France. I bought a good stock but as the series grew I needed some more. Alas the marbler of the original paper had meantime died, and I had to put up with a copy by his assistant. So personal is this work however that the new is a poor substitute, which I would never have chosen in the first instance.

An interesting old character did several covers for me: he was the...

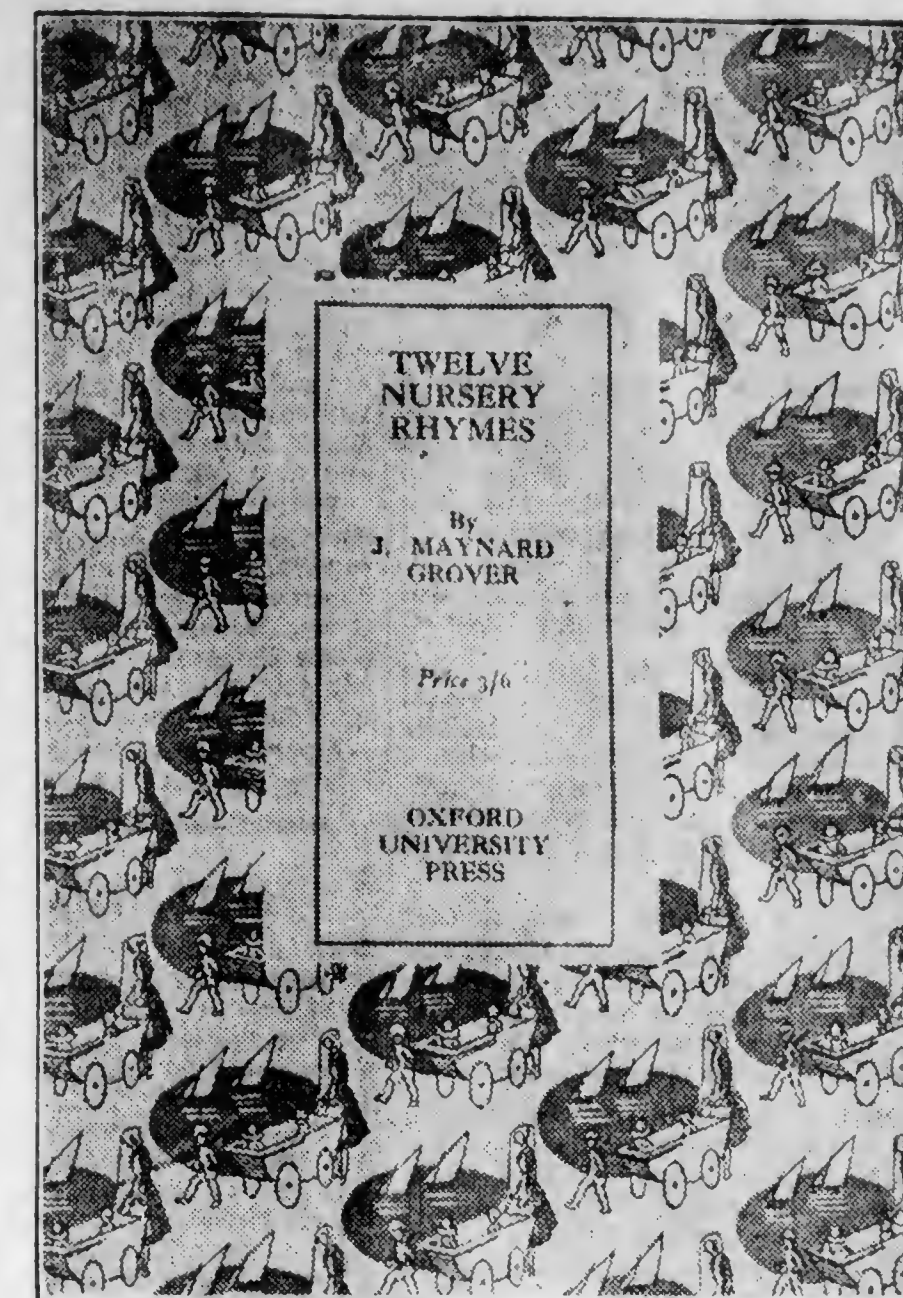


## Decorum

## Suiting Wrapper to Matter—Oxford Manner



## Caprice



(Photographs by Frank E. Colby)

## Repetition

You saw it in the DAILY RECORD, Thursday, May 8, 1930

## Downtown Library Opens



(Daily Record Photo)

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

### Annual Meeting of Society of Printers

The Society of Printers will hold its annual meeting tonight at the University Club. The occasion has been designated as ladies' night. The society will meet at half-past six for dinner. The election of officers will follow. John C. Hurd presiding. The following candidates have been suggested by the nominating committee: For president, Thacher Nelson; for vice president, George Parker Winship; for secretary, Maurice Blackmur; for treasurer, David T. Pottinger; for auditor, Amos Weston; for the council, John C. Hurd, D. B. Updike, A. P. Mackay, Herbert Farrier and W. H. Greeley. The guests of the meeting will be F. W. Buxton, vice president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library; Zoltan Haraszti, editor of publications; Miss Harriet Swift, librarian of the Faxon-Ticknor Collection; and Laurence B. Siegfried, editor of the "American Printer."

After the election Mr. Belden will invite the gathering to the newly-opened Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library. He will describe the work of reconstruction which was carried on during the past year on the third floor of the

library. Dr. Haraszti will speak of the various collections in the Treasure Room, of the wealth of material which may be of constant help and inspiration to printers and a source of pleasure to everyone interested in finely-printed books. Finally the society will inspect the exhibition of rare books and manuscripts—and the exhibitions of Fifty Books of the Year and of Commercial Printing, these last two arranged by the American Institute of Graphic Art.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930

## Honored by King of Italy



(Photo by Bachrach)

Charles F. D. Belden

The Director of the Boston Public Library, Has Been Made a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy in Recognition of His Services to the Appreciation of Italian Art and Letters and His Promotion of Better Understanding Between the United States and Italy

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, director of the Boston Public Library, has been created a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel. The insignia of the order was conferred on Mr. Belden yesterday afternoon by Commendatore Pio Margotti, the Italian consul general at Boston.

The honor was bestowed in recognition of Mr. Belden's services to the appreciation of Italian art and letters in Boston and his promotion of better understanding between Italy and the United States in matters relating to the general public, as well as of his work as one of the lead-

ers of the International Conference of Librarians at Rome in 1929.

Twice previously Mr. Belden has received honors from Italy. He was honored by the city of Ravenna in 1923 by the award of the Dante Medal and he received the Medal of the Cassa di Dante in Rome in 1924. These were bronze medals bestowed because of his services through the library to the Italian residents of Boston.

The Boston Public Library has more than 16,000 books in Italian and most of these volumes are circulated from the branch libraries in the sections of the city which have the largest Italian population.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR  
MAY 15, 1930

Boston Library  
Director Honored

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was honored May 14 by having conferred upon him the insignia of "Cavaliere," or Knight, of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The presentation was made by the Consul General of Italy, P. Margotti.

This distinction was conferred because of Mr. Belden's interest in Italian art and letters, and because of his activities in the promotion of library understanding between Italy and the United States, especially in matters relating to the general public.

In 1923 Mr. Belden had the distinction of being honored by the City of Ravenna with the Dante Medal and in 1924 by the Cassa di Dante in Rome with the Dante Medal. These medals were bestowed because of Mr. Belden's service through the library to the Italian residents in Boston. The Boston Public Library has now something over 16,000 volumes in the Italian language on its shelves and in circulation.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

## C. F. D. BELDEN HONORED WITH ITALIAN DECORATION

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was honored yesterday afternoon by having conferred upon him the insignia of "Cavaliere," or Knight, of the Order of the Crown of Italy, bestowed upon him by King Victor Emmanuel. The presentation was made by the Consul General of Italy, P. Margotti. This distinction was conferred because of Mr. Belden's interest in Italian art and letters, and because of his activities in the promotion of library understanding between Italy and the United States, especially in matters relating to the general public.

It will be recalled that Mr. Belden had the distinction of being honored by the City of Ravenna with the Dante Medal in 1923 and by the Cassa di Dante in Rome with the Dante Medal in 1924. These medals were bestowed because of Mr. Belden's service through the library to the Italian residents in Boston. It is an interesting fact that the Boston Public Library has now something over 16,000 volumes in the Italian language on its shelves and in circulation.

MAY 15, 1930. NO. 13. VOL. 524

## BELDEN HONORED BY ITALIAN KING

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was honored yesterday afternoon by having conferred upon him the insignia of "Cavaliere," or Knight, of the Order of the Crown of Italy, bestowed by the King. The presentation was made by the Consul General of Italy, P. Margotti. This distinction was conferred because of Mr. Belden's interest in Italian art and letters, and because of his activities in the promotion of library understanding between Italy and the United States, especially in matters relating to the general public.

BOSTON AMERICAN  
MAY 15, 1930  
Chas. F. D. Belden  
Decorated by Italy

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, has been honored with the insignia of Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy, it was announced today.

The honor was conferred through P. Margotti, consul general of Italy, for Belden's interest in Italian art and his promotion of understanding between Italy and the United States through the library.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

Little Walks  
About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The current issue of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is of decided interest. The leading article by Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian, is on the recently opened Kirtland Memorial Library, in City Hall, where the police station used to be. Intended primarily as a business reference library, this new feature of our city life fulfills also another admirable purpose.

On the upper floor of the building is the Kirtland Branch Library, where may be found a good assortment of books of general literature. This meets a great need, for heretofore it has been necessary for the general public to go

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

## BAKER HEADS ADULT EDUCATION SOCIETY

C. F. D. Belden, Boston Librarian, Is A Vice-President

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, former secretary of war, today was elected president of the American Association for Adult Education. He succeeds Dr. James E. Russell, dean emeritus of Teachers College, Columbia University, who was made chairman.

Vice-presidents selected included Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, of Arlington, Vt., author, and C. F. D. Belden of Boston, librarian. Margaret E. Burton of New York, was elected secretary.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

## C. F. D. Belden Vice President Ass'n for Adult Education

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## BOSTON POST

MAY 15, 1930

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Vice-presidents selected included Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, of Arlington, Va., and C. F. D. Belden of Boston, librarian.

Margaret E. Burton of New York was elected secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

## Library's 'Treasure Room' Is Opened



Rarest of the rare manuscripts in the new "Treasure Room" at Boston Public Library is this first folio of Shakespeare. Miss Sally Senick of Beacon st., is gazing with admiration at this priceless art. Medieval manuscripts, and old English and American editions are on exhibition.



Edith Benjamin of Danube st., Dorchester, one of the first visitors at the newly opened "Treasure Room," saw this 15th century manuscript.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1930

## More Books

In the current number of "More Books," the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is an article describing the changes which have been made in the building for the purpose of safeguarding the special collection of the library. The old Music Room has been transformed into a Treasure Room where are sheltered in fireproof cases the choicest of the library's possessions in rare books. The first exhibit in this room, now on, shows such productions of the early American press as the Bay Psalm Book, the Elliot Indian Bible, Franklin's Cato Major, etc. With miscellaneous works ranging from medieval manuscripts and early printing through the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods to modern authors down to Emily Dickinson. The purpose of these exhibits is to awaken the people of Boston as well as the Tercentenary visitors to a sense of the importance of the library's treasures.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1930

Although the first and second floors of Boston's new branch library in City Hall avenue are devoted almost wholly to the interest of the business man to the third floor conforms more nearly to the Public Library as most persons think of it—a place where they may go to read the latest books of fiction and to peruse the popular magazines.

May 16, 1930

TRAVELER, BOSTON, MASS.

## TREASURE ROOM AT LIBRARY ROOM

The new treasure room of the Boston Public Library, work on which was begun last fall, last night was opened to the public. The former music room on the third floor, familiar to hundreds of musicians and music lovers of the city, has been fitted out to serve as the new treasure room. With its three large windows opening on the courtyard, and flooded during the whole day by sunshine, this is the most beautiful room in the building.

Architecturally nothing has been changed, except that the simple grey cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. Yet the new treasure room gives a very different impression from that of the old music room. There is a feeling of elegance and distinction at the very entrance. The bronze door opening from Sargent hall holds one's attention by its artistic design. And on the walls, done in soft, varnished colors, hang, on one side, John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting, showing Charles I. in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members, and on the other Franklin's portraits by Duplessis and Greuze. Copley's paintings—one of the most important works of the master—is for the first time accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

The bookcases along the walls shelve about 60,000 volumes. The books were selected from the special collections of the library: from the Barton collection of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature, the Prince collection of Americana, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, from the Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial Thayer and other collections. These collections, in aggregate, contain over 60,000 volumes, about half of which have a special value. But only the rarest items, one volume out of 10, have been placed in the Treasure room.

Opposite the entrance, right and left of the windows, are two wall safes. On the floor, arranged in four parallel ranges, are eight more large safes. These are for the guarding of the rarest treasures of the library. On top of the floor safes are the exhibition cases, capable of holding from 100 to 200 volumes. From time to time new exhibits will be arranged here, planned to illustrate—with original examples—some particular phase of the history of the book, to show rare editions of the works of a writer, or to represent a whole period in literature, history, the sciences.

The exhibition with which the library opens the new Treasure room is designed to give a comprehensive idea of the choice possessions of the institution. Medieval manuscripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures are shown in one case; 15 century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England are placed on view in another; Shakespeare folios and quartos, and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such poets and writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. There is such a wealth of material as no other public library in the country, save the New York Public Library, could display. The library authorities regard this exhibit as an exceptional one—made only for the occasion of the opening of the room.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1930

The Boston Public Library got itself in order just in time to receive the first of the city's tercentenary visitors. Its floors have been relaid, where needed; its treasure room has been completed and stocked; the underpinning beneath the front steps, which for some time threatened to give way when crowded with spectators watching parades pass by, have long since been strengthened. Spring cleaning at the library has been thorough.



May 18, 1930

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

ART PRESERVATIVE OF  
ALL ARTS IN LIBRARY  
TREASURE ROOM

For the opening of the new treasure room in the Public Library of Boston on May 15 the Society of Printers was privileged to participate in the momentous event in the history of fine arts and printing. The visit to the treasure room followed the annual meeting at the University Club, observed as ladies' night, concluding with election of officers.

The special guests were F. W. Buxton, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library; Zoltan Harsanyi, editor of publications, and Miss Harriet Swift, librarian of the Barton-Ticknor collection, both of the library staff. Also Mr. Laurence B. Siegfried, editor American Printer.

Instructive enjoyment was afforded the Society of Printers, comprising associates promoting "the art preservative of all arts," when after the dinner the portals of the Treasure Room were opened to the exhibition of 20 books of the year and of commercial printing to be on view at the library until May 18 through the courtesy of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Medieval manuscripts included: "St. Augustine," De Civitate Dei, a Dutch manuscript on vellum, written in Gothic in 1494; with three beautiful miniatures; "Lactantius," Divine Institutions, from Venice; "History of the World," French manuscript on vellum in roll form with hundreds of small illuminated letters.

The bibliographers will find delight in the 15th century books: "Speculum Naturale," a chained book; a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, first printed from movable types; and many others. Burne-Jones' large wood cuts illustrate the Kelmscott Chaucer, beautiful work printed by Williams Morris; the Altar Book with type designed by Bertram Goodhue and printed by the Merrymount Press in Boston.

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

New Treasure Room at Library Open  
With Exhibition of Rare Collection

The new treasure room of the Boston Public Library, work on which was begun last fall, last night was opened to the public. The former music room on the third floor, familiar to hundreds of musicians and music lovers of the city, has been fitted out to serve as the new treasure room. With its three large windows opening on the courtyard, and flooded during the whole day by sunshine, this is the most beautiful room in the building.

Architecturally nothing has been changed, except that the simple grey cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. Yet the new treasure room gives a very different impression from that of the old music room. There is a feeling of elegance and distinction at the very entrance. The bronze door opening from Sargent hall holds one's attention by its artistic design. And on the walls, done in soft, varnished colors, hang, on one side, John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting, showing Charles I in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members, and on the other, Franklin's portraits by Duplessis and Greuze. Copley's paintings—one of the most important works of the master—is for the first time accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

The bookcases along the walls shelve about 600 volumes. The books were selected from the special collections of the library; from the Barton collection of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature, the Prince collection of Americana, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, from the Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer and other col-

lections. These collections, in aggregate, contain over 60,000 volumes, about half of which have a special value. But only the rarest items, one volume out of 10, have been placed in the Treasure room.

Opposite the entrance, right and left of the windows, are two wall safes. On the floor, arranged in four parallel ranges, are eight more large safes. These are for the guarding of the rarest treasures of the library. On top of the floor safes are the exhibition cases, capable of holding from 100 to 200 volumes. From time to time new exhibits will be arranged here, planned to illustrate—with original examples—some particular phase of the history of the book, to show rare editions of the works of a writer, or to represent a whole period in literature, history, the sciences.

The exhibition with which the library opens the new Treasure room is designed to give a comprehensive idea of the choice possessions of the institution. Medieval manuscripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures are shown in one case; 15 century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England are placed on view in another; Shakespeare folios and quartos, and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such poets and writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. There is such a wealth of material as no other public library in the country, save the New York Public Library, could display. The library authorities regard this exhibit as an exceptional one—made only for the occasion of the opening of the room.

MAY 14, 1930

In an interesting article, principally about the new Kirestin library, in "More Books," the Public Library's valuable bulletin, Frank N. Chase recalls to memory the old Public Library building on Boylston street. He speaks of it as an imposing building, and it certainly was imposing at the time of its erection in 1855. It was the last thing in libraries, and nobody could suppose that it would ever prove inadequate to its purpose. Its original Bates Hall was the shrine of many a book-worshiper's devotion. Of course we had had, long before that, the Athenaeum, but that was always, as now, a private library. Up to the institution of the Public Library in 1852, books were for the few. The thronging of libraries by working people, by pupils in the schools, by generalists and all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, was a thing unknown. Yet the Boylston-street building had a short life—almost as short as some of the "awful" South End churches. Now the library is established in Copley Square forever. But what would it be without the branch libraries? The new branch library in City Hall avenue, the "business branch," will fill a long-felt want.

BOSTON GLOBE—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930  
PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENS  
NEW TREASURE ROOMPaintings, Books and Manuscripts of Great Value  
Being Shown to Visitors

Described as the most beautiful room in the building, the new treasure room of the Boston Public Library was formally opened to the public last night with a display designed to give a comprehensive idea of the priceless possessions of the institution—first editions of Shakespeare, other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works, rare productions of the early American press and autograph letters of such prose writers and poets as Dickens, Poe, Emily Dickinson, Browning and Longfellow.

This treasure room, familiar to thousands of musicians as the old music room on the third floor, is furnished with cases to hold 3000 books, which have been selected from all the famous collections in the main library. On the walls are John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting showing Charles I in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members; portraits of Franklin by Greuze and Duplessis, and others. This is the first time that the Copley painting has been readily accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

## Society of Printers Is Shown Room

The opening of the treasure room—called by librarians an event in the history of fine arts and printing in this country—was preceded by the annual meeting and dinner of the Society of Printers, at the University Club. After the meeting the members of the society and their guests visited the treasure room, under guidance of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library of Boston.

In addition to Mr. Belden the guests at the dinner included F. W. Buxton, vice president of the board of trustees of the library, and Zoltan Harsanyi, editor of publications of the library.

For the first time in 26 years a meeting of the Society of Printers was open to women. In fact, the dinner was designated as Ladies' Night. Without division these nominations were favorably voted upon as the officers of the society for the forthcoming year: Thacher Nelson, president; George Parker Winship, vice presi-

dent; Maurice Blackmur, secretary; David T. Puffer, treasurer; Amos Weston, auditor, and John C. Hurd, D. B. Uddike, A. F. Mackey, Herbert Parier and W. H. Greeley, members of the council.

Among the books on exhibition in the new treasure room of the library are the following:  
Shakespeare Folios and Quartos—

The First Folio, dated 1623, one of the 20 copies that exist; "Midsummer Night's Dream," first edition, dated 1600; "Much Ado About Nothing," first edition, dated 1600. A similar copy was sold at the Clawson sale for \$21,000.

Americana—The Freeman's Oath, original draft of the first form of the Freeman's Oath adopted by the Massachusetts Colony, written by John Winthrop; the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in 1639 in the English colonies of America; Eliot's Indian Book, New Testament printed in 1661, the Old Testament in 1663, at Cambridge. One of the most valuable items of Americana.

Fifteenth Century Books—A leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types; the Koberger Bible, one of the most familiar medieval books; the Kelmscott Chaucer; Ptolemy's Cosmographia, printed in Ulm in 1482.

Medieval Manuscripts—St. Augustine: De Civitate Dei, a manuscript on vellum, written in Gothic letters in 1466; Lactantius, Divine Institutions, written in broad Roman letters, in Venice, about 1450-70; Histoire Universelle, a history of the world, a French manuscript in roll form, written about 1460.

All in all, Director Belden considers it such a display as no other public library in the country, save the New York Library, could offer. In another room on the third floor of the main library, through the courtesy of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the exhibitions of 20 Books of the Year and of Commercial Printing are

on view at the library until May 18. The books in the treasure room will be on exhibition until the end of the month.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

WITH the recent opening to the public of the new Treasure Room the grand transformation of the top floor of

the Boston Public Library is complete. The work started about a year ago in the north gallery, which was altered to accommodate nearly a hundred thousand books instead of the forty thousand formerly stored there. The old wooden stacks gave way to steel cases and no longer are the attendants plagued by nightmares in which sudden fires devoured the priceless collections of Americana or Spanish and Portuguese literature.

Not only is there a feeling of security in the north gallery now, but one of great aesthetic pleasure. The black and reddish rubber floor softens one's steps and harmonizes with the gray painted walls and the rich brown of the bookcases and tables. The balcony is now surrounded by a beautiful hand-wrought iron railing. There has also been installed a

courtyard, many architects consider it the most beautiful room in the building. There have been no changes of construction there, except that the gray cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. One no longer has the feeling of clutter which gave the crowded music room inevitably gave. With the removal of tables, chairs and bookcases elegance and distinction have been attained.

From Sargent Hall, one enters the new treasure room through a splendid bronze door. On the wall to the left hang portraits of Benjamin Franklin by Duplessis and Greuze. To the right is Copley's painting of Charles I in the House of Commons, demanding the expulsion of the five impeached members. For the first time since the library moved into its present building, this famous painting is readily accessible to the public. The canvas was recently cleaned and to everyone's amazement sky and clouds may now be seen through the House of Commons windows, hitherto so grimy as to be practically opaque.

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and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of autograph letters and poems by such writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. Fascinating, one stares at the thin sheets of music and letters. No public library in the country, with the possible exception of the one in New York, could exhibit so many superb treasures at one time.

There are about twenty of the most conspicuous in a long roll, a "Universal History" in French, telling of the world's the fourteenth century. Fifty-seven delicate miniatures painted in rich glowing colors are scattered through the text. The picture of Noah building his ark, dressed in a glorious crimson robe, he is busily wielding a huge gimlet to the baptism of Clovis by St. Henry, about thirty of these delightful little pictures may be seen as the roll lies unfolded in the case.

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In this beautiful room on the third floor will be exhibited books and manuscripts from the special collections of the library.

The treasures in the constantly changing exhibits will be drawn from the collections of mediaeval

to the work of the great Venetian printer, Aldus. It is a well-known fact that the first printed books were issued by the mediaeval manuscripts. Fourty of the library's two hundred and fifty century books are included in the present exhibit. In one case is a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed from movable types. Also in a leaf from the first dated—14 August, 1462. Then there is the Koberger Bible, printed in Nuremberg 1483, with the numerous woodcuts, each of them colored by hand, on the printer of the Koberger Bible, Nuremberg through published in same year, with its series of vivid woodcuts, illustrating the history of the world. Thomas Kempis' "Imitation of Christ," shown in the 1484 Nuremberg edition. Especially of view is Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," printed in Ulm, in the late fifteenth century. Its beautiful large Roman types are among the finest in Germany at the time. There are thirty-two maps in the volume, including one of Greenland, which is presented as a peninsula of

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the library proudly sets forth an exhibition which includes some of its most choice possessions. Mediaeval manuscripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures are shown in one case; many, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England are placed on view in another; Shakespeare Folios and Quartos



May 18, 1930  
POST, BOSTON, MASS.

## ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS IN LIBRARY TREASURE ROOM

For the opening of the new treasure room in the Public Library of Boston on May 15 the Society of Printers was privileged to participate in the momentous event in the history of fine arts and printing. The visit to the treasure room followed the annual meeting at the University Club, observed as ladies' night, concluding with election of officers.

The special guests were F. W. Buxton, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library; Zoltan Harnetz, editor of publications; and Miss Harriet Swift, librarian of the Barton-Ticknor collection, both of the library staff. Also Mr. Laurence B. Siegfried, editor American Printer.

Instructive enjoyment was afforded the Society of Printers, comprising associates promoting the art preservation of all arts, when after the dinner the portals of the Treasure Room were opened to the exhibition of 50 books of the year and of commercial printing to be on view at the library until May 18 through the courtesy of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. Medieval manuscripts included "St. Augustine," the Civitate Dei, a Dutch manuscript on vellum; written in Gothic in 1466; with three beautiful miniatures; "Lactantius," Divinae Institutiones, from Venice; "History of the World," French manuscript on vellum in roll form with hundreds of small illuminated letters.

The bibliographers will find delight in the 15th century books: "Speculum Naturale," a chained book; a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, first printed from movable types; and many others. Burne-Jones' large wood cuts illustrate the Kelmscott Chaucer, beautiful work printed by William Morris; the Altar Book with type designed by Rastrelli Goodhue and printed by the Merrymount Press in Boston.

THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

## New Treasure Room at Library Open With Exhibition of Rare Collection

The new treasure room of the Boston Public Library, work on which was begun last fall, last night was opened to the public. The former music room on the third floor, familiar to hundreds of musicians and music lovers of the city, has been fitted out to serve as the new treasure room. With its three large windows opening on the courtyard, and flooded during the whole day by sunshine, this is the most beautiful room in the building.

Architecturally nothing has been changed, except that the simple grey cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. Yet the new treasure room gives a very different impression from that of the old music room. There is a feeling of elegance and distinction at the very entrance. The bronze door opening from Sargent hall holds one's attention by its artistic design. And on the walls, done in soft, varnished colors, hang, on one side, John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting, showing Charles I. in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members, and on the other Franklin's portraits by Duplessis and Greuze. Copley's paintings—one of the most important works of the master—is for the first time accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

The bookcases along the walls shelve about 600 volumes. The books were selected from the special collections of the library: from the Barton collection of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature, the Prince collection of Americana, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature from the Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer and other collections. These collections, in aggregate, contain over 60,000 volumes, about half of which have a special value. But only the rarest items, one volume out of 10, have been placed in the Treasure room.

Opposite the entrance, right and left of the windows, are two wall safes. On the floor, arranged in four parallel ranges, are eight more large safes. These are for the guarding of the rarest treasures of the library. On top of the floor safes are the exhibition cases, capable of holding from 100 to 200 volumes. From time to time new exhibits will be arranged here, planned to illustrate—with original examples—some particular phase of the history of the book, to show rare editions of the works of a writer, or to represent a whole period in literature, history, the sciences.

The exhibition with which the library opens the new Treasure room is designed to give a comprehensive idea of the choice possessions of the institution. Medieval manuscripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures are shown in one case; 15 century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England are placed on view in another; Shakespeare folios and quartos, and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed; and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such poets and writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. There is such a wealth of material as no other public library in the country, save the New York Public Library, could display. The library authorities regard this exhibit as an exceptional one—made only for the occasion of the opening of the room.

MAY 14, 1930

In an interesting article, principally about the new Kisteln library, in "More Books," the Public Library's valuable bulletin, Frank N. Chase recalls to memory the old Public Library building on Boylston street. He speaks of it as an imposing building, and it certainly was imposing at the time of its erection in 1855. It was the last thing in libraries, and nobody could suppose that it would ever prove inadequate to its purpose. Its original Bates Hall was the shrine of many a book-worshiper's devotion. Of course we had had, long before that, the Athenaeum, but that was always, as now, a private library. Up to the institution of the Public Library in 1852, books were for the few. The thronging of libraries by working people, by pupils in the schools, by genealogists and all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, was a thing unknown. Yet the Boylston-street building had a short life—almost as short as some of the "small" South End churches. Now the library is established in Copley Square forever. But what would it be without the branch libraries? The new branch library in City Hall avenue, the "business branch," will fill a long-felt want.

## BOSTON GLOBE—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930 PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENS NEW TREASURE ROOM

Paintings, Books and Manuscripts of Great Value  
Being Shown to Visitors

Described as the most beautiful room in the building, the new treasure room of the Boston Public Library was formally opened to the public last night with a display designed to give a comprehensive idea of the priceless possessions of the institution—first editions of Shakespeare, other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works, rare productions of the early American press and autograph letters of such prose writers and poets as Dickens, Poe, Emily Dickinson, Browning and Longfellow.

This treasure room, familiar to thousands of musicians as the old music room on the third floor, is furnished with cases to hold 5000 books, which have been selected from all the famous collections in the main library. On the walls are John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting showing Charles I. in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members; portraits of Franklin by Greuze and Duplessis, and others. This is the first time that the Copley painting has been readily accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

### Society of Printers Is Shown Room

The opening of the treasure room—called by librarians an event in the history of fine arts and printing in this country—was preceded by the annual meeting and dinner of the Society of Printers, at the University Club. After the meeting the members of the so-

ciety, Maurice Blackmur, secretary; David T. Peisinger, treasurer; Amos Weston, auditor, and John C. Hurd, D. B. Uddike, A. F. Mackay, Herbert Farrier and W. H. Greeley, members of the council.

Among the books on exhibition in the new treasure room of the library are the following:

**Shakespeare Folios and Quartos**—The First Folio, dated 1623, one of the 20 copies that exist; "Midsummer Night's Dream," first edition, dated 1600; "Much Ado About Nothing," first edition, dated 1600. A similar copy was sold at the Clawson sale for \$21,000.

**Americana**—The Freeman's Oath, original draft of the first form of the Freeman's Oath adopted by the Massachusetts Colony, written by John Winthrop; the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in 1630 in the English colonies of America; Eliot's Indian Book, New Testament printed in 1661; the Old Testament in 1663, at Cambridge. One of the most valuable items of Americana.

**Fifteenth Century Books**—A leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types; the Koberger Bible, one of the most famous medieval books; the Kelmscott Chaucer; Ptolemy's Cosmographia, printed in Ulm in 1482.

**Medieval Manuscripts**—St. Augustine's De Civitate Dei, a manuscript on vel-

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

WITH the recent opening to the public of the new Treasure room from the grand transformation of the top floor of the Boston Public Library is complete.

The work started about a year ago in the north gallery, which was altered to accommodate nearly a hundred thousand books instead of the forty thousand formerly stored there. The old wooden stacks gave way to steel cases and no longer are the attendants plagued by nightmares in which sudden fires devoured the priceless collections of Americana or Spanish and Portuguese literature.

Not only is there a feeling of security in the north gallery now, but one of great aesthetic pleasure. The black and red-tiled rubber floor softens one's steps and harmonizes with the gray painted walls and the rich brown of the bookcases and tables. The balcony is now surrounded by a beautiful hand-wrought iron railing. There has also been installed a

courtyard, many architects consider it the most beautiful room in the building. There have been no changes of construction there, except that the gray cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. One no longer has the feeling of clutter which the too crowded removal of tables, chairs and book-cases gave way to steel cases and no longer are the attendants plagued by nightmares in which sudden fires devoured the priceless collections of Americana or Spanish and Portuguese literature.

From Sargent Hall, one enters the new treasure room through a splendid bronze door. On the wall to the left hang portraits of Benjamin Franklin by Duplessis and Greuze. To the right is Copley's painting, showing Charles I. in the House of Commons, demanding the extradition of the five impeached members. For the first time since the library moved into its present building, this famous painting is readily accessible to the public. The canvas was recently cleaned and to everyone's amazement sky and clouds may now be seen through the House of Commons windows, hitherto so grimy as to be practically opaque.

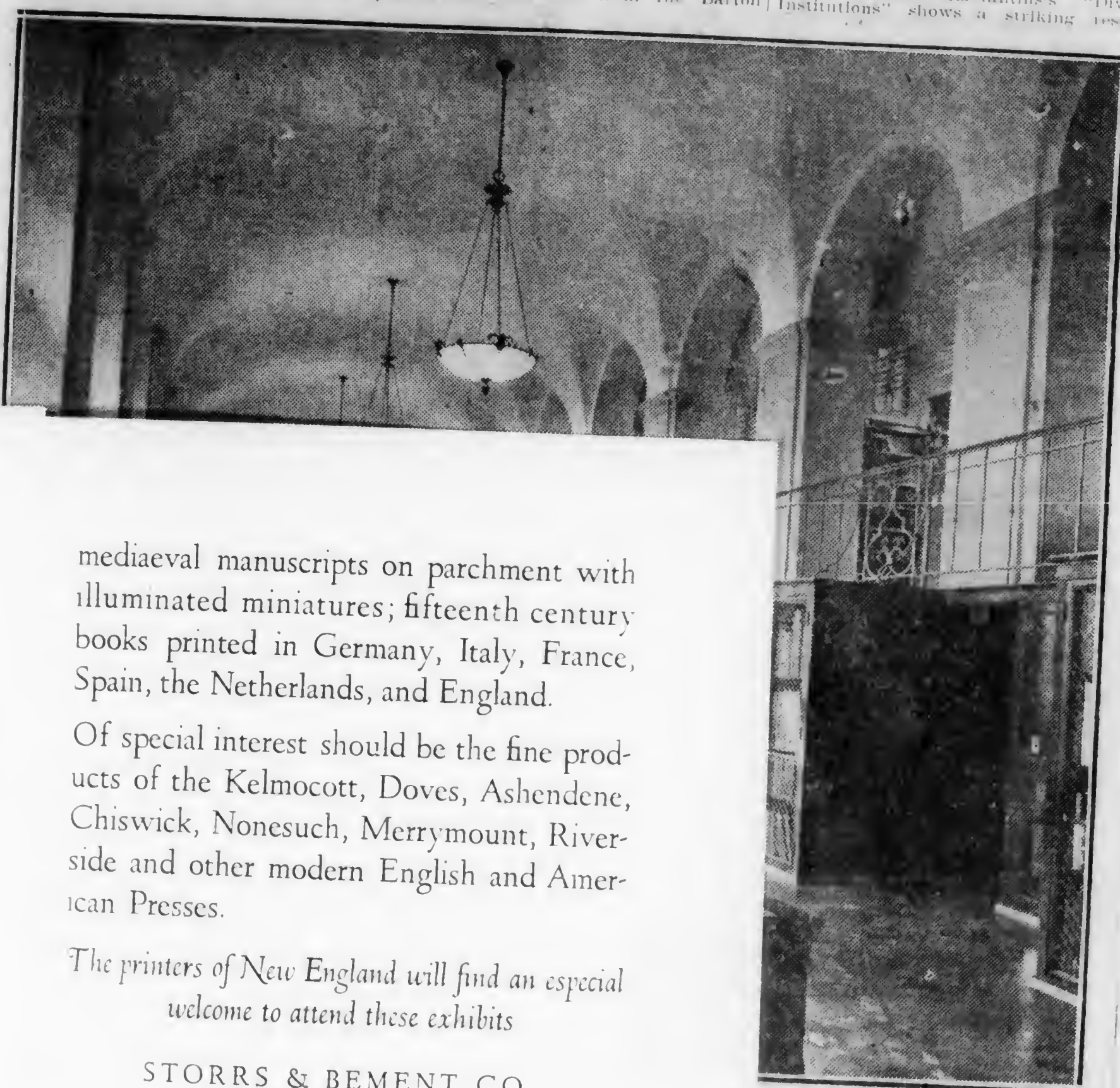
The book-cases along the walls shelve six thousand volumes before which may usually be seen bibliophiles with tears of envy streaming down their cheeks. These books are selected from the special collections of the library: Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature from the Barton

and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. Fascinated, one stares at the thin sheets of glass covering these extraordinary volumes and letters. No public library in the country, with the possible exception of the one in New York, could exhibit so many superb treasures at one time.

There are about twenty of the medieval manuscripts on view. The most conspicuous is a long roll, a "Universal History," in French, telling of the world's history from the creation to the end of the fourteenth century. Fifty-seven delicate miniatures painted in rich glowing colors are scattered through the text. From the picture of Noah building his ark dressed in a glorious crimson robe, he is busily welding a huge golden to the baptism of Clovis by St. Remi, about thirty of these delightful little pictures may be seen as the roll lies unfolded in the case.

St. Augustine's "The City of God," written in the middle of the fifteenth century, by Frater Theoderic, a Dutch scribbler, is the most artistic medieval manuscript in the library. Another manuscript volume, "Lactantius," "Divine Institutions" shows a striking resemblance to the work of the great Venetian master, Titian. It is a well-known fact that the first printed books were influenced by the medieval manuscripts. About forty of the library's two hundred and fifty medieval books are included in the present exhibit. In one case is a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed from movable types. Also there is a leaf from the first dated Bible—14 August, 1482. Then there is the Koberger Bible, printed in Nuremberg in 1483, with the numerous woodcuts, many of them colored by hand.

From the printer of the Koberger Bible the Nuremberg Chronicle, published in the same year, with its series of colorful, vivid woodcuts, illustrating the history of the world. Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ," is shown in the 1494 Nuremberg edition. Especially interesting, from a typographical point of view, is Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," printed in Ulm, in the late fifteenth century. Its beautiful large Gothic types are among the finest ever in Germany at the time. There are thirty-two maps in the volume, including one of Greenland, which is presented as a peninsula of



mediaeval manuscripts on parchment with illuminated miniatures; fifteenth century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and England.

Of special interest should be the fine products of the Kelmscott, Doves, Ashendene, Chiswick, Nonesuch, Merrymount, Riverside and other modern English and American Presses.

The printers of New England will find an especial welcome to attend these exhibits

STORRS & BEMENT CO.  
BOSTON

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May 18, 1930

POST, BOSTON, MASS

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ALL ARTS IN LIBRARY  
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The special guests were F. W. Buxton, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Public Library; Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library; Zoltan Horvath, editor of publications, and Miss Harriet Swift, librarian of the Barton-Ticknor collection, both of the library staff. Also Mr. Laurence B. Siegfried, editor American Printer.

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THE BOSTON HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

New Treasure Room at Library Open  
With Exhibition of Rare Collection

The new treasure room of the Boston Public Library, work on which was begun last fall, last night was opened to the public. The former music room on the third floor, familiar to hundreds of musicians and music lovers of the city, has been fitted out to serve as the new treasure room. With its three large windows opening on the courtyard, and flooded during the whole day by sunshine, this is the most beautiful room in the building.

Architecturally nothing has been changed, except that the simple grey cement of the pavement has been replaced by slabs of imported marble. Yet the new treasure room gives a very different impression from that of the old music room. There is a feeling of elegance and distinction at the very entrance. The bronze door opening from Sargent hall holds one's attention by its artistic design. And on the walls, done in soft, varnished colors, hang, on one side, John Singleton Copley's famous oil painting, showing Charles I in the House of Commons demanding the extradition of the five impeached members, and on the other Franklin's portraits by Duplessis and Greuze. Copley's paintings—one of the most important works of the master—is for the first time accessible to the public since the library moved into its present building.

The bookcases along the walls shelve about 600 volumes. The books were selected from the special collections of the library, from the Barton collection of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature, the Prince collection of Americana, the Ticknor collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, from the Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow, Thayer and other col-

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BOSTON GLOBE—FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930  
PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENS  
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Medieval Manuscripts—St. Augustine;

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

WITH the recent opening to the public of the new Treasure Room the grand transformation of the top floor of the Boston Public Library is complete. The work started about a year ago in the north gallery, which was altered to accommodate nearly a hundred thousand books instead of the forty thousand formerly stored there. The old wooden stacks gave way to steel cases and no longer are the attendants plagued by nightmares in which sudden fires devoured the priceless collections of Americana or Spanish and Portuguese literature.

Not only is there a feeling of security in the north gallery now, but one of great aesthetic pleasure. The black and red-tinted rubber floor softens one's steps and harmonizes with the gray painted walls and the rich brown of the bookcases and tables. The balcony is now surrounded by a beautiful hand-wrought iron railing. There has also been installed a

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From Sargent Hall, one enters the new treasure room through a splendid bronze door. On the wall to the left hang portraits of Benjamin Franklin by Duplessis and Greuze. To the right is Copley's painting, showing Charles I in the House of Commons, demanding the extradition of the five impeached members. For the first time since the library moved into its present building, this famous painting is readily accessible to the public. The canvas was recently cleaned and to everyone's amazement sky and clouds may now be seen through the House of Commons windows, hitherto so grimy as to be practically opaque.

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and other precious Elizabethan and Jacobean works are displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning and Emily Dickinson. Fascinated, one stares at the thin sheets of glass covering these extraordinary volumes and letters. No public library in the country, with the possible exception of the one in New York, could exhibit so many superb treasures at one time.

There are about twenty of the most conspicuous on view. The most history, in French, telling of the world's famous miniatures painted in rich, glowing colors are scattered through the text. From the picture of Noah building his ark, dressed in a glorious crimson robe, he is busily welding a huge rimlet to the baptism of Clovis by St. Remi, about thirty of these delightful little pictures may be seen as the roll lies unfolded in the case.

St. Augustine's "The City of God," written in the middle of the fifteenth century, by Frater Theodoric, a Dutch scribe, is the most artistic medieval manuscript in the library. Another manuscript volume, Lactantius' "Divine Institutions" shows a striking resur-



North Gallery of the Boston Public Library

new electric wiring system, with bronze lamps between the book cases and on the tables. From the ceiling are suspended hanging lamps with chain links and dignified ornamentation.

The library's music collection which was temporarily housed in the exhibition room has been permanently placed in the Barton room. The furnishings of this room are similar to the north gallery, and the old wooden shelves have also been replaced by steel cases. It has always been difficult to light this room adequately, but it has been finally solved by the use of lamps concealed around the base of the domed ceiling. There is space here for the entire music division of the library in the new location, for the cherished books and bound periodicals, as well as the scores. Which is a great relief after the old cramped quarters, heart out of a Brahms concerto, had to bite their nails while harassed pages sought it in the "M" collection.

Now, this old music room serves as a fitting background for the library's choice treasures. Because of its location and the three great windows opening on the

collection; Americana from the Prince Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer and other treasure troves.

To the right and left of the windows are two wall safes. On the first floor, in four parallel ranges, are eight more large safes. These are for the purpose of guarding the rarest treasures of the library. On top of these floor safes are the exhibition cases, capable of holding from one to two hundred volumes. From time to time new exhibits will be arranged of original examples, some particular phase of the history of the book, to show rare editions of the works of a writer, or to represent a whole period in literature, history or the sciences.

For the opening of the Treasure Room, the library proudly sets forth an exhibition which includes some of its most choice possessions. Medieval point scripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures are shown in one case; fifteenth-century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands and England are placed on view in another; Shakespeare Folios and Quartos

place to the work of the great Venetian printer Jenson. It is a well-known fact that the first printed books were influenced by the medieval manuscripts. About forty of the library's two hundred fifteenth century books are included in the present exhibit. In one case is a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types. Also visible is a leaf from the first dated Bible—14 August, 1452. Then there is in 1483, with the numerous woodcuts, many of them colored by hand.

From the printer of the Koberger Bible is the Nuremberg Chronicle, published in the same year, with its series of crude, yet vivid woodcuts, illustrating the history of the world. Thomas a Kempis' "The Imitation of Christ" is shown in the 1494 Nuremberg edition. Especially interesting, from a typographical point of view, is Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," printed in Ulm, in the late fifteenth century. Its beautiful large Roman types are among the finest ever in Germany at the time. There are thirty-two maps in the volume, including one of Greenland, which is presented as a peninsula of

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Among the Italian incunabula are two volumes printed by Nicholas Jenson, whose Roman types have been the models for innumerable type designers to our day. Vespella di Speyer, the first Venetian printer, is represented by a copy of "Summa Pisanella." There are works by Aldus Manutius of Venice, Antonius Zarotus of Milan, Misconina of Florence, and several other masters. The most important item historically, at least, is a little quarto printed by Stephen Pannick in Rome in 1493. It is Christopher Columbus's letter to Raphael Sanxis, treasurer of the king of Spain, about the discovery of America—or the "islands beyond the Ganges"—as Columbus called it. Thanks to the Tieknor collection, one of the richest collections of Spanish books in the world, the library contains many Spanish incunabula. These are extremely rare, as during the religious persecutions of the sixteenth century the greater number were burned by the inquisitors.

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A copy of the third folio, similar in print to the first, is opened in the middle of Macbeth, displaying the type and the general arrangement of the paper. Four different folio editions of Shakespeare's plays were printed during the seventeenth century. The library owns copies of each folio, as well as a duplicate of the second and copy of the second imprint of the third.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1930

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Mr. Rosenbach insists that the book must be handled by a special messenger.

## LIBRARIAN OF SOUTH END WILL RETIRE

Miss Sheridan Has Served for 50 Years

The perfect hostess, Miss Margaret A. Sheridan, librarian of the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library, will retire June 20. Miss Sheridan completes 50 years of service, 48 of which were spent in the South End Branch and 30 of them as librarian.

Miss Sheridan denied that she was a perfect hostess, but admitted that she loved books and people. Her success in the South End she attributes partly to the fact that she grew up with the development of the branch from its humble beginning in a room on Tremont at its present spacious quarters and staff of assistants in the Municipal Building on Shawmut av and West Brookline st, with an average of 1200 persons served a day.

The "city wilderness," as Robert A. Wood, noted social worker, termed the South End, is still, in Miss Sheridan's opinion, the great meeting place for all sorts of persons.

To serve this large and ever changing group has been Miss Sheridan's task. She has had the extremes of human life to deal with, from the college professor, the clergy, the student, the business man and the nurse to the discouraged and jobless.

In the spirit of "neighbors all" she has catered to their needs and has heartened many a weary soul, in her gracious, kindly manner. She has been glad of the close personal contact that the branch library permits, and her own spirit and general knowledge have been enriched by the many informal chats she has had with visitors, many of them from the four corners of the earth.

## BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

JUNE 4, 1930

### Boston Public Library Incunabula

This department has commented more than once on the catalogue of incunabula in the Boston Public Library which is being compiled by Zoltan Harazi, but too much cannot be said in commendation of this piece of work, which is what a catalogue of incunabula should be. The list of books is continued from the November and January numbers of the Library's bulletin, "More Books," and describes impressions from the presses of Nuremberg, Speier, Esslingen, Ulm, Wuerzburg, and Freiburg in Breisgau. Here we have readable and accurate accounts of the authors of these cradle books and descriptions of their works which give us a synoptic view of their contents and serve to show their place in the culture of their time. Among those in the Boston Public Library are such books as Durants "Rationale" of 1486; the Kohlerger Bible of 1488; Schedel's "Liber Chronicarum" of 1493; the "Opera" of Thomas a Kempis, 1494; Jacobus de Voragine's "Legenda Aurea" of 1488 and Ptolemy's "Cosmographia" of 1482. These are epochal books, and for years they moulded the thought and life of the people who read them. In this catalogue the author, the printer and the book itself are described in an interesting way which makes these dry bones live. Illustrations from the volumes described add to the interest of the text.

The Boston public library having prepared a selected list of books on retail selling, it might not be a bad idea for public libraries in smaller places to list as many of these books as they happen to have on the shelves and "sell" the list to employees of the local shops. There will be employers' encouragement of this suggestion. Time was when a practical merchant would have laughed his head off at the notion of anybody's going to a library to learn how to sell goods. The literature, however, of practical salesmanship has grown voluminous, and most of it is of a sort to be helpful to those who meet the public at the ribbon counter, the soda fountain or from the teller's cage. One can conceive that a selection of books on selling, if displayed prominently at our City Library, would find takers among young people, and some older ones, who have realized that their selling technique might be improved.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

### Free Woman From Lift During Fire

Locked in Kirstein Library Elevator as Blaze Kindles in Well

Johanna Walsh of 96 McBride street, Forest Hills, escaped being burned or otherwise injured shortly before eight o'clock this morning while locked in an elevator on the first floor of the Louis E. Kirstein Library, City Hall avenue, while a fire burned at the bottom of the well.

Her predicament was discovered by Mrs. Delia Sweeney of 171 K street, South Boston, who is employed with Miss Walsh in the library as a cleaner. The former rushed to the street and hailed Patrolman Charles Hoar and Charles Brookes of the Milk street station, who were passing through Court square; also George Carrigan of 15 Minden street, Jamaica Plain; George Perry of 164 Bennington street, East Boston, and John Fogarty, an employee at City Hall.

After fifteen minutes of frenzied work the elevator door was pried open and Miss Sweeney stepped out. As she did, the fire fanned by the draft created by the opened door, blazed up. In response to a telephone call fire apparatus and a rescue squad answered. The blaze, quickly extinguished, caused damage estimated at \$100.

## Woman Is Trapped in Elevator Over Fire

Imprisoned in an elevator in the Louis E. Kirstein library in City Hall ave., while a small fire sent up clouds of smoke from the pit of the shaft, a few feet away, a woman and a boy were rescued by two policemen and three civilians who hacked their way through the steel door today.

The woman, who felt certain of death while the rescuers were hammering at her prison with crowbars and axes, and while smoke swirled all about her, is Johanna Walsh, 38, of 96 McBride st., Jamaica Plain.

When the door of the elevator was battered down, she was partly overcome from smoke.

The fire, according to the police, started in the motor of the elevator at the foot of the shaft, while the woman, using the elevator, was nearing the first floor.

The fire shut off the power and Miss Walsh was unable to open the automatic lock on the door, which can be opened only at floor level. As smoke poured up through the shaft, she screamed for help. Another employee of the library, Mrs. Delia Sweeney, of 171 K st., South Boston, heard the screams and ran screaming into City Hall avenue. Patrolmen Charles Hoar and Joseph Brookes and John Fogarty, an employee of City Hall, George Carrigan and George Perry responded. They were unable to open the door with their hands, so Fogarty ran to City Hall and secured an assortment of tools.

Meanwhile a fire alarm had been sounded and a rescue company resuscitated Miss Walsh.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

### WOMAN TRAPPED IN ELEVATOR

June 14, 1930.  
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## The Boston Post

WHY SAFETY?

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hazards that may be found anywhere on the job, make a special effort to use safety first methods themselves, and be ready at all times to suggest safe methods to others and to caution those who are exposing themselves to accident. A meeting of all committeemen, chairman, safety man and manager should be held at least once a week. At these meetings all hazards which the job involves should be "thrashed out" and all problems discussed which concern the health and safety of the employees.

The safety committeemen should be replaced by new appointees every four to six weeks. This gives every employee a chance to be a safety worker, and receive an education in safety methods. Under certain conditions, where men persistently take a short cut or use unsafe practices, it will probably become necessary to issue certain safety orders. Sometimes a man must be discharged owing to his inability to co-operate from the safety point of view. But such a case is rare, if tact is used, for most men learn to appreciate the safety point of view in a short time.

It is safe to say that eighty-five per cent of all accidents are due to pure carelessness on someone's part, and the great point in prevention is the education of the worker. Keep the thought of safety before you and you will soon see the accident record cut down to the benefit both of the workmen and the corporation or company who employs him.

Let us add that safety methods can be applied in every field of work and cannot be too strongly emphasized either at home, on the street, in building construction, and indeed in all industries. I believe the day will come when a man's safety activities will be an important factor in recommending him for a job.

## STONE & WEBSTER Journal

Vol. 46

JUNE, 1930

No. 6

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LIBRARIAN OF SOUTH  
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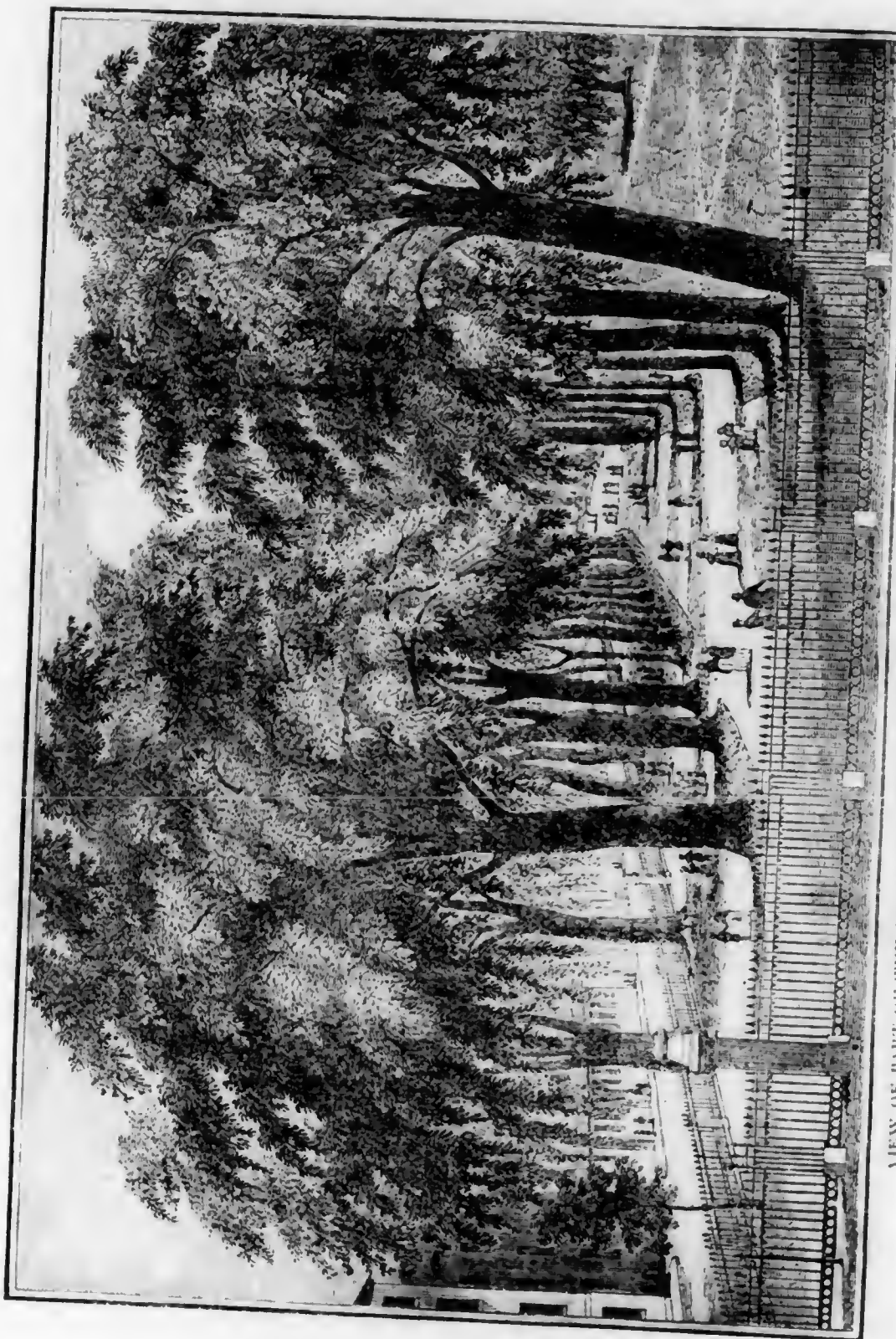
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## JUL

## Boston Public

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

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Boston Globe  
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## BOSTON

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#### Boston Public

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COURIER-CITIZEN, LOWELL, MASS.

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STONE & WEBSTER JOURNAL

maps, books, so akin are business and history in all time. Flipping the leaves of one of these small books, we read this comment on the personal habit of John Allen, the printer, made by his friend, Dunton, the bookseller:—

His aspect has something so extraordinary in it that whoever does but look upon him will make no scruple to give him the title of My Lord. He is Master of an Excellent Mediocrity of temper, and under some more than Ordinary disappointment I have known him to drown his sadness in a glass of cyder.

The series of books put out by the State Street Trust Company are rich mines in which can be found the history of Boston as told by *Inscriptions*, by *Historic Prints*, by *Some Events of Boston and Its Neighbors*, by *Forty Historic Houses*. There is also Boston's *Forty Immortals*, commencing with John Cotton and including the merchant benefactor Peter Faneuil, the architect Charles Bulfinch, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston Jean Lefebvre de Cheverus; the navigator and astronomer Nathaniel Bowditch and that soldier of the Civil War, Robert Gould Shaw.

Today when new bank buildings open we read of dark English oak panels, Italian Blanco and Formosa marble, of pilasters with bronze bases, crystal lanterns, and classic style of architecture. But in the period covered by this collection of bank material all those were lacking, yet there was no lack of romance. Neither was there lack of hard work, for merchants labored that they might add to the stability of their town, as did young Eben Jordan when, at the age of nineteen, he was in the habit of opening his store at four in the morning in order to catch the trade of the steamers that arrived from the Provinces and down East. Business offices were Counting Rooms only, in those earlier days, and when occasion required a larger space—as in the organization of the Warren Bank, those interested repaired to the comfortable rooms of a public house, such as the Exchange Coffee House.

In passing, comment must be made on the delightful habit of some of the writers of these brochures of giving a list of the bank's depositors of note. The story of these men alone would make a highly interesting book. It would be difficult to choose from the great number of brochures which is the most romantic but it is a safe guess that he who visits

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ORIGINAL ENGRAVING, 1824

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## The Theory of Central Banking\*

BY PROFESSOR T. E. GREGORY

PROFESSOR CASSEL'S article in the last issue of the Review was devoted to explaining and justifying the change which is taking place in the views entertained of the primary function of a Central Bank. In the nineteenth century that function can be described as the maintenance of stable relations between local credit and currency and gold, that is, of managing local banking and monetary arrangements with a primary regard to the international standard. In the twentieth century, the task of Central Banks, it is coming to be recognized, is to reverse the nineteenth century conception—to manage the international standard in the interests of such monetary and credit conditions as will satisfy the conditions of stability. The particular standard of stability preferred by Professor Cassel is the wholesale price level, and his choice of a method of control is the rate of discount, associated with appropriate alterations in the volume of securities held by the Central Bank.

My first comment is that there are grave reasons to doubt whether the weapons at the disposal of Central Banks are adequate for Professor Cassel's purpose. There are, as is well known, two methods by which a Central Bank can influence the volume of funds in the market. It can manipulate the discount rate, and it can buy and sell securities. Up to a point it can select one method and pursue it without having simultaneously to adopt the other. Thus it can buy securities, which will have the effect of making money more plentiful and forcing down market discount rates, without necessarily lowering its own rediscount rate in sympathy. In this case its own official rate simply becomes ineffective. On the other hand, a reduction of open market funds by sales of securities by a Central Bank is bound to lead ultimately to a rise in its own rate, for, as pressure on the market develops, increased applications for discounts will be made to it, and, unless its rate is raised, no net reduction in loans by the Central Bank will take place.

American experience in particular suggests, however, that

\*Lloyds Bank Limited Monthly Review.

June 6, 1930  
COURIER-CITIZEN, LOWELL, MASS.

The Boston public library having prepared a selected list of books on retail selling, it might not be a bad idea for public libraries in smaller places to list as many of these books as they happen to have on the shelves and "sell" the list to employees of the local shops. There will be employers' encouragement of this suggestion. Time was when a practical merchant would have laughed his head off at the notion of anybody's going to a

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

## WOMAN TRAPPED IN ELEVATOR

Then Fire Starts in Branch  
Library Basement

Considerable excitement prevailed in City Hall about 8 this morning when a woman became caught in an elevator of the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library at 20 City Hall av. and while she was being extricated a fire started in the basement.

Johanna Walsh of 96 McBride st., Jamaica Plain, one of the women working in cleaning the building, came caught in the elevator. Delia Sweeney of 171 K at South Boston, rushed out and notified patrolman Charles Hoar, Joseph Brooks, John Fogarty, Maurice W. Fitzgerald and George Kennigan of the City Hall staff, with crowbars, released the woman from the elevator. She was practically uninjured.

While the woman was being extricated, a fire from some unknown cause started in the basement. This was extinguished by firemen who responded to a still alarm and the damage was about \$100.

THE BOSTON HERALD,  
SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1930

## 'ALICE' SCRIPT ON VIEW AT LIBRARY

Original Manuscript of Famous Book Exhibited

The original script of "Alice in Wonderland," a book which probably has sold several hundred thousand copies since its publication in 1862, without having been banned in Boston, will be on exhibition in the treasure room of the Boston Public Library today.

Printed by hand, on notepaper that might have sold for a few pennies when the story was written by Lewis Carroll—Charles L. Dodgson was his real name—the book sold for \$75,000 at a public auction in England two years ago.

This rare library relic was loaned to the library by its owner, Eldridge R. Johnson of Moorestown, N. J., and may be viewed daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia bought the original manuscript from the Alice mentioned in the story—Mrs. Alice Pleasance Hargreaves—for 15,490 pounds. Mr. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, later purchased it from Dr. Rosenbach.

June 14, 1930.  
10\*

## The Boston Post

## NOTED OLD SCRIPT ON VIEW HERE

'Alice in Wonderland'  
Original at Public  
Library

Just an ordinary note book that might have been bought for a few cents away back in 1862, but which sold for \$75,000 at a public auction in England two years ago, was used by the author of "Alice in Wonderland" to pen his fantastic tale that has since delighted millions of readers throughout the world.

LOANED TO HUB LIBRARY

This rare library relic, which has been loaned to the Boston Public Library by its owner, Eldridge R. Johnson of Moorestown, N. J., and is to be placed on exhibition in the treasure room of the library today, was taken out of a safe-deposit vault yesterday and brought to the library. It is a book about eight inches in length and about five inches in width, and contains 20 closely lettered pages, with 37 pen and ink sketches by the author on the margins of some of the pages.

Although the author of the tale, Charles L. Dodgson, an instructor in mathematics at Oxford University, who published the story under the name of Lewis Carroll, wrote a clear, flowing hand, he took especial care to print the entire story.

In fine lettering, he penned the story which he had previously related to three little girls whom he took for a boat ride on the Thames River one summer afternoon years ago. And the little book he presented as a Christmas gift to little Alice Liddell, one of the three little girls, and the original Alice of the story.

Why It Was Printed

Alice was then about 8 years old, and it is thought that the author's reason for carefully printing the story, a tedious task when one studies the 53 pages in the book, was to be sure that it could be easily read by a little 8-year-old girl. It is lettering of the kind that is being taught in the schools today.

The cover of the book is a cheap, cloth binding, which probably was a dark green tint when it was bought in 1862 by the author. The paper is just ordinary note book paper, but the valued little book has been carefully preserved. Not a single page is loosened from the stitching.

The letters have not faded to any great extent. In fact the entire volume is in good condition. Director Charles F. D. Belden of the library believes that an especially fine grade of ink must have been used, and he sees no reason why the book should not be kept intact for several hundred years.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930

## Free Woman From Lift During Fire

Locked in Kirstein Library  
Elevator as Blaze Kindles  
in Well

Johanna Walsh of 96 McBride street, Forest Hills, escaped being burned or otherwise injured shortly before eight o'clock this morning while locked in an elevator on the first floor of the Louis E. Kirstein Library, City Hall avenue, while a fire burned at the bottom of the well.

Her predicament was discovered by Mrs. Delia Sweeney of 171 K street, South Boston, who is employed with Miss Walsh in the library as a cleaner. The former rushed to the street and hailed Patrolman Charles Hoar and Charles Brookes of the Milk street station, who were passing through Court square; also George Carrigan of 18 Mindon street, Jamaica Plain; George Perry of 164 Bennington street, East Boston, and John Fogarty, an employee at City Hall.

After fifteen minutes of frenzied work the elevator door was pried open and Miss Sweeney stepped out. As she did, the fire fanned by the draft created by the opened door, blazed up. In response to a telephone call fire apparatus and a rescue squad answered. The blaze, quickly extinguished, caused damage estimated at \$100.

## The Boston Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1930.

## HAS TREASURE IN LITERATURE

Original Manuscript of  
'Alice in Wonderland'

The original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" was brought to Boston last night from Philadelphia by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and was taken immediately to a safe deposit box for safe keeping.

Director Belden said, shortly after his return, that it will be several days before the manuscript is placed on exhibition at the library, until such time as the complete story in connection with it is obtained. There are several facts which he has yet to learn, he said. Just where the manuscript has been locked up temporarily, Director Belden refused to say last night.

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THE LIBRARIAN

WHAT an easy time of it future historians are going to have, and all because Massachusetts banks have made careful and thorough researches in local history and set forth the results in well-printed, attractive booklets. At the new Kirslein Branch of the Boston Public Library may be seen a splendid collection of these which keep before the mind of Bostonians and Tercentenary visitors the traditions and glory of the Commonwealth.

Twelve years ago, the Salem Savings Bank celebrated its first hundred years and issued at that time an attractive resume of its experiences. An appropriate maritime flavor is given to the exhibit by having the booklet open at a picture of Elias Hasket Derby's famous vessel, The Grand Turk, which was the first from New England to reach China. The Salem Five Cent Savings Bank has been in existence seventy-five years and includes in its booklet a view of Essex street in 1855, showing a few placid loiterers, and one wagon.

"A Century of Banking in Historic Charlestown," compiled by the Bunker Hill Branch of the American Trust Company, begins with a charming description of a gentleman of 1825, brave in his blue broadcloth suit, ruffled shirt and high silk hat. This was Major Timothy Walker on his way to the first meeting of the incorporators of the Bunker Hill Bank.

From Cambridge come three pamphlets, issued by the Harvard Trust Company, on Leaders of Cambridge Industry. One of the illustrations is a curious print showing the plan of Charles River Basin, especially engraved by Charles Davenport. His intention was to have the place dotted with elegant grass plots, edged with geraniums and clematis. One may also see ladies of the period wandering abstractedly with their escorts among carriages and horseback riders. Newburyport's contribution has a frontispiece showing the first savings bank in a cottage at Rotherwell Village, Scotland, and opened in 1810. Well, what country did you think it would be in?

One of the anniversary numbers of The Spur, house organ of the Springfield Institution for Savings, had an article on famous houses of the vicinity. Illustrated with a picture of the doorway of the Cotton House, of Longfellow, which is now in the Boston Art Museum. The Lynn Institution for Savings, a century old, includes in its booklet an interesting picture of an early shoe shop—a far cry

from the mammoth, many-windowed factories of that city, today.

Beginnings of other great industries are celebrated by other banks, as well. The booklet of the Fall River Savings Bank shows an old print of the first steam packet between Fall River and Providence, in 1828. The Worcester Bank & Trust shows early time-tables of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. The Worcester County Institution for Savings has a picture of the first station of this road. The Dedham National Bank has one of the Foxbury Depot, showing the cut through the rocks, as it was when the railroad was first built. Another of the Leaders of Cambridge Industry, from the Harvard Trust Company, shows a splendid sketch of the plant of the New England Glass Works, first large industry in East Cambridge, as it appeared at the height of its prosperity. A booklet from the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, entitled "Sixty-five Years Service," contains an unusual real estate map of the vicinity in 1852, with names of all landowners.

One of the most striking booklets is from the Everett National Bank. It is bound in bright orange, with the picture of a stagecoach on the cover and gives a short account of the Newburyport Turnpike. Included among the illustrations is a facsimile of a handbill of the Wolfe Tavern, State Street, old Newburyport.

The Cambridge Savings Bank may well be proud of its location, which is on the site of the building where Stephen Daye set up the first printing press in British America, in 1636. Lest you had forgotten, or never known it, the Machineist's National Bank of Taunton recalls to mind that the first rebel flag flown in America was displayed for the first time from a pole on Taunton Green, Oct. 21, 1774. Taunton, it appears, was really the Cradle of Liberty. The Greenfield First National Bank shows the town's first post office, which was a log cabin, and beneath it the present magnificent Georgian structure. Many other fascinating fragments of the past are arranged in this exhibit, which proves that bankers are not entirely concerned with stocks, bonds or debentures.

It must be very gratifying to the trustees of the Public Library to see how the business community appreciates the new branch made possible by the generosity of Mr. Kirslein. Even on the hottest days, both the Business Library and the branch on the third floor are well patronized. The circulating branch reports that many people are of the opinion that it is necessary to have some sort of special card to take out books. As it is a branch of the Boston Public Library, the usual library card issued at central or any of the other branches, may be used there or in any part of the system.

Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1930

Alice in Boston

BOSTON is particularly fortunate in the quality of the membership of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and of the staff headed by Director Charles F. D. Belden.

Director Belden has brought temporarily to the library the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll. Mayor Curley, himself an admirer and user of the library, and one of its best friends, aided greatly in the work of bringing the manuscript here.

THE BOSTON HERALD  
Revel in Library Courtyard  
Rivals MacMonnies's Statue

Was It Unadorned  
Dancers and Dainty Marks  
Of French Heels?

OR ONLY DRUNKEN  
WATCHMAN'S PARTY?



Famous MacMonnies bronze that was banished from library court yard.

The shade of shame which 30 years ago so worried the consciences of guardians of our civic morals has returned six-fold to roost in the sanctum sanctorum of cultured Boston on this, its 300th anniversary.

The silver sheen of the same old moon which once fondly caressed the graceful figure of MacMonnies's famed Bacchante as she poised for her bath in the courtyard of the Public Library, has been shed again upon her sins, magnified, multiplied and mortified.

But while thousands of Bostonians were permitted a brief and sighing gaze 'ere Bacchante was banished, only the moon, the windows of the court and a single, awestruck passerby was permitted to witness her reincarnation, a fortnight ago.

Three men and three maids, as unashamed and unadorned as Bacchante, were said to be principals in this second invasion of Copley square. The moon and the windows are mutely silent; but the eyewitness who pressed his eager face to the grilled grate from midnight until dawn is said to have reluctantly confirmed the suspicions which arose when library trustees and employees gazed aghast at the unmistakable signs of the morning after.

Yesterday, there became known the tidings that two employees of the library, watchmen, were suspended for their part in the affair by officials of the institution, who will meet in solemn conclave Friday to consider the findings of special investigators assigned to the case.

Besides the watchmen under suspension, a prominent Boston businessman and three young nurses from a Roxbury hospital are rumored to have personified the statues which came to life for those fleeting hours, although library authorities disclaim the participation of the fair sex in the revel. Yet employees reporting for work the following morning insist that in addition to empty ginger ale bottles reclining wearily on the torn turf, they unmistakably saw the imprint of high French heels, low brutal heels, tiny bare heels and great cavemen's heels in the freshly-seeded plot.

Further testimony, whether real or imaginary, was drawn from the sight of a gallon jug, slightly broken and discarded, which lay at the bottom of the magnificent marble pool over which the famed Bacchante was to have presided as mistress of revelry.

A warm night, a sheltered court, the cool refreshing waters for hot and tired

feet and the jug whence flowed unsimulated spirits for the jaded, formed the picture which conjured up their inevitable conclusions.

The police were not notified, Charles F. Belden, director of the library ordered an immediate investigation and instructed Theodore Money, assistant librarian, to press the inquiry to a satisfactory conclusion.

Private detectives, armed with magnifying glasses and measuring tapes, noted the dimensions of the high, low, large and small heel-prints. One of the watchmen, repentant, is said to have told all, but implicated no one other than himself.

BACCHANTE AVENGED

So Bacchante comes into her sweet revenge. When Charles F. McKim, architect of the library, presented to the courtyard the unadorned marble figure with its dripping grapes and twinkling toes, a righteous populace rose to demand that she be banished, in her nude and voluptuous disgrace, to exile. New York's grateful museum of fine arts gathered the fallen female to its bosom.

Amid a further storm of criticism, an authentic copy of Bacchante, fair to look upon, pranced back to grace a new wing of the Boston museum, where she has since remained, but not until a fortnight ago did her spirit return to the cloistered court of the library. As dawn streaked gray into its confines, her disciples fled, but her ghost will ever haunt the marbled terrace.

Director Belden, astonished last night when informed that there was a widespread report that three nurses had forsaken the role of Nightingale for that of Psyche and Bacchus, briefly stated that the trustees were unaware of the presence of women in the drinking spree.

"A watchman and janitor," he said, "invited two or three of their friends into the library a week ago Thursday night. They remained for a couple of hours and another watchman put them out. There was no damage. The janitor and watchman have been suspended. There were no women at the affair."

2 CENTS  
PAY NO MORE

DAILY RECORD  
BOSTON'S ONLY PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Vol. 233. No. 144

Cloudy—Warm

Full Story on Page 2

Boston, Monday, June 16, 1930

EVE-LIKE GIRLS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Million Peaches  
Beaches

A new heat wave wh of the East yesterday, claim some while it drags across



(Daily Record Photo)

Moonlight Revels in the

stone benches and the courtyard at the Boston Public Library, with men and women participating, have resulted in the suspension of two watchmen and an investigation being made. Only the architecture of St. Paul's and they didn't even wink, let alone talk

EMPTY JUG IN FOUNTAIN  
And lo! in the sparkling, crystal clear pool beneath the figures of the spraying nymphs, reposed an empty (save of water) and slightly broken glass gallon jug. It was of the type that either comes in and preventing the refilling of which there is no law.

Charles F. Belden, director of the library, denied last night that there had been any women at the party. He said that to the best of his knowledge the party was made up entirely of men. He admitted that there had been a drinking party and that the grass had been trampled, but stated that the lawn is in good repair again.

Belden stated that as a result of inquiries two employees of the library have been suspended pending

Literary Note

WE are assured by officials of the Boston Public Library that there were no nude nymphs in the classic pool of the library courtyard a few nights ago, no stark sirens revelling under the light of the moon.

Realism supplants romance in the report of the librarian, who avers that it was simply a case where a watchman and a janitor invited two of their friends into the library and another watchman put them out. There were no women at the affair.

We do not know whether we would wax indignant had there been nude bathing in the cool pool in the patio. It was a hot night, an extenuating circumstance. Many of us have had the impulse to leap into that very pool, not on suicide bent, but simply to soak in its soothing waters. And, yet, after all, if we wink at one or two persons enjoying this pleasure we are wrong, because the pool is the property of the entire people and all should have equal privilege. No, perhaps, all things considered, it would have been wrong. We are glad it did not occur.

We are sorry for the night watchman. Night watchmen are fast losing their convivial rights. Next thing we know somebody will be demanding that they keep awake all night.



You saw it in the DAILY RECORD, Monday, June 16, 1936

# FOUR DIE IN HEAT WAVE

## Million People Rush to Beaches to Get Relief

A new heat wave which scorched Boston and other sections of the East yesterday, claimed four lives and prostrated many people. One of the most striking from the Everett National bank, which was the first from New England to reach China. The Salem Five Cent Savings Bank has been in existence seventy-five years and includes in its booklet a view of Essex street in 1855, showing a few placid lotterers, and one wagon.

"A Century of Banking in Historic Charlestown," compiled by the Bunker Hill Branch of the American Trust Company, begins with a charming description of a gentleman of 1825, brave in his blue broadcloth suit, ruffled shirt and high silk hat. This was Major Timothy Walker on his way to the first meeting of the incorporators of the Bunker Hill Bank.

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## Radio Log Is Demanded

They Dodged the Heat at the Beach



King Summer, in the form of heat and excessive humidity, took a toll of five deaths, with others dying yesterday. This group of youngsters at City Point was only a tiny part of the crowd that thronged the beaches around the city in an effort to gain relief from the heat.

## 4 Drown Seeking Relief From Heat

Four persons were drowned yesterday when they sought relief from the heat in the cooling waters of the Merrimack river and other fresh water streams.

### LEFT AT ALTAR BEAUTY WANTS FIANCE JAILED

Attleboro, June 15—Left waiting at the time set for her wedding, with a minister and two score guests assembled to greet a bridegroom-to-be who never appeared, and later revealed as already married, led Miss Dorothy Valiquette, pretty Titian blonde, of Rieland, to empty ginger ale bottles reclining wearily on the torn turf, they unmistakably saw the imprint of high French heels, low brutal heels, tiny bare heels and great cavemen's heels in the freshly-seeded plot.

Further testimony, whether real or imaginary, was drawn from the sight of a gallon jug, slightly broken and discarded, which lay at the bottom of the magnificent marble pool over which the famed Bacchante was to have presided as mistress of revelry.

A warm night, a sheltered court, the cool refreshing waters for hot and tired

**THE DEAD**  
Edward Moreau, 35, of Forest st. Lawrence, drowned in the Merrimack river at Methuen when his canoe capsized.

Henry Lamon, 35, of Broad st. New York's grateful museum of fine arts gathered the fallen female to its bosom. Amid a further storm of criticism, an authentic copy of Bacchante, fair to look upon, pranced back to grace a new wing of the Boston museum, where she has since remained, but not until a fortnight ago did her spirit return to the cloistered court of the library. As dawn streaked gray into its confines, her disciples fled, but her ghost will ever haunt the marbled terrace.

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"A watchman and janitor," he said, "invited two or three of their friends into the library a week ago Thursday night. They remained for a couple of hours and another watchman put them out. There was no damage. The janitor and watchman have been suspended. There were no women at the affair."

## Tampa's Tall With Fairfax to Be Bar

The board of inquiry into the Fairfax-Pinthis disaster, day called for the Coast Guard cutter Tampa. All radio messages which between the Fairfax and Tampa, which was within 15 miles of the scene of the disaster, lives off Situate. These will be interpreted for the steamboat inspection team by a naval radio expert.

Identity of the naval expert not be revealed until he stand this morning at the praisers' stores with the log before him.

Not only the wireless communication between the Tampa and Merchants & Minors sank the Pinthis, but the message which the Tampa may have overheard read into the records of the investigation.

**Code Messages**  
By expert testimony, Capt. Charles G. Lyons, John T. Stewart, whether the Tampa knowledge that a ship sunk until long after the message of rescuing lives and whether any such

Continued on Page 91

**BANDITS IN UP 20 IN C AND GET**

# Undraped Nurses Revel at Rum Party in Hub

## Trustees Probe Night Orgies in Courtyard

Three male figures, undraped, and three female figures, undraped, flitted in the blue night and the silver moonlight about the sacred courtyard of the Boston Public Library in Copley Sq.

They were not statues, come to life.

Charges that the beautiful marble courtyard of the library building was the scene of a nude revel participated in by three nurses, two employees at the building and a Boston business man are under investigation by the library board of trustees it became known yesterday.

The two employees have been suspended and one is said to have confessed his participation. The trustees, aghast, astounded and shocked beyond mere words, will hold a special meeting next Friday to decide what is to be done. Private detectives are following clues.

**PLAIN SIGNS OF ORGY**  
On the morning of June 6 when the library's official personnel reported for duty there were found unmistakable signs in the courtyard that during the night something out of the ordinary—very much out of the ordinary—had occurred.

The magnificent emerald lawn, surrounding the square marble pool, and whereon, in the past, trespass has constituted a major crime, was torn up and trampled down. Heat marks were deep in it, big heels and little French heels.

Scattered about the court on the stone benches and leaning, exhausted, against the great marble pillars, were a number of ginger ale bottles.

Of the thousands of visitors who annually visit the court to admire the architecture of Stanford White, none has been in the habit of leaving ginger ale bottles.

**EMPTY JUG IN FOUNTAIN**  
And lo! in the sparkling, crystal clear pool beneath the figures of the spraying nymphs, reposed an empty (save of water) and slightly broken glass gallon jug. It was of the type that either comes in and preventing the refilling of which there is no law.

Charles F. Belden, director of the library, denied last night that there had been any women at the party. He said that to the best of his knowledge the party was made up entirely of men. He admitted that there had been a drinking party and that the grass had been trampled, but stated that the lawn is in good repair again.

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Heat Kills 4; Million Visit Near Beaches Temperatures

## Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1936

### Alice in Boston

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Director Belden has brought temporarily to the library the original manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll. Mayor Curley, himself an admirer and user of the library, and one of its best friends, aided greatly in the work of bringing the manuscript here.

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# HIGH REVEL HELD AT HUB LIBRARY

## Ladies and Gentlemen Said to Have Used Courtyard and Fountain for Bacchante Rites



POOL IN COURTYARD AT PUBLIC LIBRARY  
Photo shows a section of the courtyard at the public library in Copley square, where alleged revels took place.

A group of four men, including a police officer and a State street broker, and three women nurses, staged a drinking party in the classic courtyard of the Boston Public Library a week ago last Friday night, during which they engaged in such pastimes as baseball, with ginger ale bottles and jugs of gin; leap frog, with French heels tearing holes in the velvety lawn, and finally a session of unadorned bathing in the gleaming pool that sets under Stanford White's renowned fountain.

The result so far has been the suspension of two library employees who are alleged to have been involved, and the start of a complete investigation by library authorities and police officials. Reports of the revel on the night of June 6, between midnight and dawn, became spread about yesterday.

men, have admitted their participation of the revel, but deny that there was a policeman present or that women took part in the affair. Belden admitted the possibility of women being present, however, adding that with "an unrelenting watchman almost anything could happen."

Commissioner Hultman and Superintendent Crowley are awaiting an official report in order to make an investigation to determine whether one of their men was among the revelers.

The story of the affair, placed together thus far, is that the two watchmen, scheduled to go on duty at midnight, decided to stage a party in several places about town. They called the nurses. It is alleged, and the latter agreed to go with them. After indulging in several drinking bouts during the early part of the night, the group decided to make a night of it, so they went to the library and one of the watchmen opened the door with his key.

They arrived at the library about midnight and after several quiet drinks inside, went to the courtyard, where the gambling began. A bright moon lighted up the court and gave the necessary stage effects to a real demonstration of whist. As things were going quite well, one of the men conceived the brilliant idea of tossing ginger ale bottles higher and yon. This pastime occupied their attention for a time, but finally pallied, and they decided they needed a swim more than anything else.

No sooner was the idea suggested, than the entire party started stripping off their garments and sliding into the pool.

After a refreshing swim, the party cavorted about in great glee, with the soft moon shedding its beneficent rays into the secluded courtyard. Suddenly, someone discovered that they were all out of liquor and, after tipping a gallon jug upside down and squeezing it to make certain, one vexed member of the group slumped it into the pool.

There is no telling what would have been the next event on the programme if a janitor had not appeared. The janitor, whose name Belden declined to give out, arrived upon the scene and as fast as possible hustled the group out the door and into Copley square, first giving them time to replace their garments.

Incident Reported  
The affair was reported to Assistant Director Money by Patrolman Willis H. Benjamin of the Back Bay Station, who went on duty in the library the following morning. Benjamin said last night that he reported finding evidence that something out of the ordinary had taken place in the courtyard during the night. That is in police office on duty in the front of a patrol at night on duty. It is ding opens in the morning.

Called to two watchmen in his office, Belden with Frank W. Buxton, a trustee, questioned them on the previous night, where on a call was sent out for a meeting of the board of trustees. This will be old Friday, when it was stated, some action will be taken.

Belden said last night that if the investigation substantiated the stories of the watchmen, the latter will be discharged and that will be the end of the incident, so far as he is concerned.

The names of the two other men who were alleged to have been with the watchmen were not given to Belden, he said. This phase of the affair, however, elicited the response from Superintendent Crowley that he would watch the probe and be ready to act if there is evidence involving an officer.

As far as the library is concerned there will be no action against any of those participating, except the employees of that institution. The nurses, alleged to have taken part in the frolic are young Roxbury women.

# NIGHT REVELS AT CITY LIBRARY

## Wild Party Is Reported Staged in Courtyard

## Three Nurses Said to Have Participated

## Director Belden Denies Women Were Present

The fountain-cooled courtyard of the Boston Public Library, sanctuary of thousands of book-lovers during the warmer months of the year, was transformed into a "night club" by library employees and their friends, during the heat wave of 10 days ago, and, according to rumor prevalent last night, both men and women participated in a drunken revel that lasted well into the morning.

To refute the rumor, however, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, denied last night that women had participated in the party, but said that a watchman and janitor had invited three or four male friends into the courtyard and that apparently drinking had taken place there.

He said that on the following day there were footprints on the grass, but added that no damage was caused to the lawn.

## Two Suspended

As a result of the escapade, two night employees at the building are said to have been suspended by the trustees, while private detectives are tracing down the other man and the three women who not only are alleged to have drunk on the premises, but are said to have danced on the greensward of the courtyard, and are even said to have indulged in a dip, scantily clad, at the base of the fountain, to offset the effects of the hot weather.

From what could be learned last night the party occurred on the night of June 5, an exceedingly warm night, and continued well into the next morning. The discovery of the desecration of the property came the following morning, when it was found that the well-kept courtyard lawn had been punctured in numberless places by sharp French heels.

Broken in several places at the foot of the fountain in the center of the courtyard was found a gallon jug, it is charged, and upon closer examination of the lawn, kept up at a cost of hundreds of dollars to the city, the investigators found not only the imprints of women's shoes, but also the markings of bare feet, both large and small.

A rigid inquiry was immediately begun by director Belden and Theodore Money, assistant librarian. No report was made of the matter to the police, but private detectives were called in and before any repairs were made to the premises, measurements of all the footprints were taken.

A number of employees at the library were questioned, and finally, by putting two and two together, one of the investigating officials was able to pretend that he knew the complete story of the revel, and succeeded in breaking down one of the workers. He is said to have confessed to his part in the escapade, and involved the second employee. These are the two men now under suspension.

## Business Man Also

Further inquiry revealed that the third man of the party was a prominent Boston business man, who made the acquaintance of the employees through his first visits to the library, which were made frequently and solely for the purposes of reading.

The names of the young women have also been learned. It is said, and upon checking up on them it was discovered that all three are hospital nurses.

The result of the inquiry was made known to the board of trustees of the library immediately, and a meeting of the full board was set for last Friday to consider the case. The death of Mrs. Curley intervened, however, and as the trustees wished to attend the funeral Friday, the trustees' meeting was postponed until tomorrow. At that time, it is expected, they will take up the cases of the two suspended employees, and also decide whether the others involved in the party shall be prosecuted for destruction of public property.

Director Belden vigorously scouted the report that women participated in the startling "party in the patio."

"These stories are absurd," declared the library head. "I have questioned the night watchman and janitor and am fully convinced that no women took part in the affair."

"The true story of the incident is that a night watchman and one of the janitors came to the library after closing time a week ago last Thursday night (June 5). They brought with them three or four friends, all of them men."

"Apparently they had had some drinks. There was evidence that they had trampled on the grass, but they caused only slight damage and no expense was entailed in the repairing of it."

Told that a report had been circulated to the effect that the imprints of French heels had been found in the lawn surrounding the fountain, Director Belden said that, as far as he could learn, none had been found.

He reiterated his statement that women could not have participated in the party, stating that the other night watchman, who was not included in the party, would have reported the presence of women in the library.

Director Belden said that he was out of the city on business when the party occurred but that he had received a full report from Assistant Librarian Money, who had inspected the grounds upon learning of the affair.

Mr. Money, he said, is convinced that no women were brought into the library.

Asked about the report that a broken gallon jug and several empty ginger ale bottles had been found on the lawn, Director Belden asserted that he had heard nothing of them.

The janitor and the night watchman, said Mr. Belden, will appear before the trustees at their next meeting, when action to be taken in the affair will be decided.

# THE LIBRARY "REVELS"

The hot wave on Sunday seems to have expanded considerably the truth of the alleged scandalous doings in the court of the Public Library the week before last, as published in the morning papers yesterday. The evening papers appear to have recorded the unadorned facts. In short, a night watchman and a janitor admitted some friends to the court early one morning and they drank, as some night watchmen, some janitors and some friends will. The two employees were suspended soon afterward by Director C. F. D. Belden. As no women, nurses or non-nurses, were present at the matutinal "orgies," there was no reincarnation of the spirit of the dancing Bacchante and the baby which she triumphantly holds aloft. No damage was done. No liquor containers threw back the gleams of the rising sun. No private detectives were called in. The police were not notified. There is no evidence that the two night employees and their fellows patronized the water of the fountain. The Public Library still stands intact physically and in morale.

The Bacchante episode of years ago was one of the picturesque little events in the history of the Public Library, and there have been others. The dancing woman was very good as a bit of art, and was evicted not because of any artistic defects but because she was regarded as not quite the thing for a public institution to which the young resorted. She was more suitable as a museum piece than as a central feature of a library court.

The two little boys carved in stone over the main entrance were also objectionable in other days to the over-fastidious. Middle-aged persons also remember that the architects contrived an acrostic in the names which adorn the facade, but the arrangement was finally changed.

The Central Library, one of the masterpieces of McKim, Mead and White, is without an equal elsewhere in the United States, and attracts thousands of admiring visitors every year. The Sargent, Puvion de Lavallée and Abbey murals are enough in themselves to make a building distinctive and famous. The courtyard, where some imaginative soul thought he heard sounds of riot and ill-managed merriment among the jocund night watchmen, nurses and business men, is a beautiful place, now that the grass has appeared; and the treasure room, where the precious manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" is now on display is impressive. Wasn't the fancy of the Sunday reporters a little below par in that they did not bring Alice to life, bob her hair, incarnadine her lips and have her do a jazz step or two with the shade of the Bacchante who departed from the library years and years ago?

# Guy W. Currier Died Today

Guy W. Currier, one of Boston's best-known lawyers, died this morning at his country home in Peterboro, N. H., following illness, from heart trouble, with which he was stricken a little less than a fortnight ago, and from which his recovery had been expected.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence on Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill Currier and Sarah E. W. (Cole) Currier. He received his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Boston University Law School and for many years had practised law in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1894. As trustee in other capacities he had numerous other interests. Since 1922, Mr. Currier had been a trustee of the Boston Public Library. His term was not to have expired until 1933.

He was a member of Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1899, and of the Massachusetts Senate in 1900-1, and was chairman of Boston Port Authority, to which office he was appointed in 1929. He was a director of the Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards Company; Consolidated Railroads of Cuba; Cuba Northern Railways Company, and Cuba Railroad Company.

Mr. Currier's clubs were the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, the Country Club, Brookline; Engineers Club, Boston; Technology Club of New York; University Club, and India House in New York.

Mr. Currier married on June 13, 1894, Miss Marie G. Burress, a former member of the old stock company of the Boston Museum. She survives him, together with two sons and three daughters: Richard Currier, Guy Currier, Mrs. Felton Elkins (Sarah Currier) of Cannes, France; Mrs. Kenneth L. Lindsey (Anne Currier) of London, England; and Mrs. Robert S. Steiner (Lucy F. Currier).

All of the members of the family are at the home in Peterboro, with the exception of Guy Currier, who was married on June 11 in London to Miss Sheila Locke, following which they left London for a honeymoon on the continent.

# F. W. Buxton Heads Library Trustees

Frank W. Buxton, editor of the Boston Herald, was elected president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, at their annual meeting yesterday. Monaghan A. T. Connolly was elected vice president and Miss Della J. Deery, clerk.

Two employees of the library, a janitor and a watchman, were discharged by the trustees at the meeting on charges of gross misconduct. They were alleged to have taken part in a drinking party in the courtyard of the library on the night of June 5. Both were suspended by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, pending the action of the trustees.

# G. W. CURRIER DIES AT SUMMER HOME

## Prominent Boston Lawyer Victim of Heart Ailment

PETERBORO, N. H., June 21.—Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston lawyer, died at his summer home here today, following a brief illness.

Mr. Currier came here the first of the month suffering from a heart attack, and has since been in the care of Dr. Cadis Phipps, a heart specialist. Dr. Charles A. Cutler of this city has also been in attendance.

The seclusion and rest at his residence here was sought by Mr. Currier on advice of his physician. Because of the pressure of business he had been under a great strain for some time.

Members of the family have been with him throughout the time he has spent here, as were both Drs. Phipps and Cutler. Mr. Currier served as a member of the Boston port authority board in 1929.

# GUY W. CURRIER, LAWYER, DIES

## On Public Library and Port Authority Boards

PETERBORO, N. H., June 21.—Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston attorney, died today at his summer residence.

He was a graduate of M. I. T. and of Boston University Law School and had been active in the legal and civic life of Boston. He was a Public Library trustee and a member of the Port Authority Board.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill Currier and Sarah E. W. Currier. As trustee and in other capacities he had many other interests. Since 1922, Mr. Currier had been a trustee of the Boston Public Library. His term was not to have expired until 1933.

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All of the members of the family are at the home in Peterboro, with the exception of Guy Currier, who was married on June 11 in London to Miss Sheila Locke, following which they left London for a honeymoon on the continent.



## THE LIBRARIAN

N EARLY seventy years ago, a fortunate little girl found in her stocking a small green book lettered in gold with the words "Alice's Adventures Under Ground." Inside was gayly illuminated the inscription "A Christmas Gift to a Dear Child in Memory of a Summer Day." The story itself was printed entirely by hand in letters so even and clear that the most avid young reader could devour chapter after chapter without weariness.

Eventually Alice Liddell's gift from her friend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, clergyman and instructor of mathematics at Oxford, became a gift to all childhood. Successive generations knew it as "Alice in Wonderland," for this was the title the author decided on when he issued it in 1865, under the pen name of Lewis Carroll. For over fifty years the manuscript was the greatest treasure of Alice who became Mrs. Hargreaves and had children of her own. Two of her sons, by the way, lost their lives in the World War. Finally, in 1928, she permitted it to be offered at auction in London. It was purchased by an American, Dr. Rosenbach, for the record-breaking sum of \$15,400. Immediately, this "greatest liv-

trousers and a coat with tails and in one picture carries a money bag for the Duchess. The curious assortment of birds and animals which Alice encountered in the pool are rendered in a spirited, fantastic style. The Duck and the Eaglet and a large white owl are visible, along with several "portmanteau" creatures, with points of resemblance to several species. Alice about to drink from the little bottle has a sweet earnest expression and looks, indeed, very much like the Alice for whom the story was written.

Bill, the green lizard, may be seen soaring above the chimney (and looking very astonished) and later being revived by a crowd of animals, including a sprinkling of guinea pigs. Rabbit is hovering in the foreground with a decanter and wine glass. There are even pictures showing the Pigeon pecking at Alice's face above a neck like a tree trunk; and her hesitation outside the doorway leading into the trunk of a leafy tree.

With the Knave and King of Hearts appears the Queen, looking very dour and carrying an umbrella. (A custom which British royalty has found it difficult to rid itself of.) The famous croquet game is also shown, with cards hooped over for wickets and annoyed looking flamingoes. The King and Queen of Hearts at the trial look exactly like figures in a medieval woodcut.

When little Alice Liddell came to the end of the story which was written to

third floor.

The ten drawings—any and all of which will be found engraved on my heart like "Calais" on Mary, Queen of Scots—show Alice and the animals swimming about in the pool of her tears; the Rabbit crashing through the cucumber frame; "a little Bill"—the lizard, and the Blue Caterpillar, very comfortable on his mushroom, smoking the hookah. Also, the Fish Footman delivering the Duchess' invitation to the Frog Footman; the dreamy, melting smile of the Cheshire Cat; the Hatter, reciting, plunging the poor Dormouse head first into the teapot, and finally dashing off, with a slice of hitten bread in one hand, and a bit of ten cup in the other. The tenth picture shows Alice exclaiming, "Nothing but a pack of cards." Aside from the subject matter, which is, of course, the best of its kind in the world, Tenniel's workmanship in an absolute delight. The daintiness, the precision, the rich imagination! Who can say which owes the most to the other—the inspired writer of "Alice," or his echo, the illustrator, Sir John Tenniel.

Six letters written by Mr. Dodgson to the grown-up Alice concerning a fairytale which was being made to be sold for charity. The writer refers to the "zincographer," who was to do this work and offers to have the manuscript rebound, but evidently Mrs. Hargreaves preferred it in its original state. On the envelope

Guy W. Currier, attorney, chairman of the Boston Port Authority and director in a number of railway companies, died yesterday at his summer home in Peterboro, N. H.

He had been ill for weeks with heart trouble, and was under the care of specialists, several of whom were in constant attendance.

A widow, three daughters and two sons survive him. One son, Guy, Jr., Boston banker, was recently married at London to Sheila Baines Locke, adopted daughter of the late William J. Locke, novelist.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence in 1867, educated in the public schools there and later enrolled at Technology. He turned to the law two years later, attending Boston University, from which he received his degree in 1894. He began the practice of law in this city shortly afterward. His office in recent years was at 152 Cambridge st.

TRUSTEE OF LIBRARY

He had many interests outside the law and was frequently consulted in business transactions involving heavy expenditures. He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library (term to expire in 1933), a director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stockyards Co., director of the Cuban Railroad Co., Consolidated Railways of Cuba and Cuba Northern Railways.

In 1899 he was a member of the House of Representatives and for two years succeeding a member of the State Senate.

His clubs were the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Engineers and University Clubs, this city, Brookline Country Club, Technology Club and India Union of New York.

FUNERAL ON TUESDAY

In 1894 he married Miss Marie Glass Bures. There are five children: Mrs. Felton B. Elkins of Cannes, France; Mrs. Kenneth L. Lindsey of Dublin; Mrs. Robert S. Steinert of Beverly Farms, Richard, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Guy, Jr.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at All Saints' Church, Peterboro. Rev. Reginald H. H. Buttel, the rector, will officiate. The musical portion of the service will be under direction of Malcolm Lang, Boston organist.

The pallbearers will be Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Samuel Ajumilodde, Herbert A. Tucker, Guy, Jr., and Guy, Jr.

He was a member of the Boston Bar Association and was elected to the office of president of the association in 1929.

He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1888 and afterward prepared for the bar at Boston University school of law which he attended in 1893 and 1894 and shortly after began the practice which steadily increased in importance until he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Massachusetts.

SERVED IN LEGISLATURE

In 1899 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in the upper branch of the Legislature during the next two years.

On June 13, 1894, he married Miss Glass Bures, and of this union were born three daughters and two sons. Sarah, now Mrs. Felton Elkins of Cannes, France; Anne, who is Mrs.

## GUY W. CURRIER, HUB ATTORNEY, IS DEAD AT 63

Chairman of the Boston Port Authority Passes on at Summer Home in Peterboro, N. H.

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He had been ill for weeks with heart trouble, and was under the care of specialists, several of whom were in constant attendance.

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## GUY W. CURRIER DIES SUDDENLY

Prominent Lawyer Was at Summer Home in New Hampshire

FUNERAL TUESDAY AT PETERBORO

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PETERBORO, N. H., June 21—Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston lawyer and for more than 30 years identified with public life in his home city and Massachusetts, died at his estate here this morning after a two weeks' illness. He will be laid to rest on a pine knoll on a bluff overlooking the placid Contoocook which he loved.

Funeral services will be Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock (daylight saving time) at All Saints' Church. The Rev. Reginald H. H. Buttel, rector of All Saints, will conduct the services and music will be by Malcolm Lang of Boston, organist.

The bearers will be lifetime associates of Mr. Currier, Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Robert S. Steinert, Robert S. Hoffman and L. Sherman Adams.

The honorary bearers will be Gordon Abbott, Frank W. Buxton, T. Handasyd Cabot, Philip Dexter, Frederick C. Dumaine, Louis E. Kirstein, John O. Loring, Joseph W. Powell, Frederick H. Prince, Horatio S. Rubens, Alexander Steinert, Col. J. M. Tarafa and Herbert A. Tucker.

Mr. Currier's death was attributed to an attack of heart disease which came on him at his office in Boston two weeks ago and he was advised to come here to his beautiful summer estate for a rest. He arrived two weeks ago today and was in an apparently slightly improved condition, but on the following day became ill. Dr. Cadis Phipps was summoned from Boston and with Dr. Charles A. Culver attended Mr. Currier until his death, which occurred while his wife and members of his family, except his son Guy, who is on tour in Europe, were at his bedside.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

News of his death was a profound shock to his many intimate friends with whom he has been associated in civic activities for upward of 30 years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, on which he had served since 1929, and in whose work he was deeply interested. He was also chairman of the Boston port authority, to which post Mayor Nichols appointed him in 1929.

Among his business directorates were those of the Chicago Junction railways and Union Stock Yards Company, Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, Cuba Northern Railway Company and the Cuba Railroad Company.

He was a member of the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Engineers and University clubs in Boston, Brookline Country Club and the Technology Club and India House in New York.

As a leading member of the Boston bar he was widely known in legal circles and a delegation representing the Boston Bar Association will come here Tuesday to join the throng of sorrowing townsmen, business associates and friends at the church services.

Mr. Currier was born at Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill and Sarah E. W. (Cole) Currier.

He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1888 and afterward prepared for the bar at Boston University school of law which he attended in 1893 and 1894 and shortly after began the practice which steadily increased in importance until he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Massachusetts.

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Kenneth L. Lindsey of Dublin; Lucy, who is Mrs. Robert Steinert of Beverly Farms, Mass.; Richard, of Santa Fe, N. M., and Guy, recently married and now on a honeymoon tour of Europe.

Guy Currier has been engaged in investment banking and on June 11 married, in London, Sheila Locke, adopted daughter of the late novelist, William J. Locke, one of England's leading literatures.

TRIBUTES OFFERED

Mr. Currier's death was a profound shock to his friends and associates in Boston. Some of the tributes paid his memory follow:

HERBERT PARKER:

I always found Mr. Currier an extremely well informed man in all matters of public administration. He was extraordinarily sound in his judgment of business and commonwealth affairs.

For this judgment he has been greatly trusted by many Governors of Massachusetts and his personality was such as to win the love and loyalty of his friends. He was a distinctly useful citizen and our loss in his death is great.

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN:

Mr. Currier was a very devoted Bostonian and had the interests of the city at heart to an extraordinary extent. He was one of the most modest men I ever knew, working always for the public good with never a thought for personal glory. He was one of the most valuable trustees of the public library and had a deep interest in the education of the people. He enjoyed the confidence of workers and labor leaders for his sincere efforts to avoid labor conflicts as exemplified in his work on the port authority to avert the longshoremen's strike. His death is a tremendous loss to the city, and I am sure I am voicing the opinion of his associates on the library board and the city authorities. I do not know when I have been so shocked.

L. SHERMAN ADAMS:

Guy W. Currier's death is a most severe loss to his many friends, as well as to the Commonwealth. Few sons of Massachusetts in this generation have been so inspiring of their time as was his pleasure. For the last 30 years he was actively consulted by the Governors and members of the Legislatures.

HONORARY BEARERS WILL BE GORDON ABBOTT, FRANK W. BUXTON, T. HANDASYD CABOT, PHILIP DEXTER, FREDERICK C. DUMAINE, LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, JOHN O. LORING, JOSEPH W. POWELL, FREDERICK H. PRINCE, HORATIO S. RUBENS, ALEXANDER STEINERT, COL. J. M. TARAFAS AND HERBERT A. TUCKER.

Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols issued a statement last night on hearing of the death of Guy W. Currier in Peterboro, N. H. He said:

"Guy Currier possessed a rare and instinctive understanding of human life. I know of no man who gave more generously of his splendid talents whether in the world of vast commercial undertakings or in the efficient conduct of public affairs. His genius made a magnificent contribution to the greatness of this city."

"I find it no easy task to estimate the loss of so remarkable a man. It was my high privilege to have known Mr. Currier as a wise and true friend whom I shall miss more than I can say."

in which so many of his recommendations later became statute. His counsel was sought by capitalists, banks and bankers, as well as organized labor. Both classes found in him their closest friend and adviser. His business interests were not confined to the state or nation, but were international in scope. Many policies of international business relations were brought to him to adjudicate. To those of us whose good fortune it was to be in close contact with him, the remembrance of his faithfulness, friendliness, judgment and ability will always be fresh.

CHARLES H. INNES:

Guy Currier was a rare and unusual man. His judgment and commonsense were almost uncanny. His knowledge of men was profound. He hated hypocrisy and sham reformers. He was always ready to take on public work unostentatiously and without seeking publicity. He possessed a real democracy that made him friends in all walks of life. He conceded the fine things he saw in most men concealed the mean ones. He was a loyal friend, a man of the highest ideals of friendship and of public service.

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## GUY W. CURRIER OF BOSTON DEAD

Succumbs in Summer Home at Peterboro, N. H.

Attorney Was Library Trustee Here and Had Other Interests

[Special Dispatch to The Globe]

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## GUY W. CURRIER, NOTED LAWYER, DIES

Chairman of the Boston Port Authority Succumbs at His Summer Home.

WAS A FORMER LEGISLATOR

[Special to The New York Times]

BOSTON, June 21—Guy W. Currier, one of Boston's best known lawyers, died this morning at his summer home in Peterboro, N. H., of heart disease, with which he was stricken nearly a fortnight ago. His age was 62.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence, Mass., on Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill Currier and the former Sarah E. W. Cole. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University Law School, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar.

He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1899 and of the State Senate in 1900-01 and at his death was chairman of the Boston Port Authority, to which office he was appointed in 1929. He was a director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, Cuba Northern Railroads Company and Cuba Railroad Company.

His local clubs were the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Brookline Country and Engineers. He also belonged to the Technology and University Clubs and India House, all of New York.

Mr. Currier married on June 13, 1894, Miss Marie C. Bures, a former member of the old stock company of the Boston Museum. She survives him, together with two sons and three daughters: Richard Currier, Guy Currier, Mrs. Felton Elkins (Sarah Currier) of Cannes, France; Mrs. Kenneth L. Lindsey (Anne Currier) of London and Mrs. Robert S. Steinert (Lucy P. Currier).

All of the members of the family are at the home in Peterboro except Guy Currier, who married on June 11 in London Miss Sheila Locke, adopted daughter of the English novelist, the late William J. Locke. Guy, who is an investment banker, was educated at Yale and Oxford. He and his bride are now on the Continent.

Mr. Currier's daughter Lucy abandoned society life several years ago to go on the stage. She took part in "They Knew What They Wanted," one of the successful plays of the 1924-25 season. She also played with the Copley Players.

In Boston the Currier family lived at 8 Commonwealth Avenue.

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## THE LIBRARIAN

Nearly seventy years ago, a fortunate little girl found in her stocking a small green book lettered in gold with the words "Alice's Adventures Under Ground." Inside was a gift to all childhood. "A Christmas Gift to a Dear Child in Memory of a Summer Day." The story itself was printed entirely by hand in letters so even and clear that the most avid young reader could devour chapter after chapter without weariness.

Eventually Alice Liddell's gift from her friend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, clergyman and instructor of mathematics at Oxford, became a gift to all childhood. Succeeding generations knew it as "Alice in Wonderland," for this was the title the author decided on when he issued it in 1865, under the pen name of Lewis Carroll. For over fifty years the manuscript was the greatest treasure of Alice who became Mrs. Hargreaves and had children of her own. Two of her sons, by the way, lost their lives in the World War. Finally, in 1928, she permitted it to be offered at auction in London. It was purchased by an American, Dr. Rosenbach, for the record-breaking sum of \$15,400. Immediately, this "greatest liv-

trousers and a coat with tails and in one picture carries a nosegay for the Duchess. The curious assortment of birds and animals which Alice encountered in the pool are rendered in a spirited, fantastic style. The Duck and the Eaglet and a large white owl are visible, along with several "portmanteau" creatures, with points of resemblance to several species. Alice about to drink from the little bottle has a sweet earnest expression and looks, indeed, very much like the Alice for whom the story was written.

Bill, the green lizard, may be seen soaring above the chimney (and looking very astonished) and later being revived by a crowd of animals, including a sparkling of guinea pigs. Rabbit is hovering in the foreground with a decanter and wine glass. There are even pictures showing the Pigeon pecking at Alice's face above a neck like a tree trunk; and her hesitation outside the doorway leading into the trunk of a leafy tree.

With the Knave and King of Hearts appears the Queen, looking very dour and carrying an umbrella. (A custom which British royalty has found it difficult to rid itself of.) The famous croquet game is also shown, with cards hooped over for wickets and annoyed looking flamingo-mallets. The King and Queen of Hearts at the trial look exactly like figures in a medieval woodcut.

When little Alice Liddell came to the end of the story which was written to

third floor.

The ten drawings—any and all of which will be found engraved on my heart like "Calais" on Mary, Queen of Scots—show Alice and the animals swimming about in the pool of her tears; the Rabbit crashing through the cucumber frame; "a little Bill"—the lizard, and the Blue Caterpillar, very comfortable on his mushroom, smoking the hookah. Also, the Fish Footman delivering the Duchess invitation to the Frog Footman; the dreamy, melting smile of the Cheshire Cat; the Hatter, reclining, plunging the poor Dormouse head first into the teapot, and finally dashing off, with a slice of bitten bread in one hand, and a bitten cup in the other. The tenth picture shows Alice exclaiming, "Nothing but a pack of cards!" Aside from the subject matter, which is, of course, the best of its kind in the world, Tenniel's workmanship is an absolute delight. The daintiness, the precision, the rich imagination! Who can say which owes the most to the other—the inspired writer of "Alice," or his echo, the illustrator, Sir John Tenniel.

Six letters written by Mr. Dodgson to the grown-up Alice concerning a facsimile which was being made to be sold for charity. The writer refers to the "zincographer," who was to do this work and offers to have the manuscript rebound in its original state. On the envelope

Guy W. Currier, attorney, chairman of the Boston Port Authority and director in a number of railway companies, died yesterday at his summer home in Peterboro, N. H.

BOSTON ADVERTISER  
JUNE 22, 1930GUY W. CURRIER,  
HUB ATTORNEY,  
IS DEAD AT 63

Chairman of the Boston Port Authority Passes on at Summer Home in Peterboro, N. H.

Guy W. Currier, attorney, chairman of the Boston Port Authority and director in a number of railway companies, died yesterday at his summer home in Peterboro, N. H.

He had been ill for weeks with heart trouble, and was under the care of specialists, several of whom were in constant attendance.

A widow, three daughters and two sons survive him. One son, Guy, Jr., Boston banker, was recently married at London to Sheila Baines Locke, adopted daughter of the late William J. Locke, novelist.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence in 1867, educated in the public schools there and later enrolled at Technology. He turned to the law two years later, attending Boston University, from which he received his degree in 1894. He began the practice of law in this city shortly afterward. His office in recent years was at 152 Cambridge st.

TRUSTEE OF LIBRARY  
He had many interests outside the law and was frequently consulted in business transactions involving heavy expenditures.

He was a trustee of the Boston Public Library (term to expire in 1933), a director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stockyards Co., director of the Cuban Railroad Co., Consolidated Railways of Cuba and Cuba Northern Railways.

In 1899 he was a member of the House of Representatives and for two years succeeding a member of the State Senate.

His clubs were the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Engineers and Country Club, Technology Club and India Union of New York.

FUNERAL ON TUESDAY  
In 1894 he married Miss Marie Glass Bures. There are five children: Mrs. Felton B. Elkins, of Cannes, France; Mrs. Kenneth L. Lindsey, of Dublin; Mrs. Robert S. Steinert, of Beverly; Mrs. Richard, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.; and Guy, Jr.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at All Saints' Church, Peterboro, N. H., at 3 o'clock. The Rev. Reginald H. H. Bulter, the rector, will officiate. The musical portion of the service will be under direction of Malcolm Lang, Boston organist. The pallbearers will be Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Robert S. Steinert, Robert S. Hoffman and L. Sherman Adams.

Honorary bearers will be Gordon Abbott, Frank W. Buxton, T. Handasyd Cabot, Philip Dexter, Frederic C. Dumaine, Louis E. Kirstein, John O. Loring, Joseph W. Powell, Frederick H. Prince, Horatio S. Rubens, Alexander Steinert, Col. J. N. Tarafa and Herbert A. Tucker.

A delegation of the Boston Bar Association will attend the services.

Burial will be on a pine knoll on a bluff overlooking his estate. His estate at Peterboro, N. H., known as Marlard, comprising 500 acres, is one of its show places. It has a golf course of 18 holes, a theater where society folk appear and other features. The theater project, started in 1921, was the dream of Mrs. Currier, who is prominent in society and professional circles, and is now an institution.

The Boston residence of the Curriers is at 8 Commonwealth ave.



Guy W. Currier

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1930

GUY W. CURRIER  
DIES SUDDENLY

Prominent Lawyer Was at Summer Home in New Hampshire

FUNERAL TUESDAY  
AT PETERBORO

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PETERBORO, N. H., June 21.—Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston lawyer and for more than 30 years identified with public life in his home city and Massachusetts, died at his estate here this morning after a two weeks' illness.

He will be laid to rest on a pine knoll on a bluff overlooking the placid Contoocook which he loved.

Funeral services will be Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock (daylight saving time) at All Saints' Church. The Rev. Reginald H. H. Bulter, rector of All Saints, will conduct the services and music will be by Malcolm Lang of Boston, organist.

The bearers will be lifetime associates of Mr. Currier, Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Robert S. Steinert, Robert S. Hoffman and L. Sherman Adams.

The honorary bearers will be Gordon Abbott, Frank W. Buxton, T. Handasyd Cabot, Philip Dexter, Frederic C. Dumaine, Louis E. Kirstein, John O. Loring, Joseph W. Powell, Frederick H. Prince, Horatio S. Rubens, Alexander Steinert, Col. J. M. Tarafa and Herbert A. Tucker.

Mr. Currier's death was attributed to an attack of heart disease which came on him at his office in Boston two weeks ago and he was advised to come here to his beautiful summer estate for a rest. He arrived two weeks ago today and was in an apparently slightly improved condition, but on the following day became ill. Dr. Cadis Phillips was summoned from Boston and with Dr. Charles A. Cutler attended Mr. Currier until his death, which occurred while his wife and members of his family, except his son Guy, who is on tour in Europe, were at his bedside.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

News of his death was a profound shock to his many intimate friends with whom he has been associated in civic activities for upward of 30 years. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, on which he had served since 1922, and in whose work he was deeply interested. He was also chairman of the Boston port authority, to which post Mayor Nichols appointed him in 1929.

Among his business directorates were those of the Chicago Junction railways and Union Stock Yards Company, Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, Cuba Northern Railway Company and the Cuba Railroad Company.

He was a member of the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Engineers and University clubs in Boston, Brookline Country Club and the Technology Club and India House in New York.

As a leading member of the Boston bar he was widely known in legal circles and a delegation representing the Boston Bar Association will come here Tuesday to join the throng of sorrowing townsmen, business associates and friends at the church services.

Mr. Currier was born at Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill and Sarah E. W. (Cole) Currier.

He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1894 and afterward prepared for the bar at Boston University school of law which he attended in 1893 and 1894 and shortly after began the practice which steadily increased in importance until he was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Massachusetts.

SERVED IN LEGISLATURE

In 1899 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and in the upper branch of the Legislature during the next two years.

On June 13, 1894, he married Marie Glass Bures, and of this union were born three daughters and two sons: Sarah, now Mrs. Felton Elkins of Cannes, France; Anne, who is Mrs.

Kenneth L. Lindsey of Dublin, Lucy, who is Mrs. Robert Steinert of Beverly, Mass.; Richard, of Santa Fe, N. M.; and Guy, recently married and now on a honeymoon tour of Europe.

Guy Currier has been engaged in investment banking and on June 11 married, in London, Sheila Locke, adopted daughter of the late novelist, William J. Locke, one of England's leading litterateurs.

TRIBUTES OFFERED  
Mr. Currier's death was a profound shock to his friends and associates in Boston. Some of the tributes paid his memory follow:

HERBERT PARKER:  
I always found Mr. Currier an extremely well informed man in all matters of public administration. He was extraordinarily sound in his judgment of business and commonwealth affairs. For this judgment he has been greatly trusted by many Governors of Massachusetts, and his personality was such as to win the love and loyalty of his friends. He was a distinctly useful citizen and our loss in his death is great.

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN:  
Mr. Currier was a very devoted Bostonian and had the interests of the city at heart to an extraordinary extent. He was one of the most modest men I ever knew, working always for the public good with never a thought for personal glory. He was one of the most valuable trustees of the public library and had a deep interest in the education of the people. He enjoyed the confidence of workers and labor leaders for his sincere efforts to avoid labor conflicts as exemplified in his work on the port authority to avert the longshoremen's strike. His death is a tremendous loss to the city, and I am sure I am voicing the opinion of his associates on the library board and the port authority. I do not know when I have been so shocked.

L. SHERMAN ADAMS:  
Guy W. Currier's death is a most severe loss to his many friends, as well as to the commonwealth. Few sons of Massachusetts in this generation have been so unparagoning of their time as his pleasure. For the last 30 years he was actively consulted by the Governors and members of the Legislatures.

Ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols issued a statement last night on hearing of the death of Guy W. Currier in Peterboro, N. H. He said:

"Guy Currier possessed a rare and instinctive understanding of human life. I know of no man who gave more generously of his splendid talents whether in the world of vast commercial undertakings or in the efficient conduct of public affairs. His genius made a magnificent contribution to the greatness of this city."

"I find it no easy task to estimate the loss of so remarkable a man. It was my high privilege to have known Mr. Currier as a wise and true friend whom I shall miss more than I can say."

in which so many of his recommendations later became statute. His counsel was sought by capitalists, banks and bankers, as well as organized labor. Both classes considered him their closest friend and adviser. His business interests were not confined to the state or nation, but were international in scope. Many policies of international business relations were brought to him to adjudicate. To those of us whose good fortune it was to be in close contact with him, the remembrance of his faithfulness, friendliness, judgment and ability will always be fresh.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES  
SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1930BOSTON GLOBE  
JUNE 22, 1930GUY W. CURRIER  
OF BOSTON DEAD

Succumbs in Summer Home at Peterboro, N. H.

Attorney Was Library Trustee Here and Had Other Interests

Special Dispatch to the Globe

PETERBORO, N. H., June 21.—Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston attorney, died today at his summer home.

He was a graduate of M. I. T. and of Boston University Law School, and had been active in the legal and public life of Boston. He was a Public Library trustee and a member of the Port Authority Board.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Merrill Currier and Sarah E. W. Currier. As trustee and in other capacities he had many other interests. Since 1922 Mr. Currier had been a trustee of the Boston Museum. His term was not to have expired until 1933.

He married Miss Marie Bures, a member of the old stock company of the Boston Museum. She survives him, with two sons and three daughters.

Funeral services will be Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock (daylight saving time) at All Saints' Church, Peterboro. Rev. Reginald H. H. Bulter, rector of All Saints' Church, will conduct the services. The music will be by Malcolm Lang of Boston, organist.

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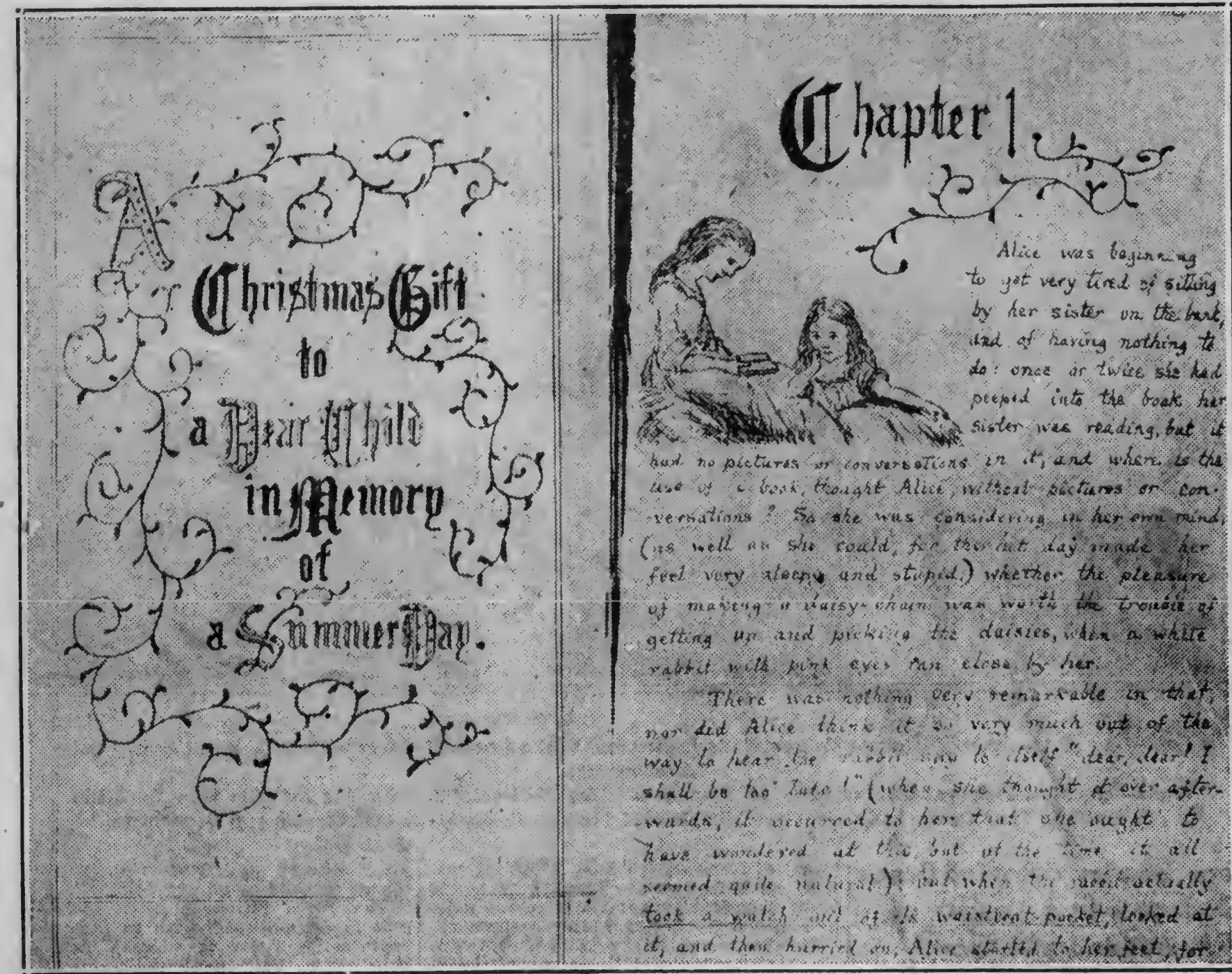
BOSTON HERALD.  
JUNE 23, 1930

BAY STATE LAWYERS TO  
ATTEND CURRIER RITES

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PETERBORO, N. H., June 22.—Many Massachusetts lawyers, together with a delegation of the Boston Bar Association of which he was a member for many years, will attend the funeral services for Guy W. Currier at All Saints' Church here Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and escort the body to its last resting place at a spot overlooking the Contoocook river.

It is expected that the greater number will come by automobile and it has been suggested that the route through Groton, Winchendon and Jaffrey will be more convenient because of road construction at Temple Mountain.



A Lewis Carroll Manuscript

ing raider of Britain's literary treasures," as the doctor has been called, offered to sell it to the nation for exactly what he had paid for it. As no British philanthropist came forward with this sum, he finally disposed of it to a fellow-countryman, Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, Moorestown, New Jersey. What Mr. Johnson paid has not been disclosed.

Before adding "Alice" to his remarkable library, Mr. Johnson graciously offered it to the Boston Public Library to display the manuscript for the summer months. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, made a special trip to Philadelphia to receive from Dr. Rosenbach the precious manuscript and the valuable inscribed first edition of the story, as well as letters from the author which will also be exhibited. Bostonians and Tercentenary visitors will find these most delightful of literary relics in the glass cases of the Treasure Room, on the third floor of the library.

It was the great privilege of your correspondent to examine the manuscript of "Alice" a short time before it was placed on exhibition. Not only is the printing clear and easily read, but the story is lavishly illustrated by the author. It is most amusing to compare these pictures with the familiar ones by Tenniel. The original Rabbit wasn't at all the elegantly dressed animal we have become accustomed to. He wears long

amuse her, she had a delicious, extra surprise. The final words are written on a separate slip of paper which slides down and discloses a picture of her sweet child's face, with the clear, unclouded brow, the straightforward gaze, and "the wandering hair that would always get into her eyes."

Of course you remember how former President Coolidge was startled out of his habitual silence when he heard that Dr. Rosenbach had acquired, at the same sale, a copy of the rare suppressed first edition of "Alice in Wonderland." "I didn't know that book had ever been suppressed," he is said to have exclaimed. As a matter of fact, it was—but not in the Boston sense. Also in a glass case of the Treasure Room may be seen Dr. Rosenbach's suppressed copy, which is further embellished by an inscription presenting it to Dinah Mulock Crank, author of that touching child's classic, "The Little Lane Prince."

While British bibliophiles tore their hair, that high-hearted literary buccaner from Philadelphia likewise piled up his gold until he was able to get from them Lewis Carroll's own copy of his fantasy—uncut, and with ten of the original drawings made for the volume by Sir John Tenniel. This, too, is set forth in the Boston Public Library for the delectation of all who seek out the

enclosing one of these letters dated Sept. 23, 1885, one may see domestic notes in a feminine hand: "To show Miller abt. the wood basket—Gruyere—Parmesan." Thus does reality intrude on fantasy and catch at the human heart.

Since, through the courtesy of Mr. Johnson and Dr. Rosenbach, as well as Mr. Belden, "Alice" is to be our guest for the summer months we should make every effort to see her and to permit her contemporaries of this generation to meet her as well. For once, it appears, Boston is to have jam every single day instead of yesterday and tomorrow, as the fatalistic Red Queen put it.

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# THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930

## GUY W. CURRIER

Guy W. Currier, who died at Peterboro, N. H., on Saturday, may be remembered among the men whose qualities assure them success in about anything which they undertake. He was an excellent lawyer, a highly successful financier, a great factor in labor circles, an able economist, a thorough student of the drama, something of an expert on antiques and art objects, a skillful writer, and even a versifier of good parts. When he was in the Legislature about a generation ago, he exercised a great influence, although he was a Democrat. Gov. Crane was particularly attracted to him and Mr. Currier used to tell with amusement about a remark of the Governor that he wished it were possible for Guy Currier to be the voice of the administration in the Senate.

Like Senator Crane, Mr. Coolidge also admired Mr. Currier. Their relations indicate, among other things, the keenness and the certainty of Mr. Currier's judgment. At a time when "Calvin Coolidge" meant little outside of Northampton, his extraordinary ability as an organizer and administrator had become apparent to one man. This man made Mr. Coolidge an offer of a vice-presidency of a large company at a salary of \$25,000. Mr. Coolidge, who then had probably never earned more than \$7500 a year, thanked the gentleman for his confidence and faith in him, commented that he did not think that anybody would be offered so large a salary, and then declined the proposal, saying that he thought his career was in politics. Mr. Currier was the gentleman who made the offer.

It was only by chance that the episode of the oil lamp and the swearing in of Mr. Coolidge as President by his father did not take place at the Peterboro estate where Mr. Currier died. Mr. Currier and Mr. Coolidge had not allowed their friendship to lapse, and Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Currier at the Peterboro house on August 3, 1923. President Harding, however, died on August 2, and John Coolidge gave the presidential oath to his son at 2:47 the next morning in the little white farmhouse at Plymouth, under circumstances which thrilled the world. President Coolidge went to Washington instead of Peterboro. Mr. Currier used to chuckle when he told of his narrow escape from obtaining fame as the proprietor of a private estate where a President of the United States was sworn in.

He had an extraordinarily keen sense of politics and of industry and finance. Long after he ceased to hold public office he was a great power in Massachusetts affairs. Indeed he was often referred to as the most astute forecaster in New England of Massachusetts and national politics, and strangely enough, few newspaper men knew him at all well. He did not figure very often on the front page. The reporters saw his influence at various times, but were seldom able to explain it. He was unknown personally to most of the present generation of political writers, but his political judgment was a tradition in newspaper circles.

Like the late Clarence W. Barron, who refers to him in the memorandums which are

now being published in the Saturday Evening Post, Mr. Currier had an amazingly wide acquaintance among the leading political, financial and industrial leaders of the era. They valued his judgment. President Taft, for example, had great confidence in him and discussed in detail with him on one occasion a momentous matter which was pending in the supreme court.

One of the ideals nearest to his heart was the establishment of better relations between capital and labor. He believed that a lack of complete understanding was working to the disadvantage of both. He had done important work among the working people of the moving picture industry. An intimate of the leaders of that and other industries, and of union labor, he had the confidence of both. At the time of his death he had sketched out a program for a series of studies which he believed would do a great deal to cement closer relations between employers and employees. It is, perhaps, not overstating it to say that in this matter he was a hard-headed idealist.

The port of Boston was one of his hobbies. Although he spent as much time away from Boston as in his home and office here, he was closely attached to the city, considering it the best of all places to live in. When he was asked to serve on the port authority, he accepted on condition that his intimate friend, Louis E. Kirstein, should also serve. Fully acquainted with railroading and maritime transportation, he thought that perhaps his knowledge might be of value to the city. He devoted a great deal of time to the study of the situation, and finally decided that somehow more cargo must be found and port conditions improved. With the assistance of Mayor Nichols and Gov. Allen he was able to prevent a walkout and strike here which would have had disastrous effects. The compromise which he effected is working out well at the present time. More recently he was in conflict with the civil service in relation to exemption of port authority employees, and Gov. Allen magnanimously made it possible for him to have what he desired.

His work as trustee of the Boston Public Library is well known. There he found a great deal of pleasure. He carried on the affairs of the department with his usual efficiency when he was president, and afterward gave much time and thought to library problems. He did a great deal of reading; Edgar Wallace's mystery stories and Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes's essays were among his favorites. The Peterboro Community Theatre was also dear to him and he often discussed the ambitious plans for the coming season. That town and Florence, Italy, where he had a villa, were in his mind constantly.

To those whom he trusted, he was extremely genial and astonishingly frank. He had seen, heard and done so much that he was at ease in the discussion of any subject. He chatted about Franciscan literature as easily as about Wallace and Van Dine. Senator Crane was something of a hero to him. He admired Calvin Coolidge most of all, characterizing him as perhaps the soundest and perhaps the best all-around administrator whom he had ever known. And like some other men of a high order of ability, he found more and more satisfaction in serving the public without any other reward than the realization that he was unselfishly doing the best that was in him.

# The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1930.

From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.  
**GUY W. CURRIER,  
NOTED LAWYER, DIES**

## Chairman of the Boston Port Authority Succumbs at His Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.  
BOSTON, June 21.—Guy W. Currier, one of Boston's best known lawyers, died this morning at his summer home in Peterboro, N. H., of heart disease, with which he was stricken nearly a fortnight ago. His age was 62.

Mr. Currier was born in Lawrence, Mass., on Dec. 22, 1867, the son of John Morrill Currier and the former Sarah E. W. Cole. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University Law School, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar.

He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1899 and of the State Senate in 1900-01 and at his death was chairman of the Boston Port Authority, to which office he was appointed in 1929. He was a director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, Cuba Northern Railroads Company and Cuba Railroad Company.

His local clubs were the Algonquin, Eastern Yacht, Brookline Country and Engineers. He also belonged to the Technology and University Clubs and India House, all of New York. Mr. Currier married on June 13, 1894, Miss Marie G. Burress, a former member of the old stock company of the Boston Museum. She survives him, together with two sons and three daughters: Richard Currier, Guy Currier, Mrs. Felton Elkins (Sarah Currier) of Cannes, France; Mrs. Kenneth L. Lindsey (Anne Currier) of London and Mrs. Robert S. Steinert (Lucy P. Currier).

All of the members of the family are at the home in Peterboro except Guy Currier, who married on June 11 in London Miss Sheila Locke, adopted daughter of the English novelist, the late William J. Locke. Guy, who is an investment banker, was educated at Yale and Oxford. He and his bride are now on the Continent.

Mr. Currier's daughter Lucy abandoned society life several years ago to go on the stage. She took part in "They Knew What They Wanted," one of the successful plays of the 1924-25 season. She also played with the Copley Players.

In Boston the Currier family lived at 8 Commonwealth Avenue.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1930

## ELLERY SEDGWICK LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Atlantic Monthly Editor Fills Currier Vacancy

Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was yesterday named a trustee of the Public Library. His home is at 14 Walnut street and he will fill the vacancy due to the death of Guy W. Currier.

Sedgwick was born in New York Feb. 27, 1872, received the degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1894, Litt. D. from Tufts in 1920 and from Dartmouth in 1921.

He was a teacher at Groton school in 1895 and 1896, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion until 1900, editor of Leslie's monthly magazine until 1905, spent the next year as editor of the American magazine and for two years was associated with McClure's magazine. He has been with the Atlantic Monthly since 1903. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Institute of Arts and Letters and the Massachusetts Historical Society Home.

### Tribute by Nichols

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols last night paid the following tribute to Mr. Currier:  
"Guy Currier possessed a rare and instinctive understanding of human life. I know of no man who gave more generously of his splendid talents whether in the world of vast commercial undertakings or in the efficient conduct of public affairs. His genius made a magnificent contribution to the greatness of this city.  
I find it no easy task to estimate the loss of so remarkable a man. It was my high privilege to know Mr. Currier as a wise and true friend whom I shall miss more than I can say."

### FUNERAL TUESDAY

He will be buried Tuesday on his estate there, at a spot he had selected long ago as his final resting place.

He will be interred in a mound just back of the farm house, overlooking the Contonook River and facing the village centre. The place is one where he was in the habit of resting during his stays in Peterboro.

Close friends at Peterboro last night said that even before he had acquired title to the land Mr. Currier had expressed the wish to be buried there.

The funeral will be at 3 o'clock, daylight saving time, Tuesday afternoon from All Saints' Episcopal Church, Peterboro.

The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Reginald H. H. Dulleel. The bearers will be lifetime associates of Mr. Currier: Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Robert S. Steinert, Robert S. Hoffman and L. Sherman Adams. The honorary bearers will be Gordon Abbott, Frank W. Buxton, T. Handeynt Cabot, Philip Dexter, Frederic C. Dunnane, Louis E. Kirstein, John C. Loring, Joseph W. Powell, Frederick H. Prince, Horatio S. Rubens, Alexander Steinert, Colonel J. M. Tarafa and Herbert A. Tucker.

### Held Many Positions

Mr. Currier was admitted to the bar in 1894, and practised law in this city many years. Since 1922, Mr. Currier had been a trustee of the Boston Public

# PASSING OF GUY W. CURRIER

## Noted Lawyer Dies at Peterboro, N. H.— Funeral Tuesday

One of Boston's best known lawyers, Guy W. Currier, died yesterday at his country home in Peterboro, N. H., following illness from heart trouble with which he was stricken a fortnight ago.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1930

## CONDUCT SERVICES FOR GUY W. CURRIER

### Funeral of Noted Lawyer Held In Peterboro

Special Dispatch to The Herald  
PETERBORO, N. H., June 24.—Funeral services for Guy W. Currier, prominent Boston attorney who died Saturday at his country home in Peterboro, were held today in All Saints' Church, Peterboro. Mayor James M. Curley and former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston were among those attending the rites.

A large group of Bostonians, many of them lawyers and associates of Mr. Currier in his public capacities, were present.

The services for Mr. Currier, who was a member of the port authority board and a trustee of the Boston Public Library, were conducted by the Rev. H. H. Bulleel, rector of All Saints' Church.

The pall bearers were Richard Currier, Felton B. Elkins, Kenneth L. Lindsey, Robert S. Steinert, Robert S. Hoffman, and L. Sherman Adams. Honorary pallbearers were Gordon Abbott, T. Handeynt Cabot, Philip Dexter, Frederic C. Dunnane, Louis E. Kirstein, John O. Loring, Joseph W. Powell, Frederick H. Prince, Horatio S. Rubens, Alexander Steinert, Col. J. M. Tarafa, Dean Wallace B. Donnan and Herbert A. Tucker. Malcolm Lang, Boston, was the organist.

Burial was in a pine grove on an eminence on the Currier estate overlooking the Contonook river.

# Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1930

### Aviation Reading

Latest books and magazines on aviation are on display in the window of the business men's branch of the Boston Public Library in City Hall avenue. The display includes a metal model of the low winged Junkers trimotor passenger plane.

### BOSTON TRAVELER.

JULY 1, 1930

## ELLERY SEDGWICK LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Atlantic Monthly Editor Fills Currier Vacancy

Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly was today named a trustee of the Public Library. His home is at 14 Walnut street and he will fill the vacancy due to the death of Guy W. Currier.

Sedgwick was born in New York, Feb. 27, 1872, received the degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1894, Litt. D. from Tufts in 1920 and from Dartmouth in 1921.

He was a teacher at Groton school in 1895 and 1896, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion until 1900, editor of Leslie's monthly magazine until 1905, spent the next year as editor of the American magazine and for two years was associated with McClure's magazine. He has been with the Atlantic Monthly since 1903. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Institute of Arts and Letters and the Massachusetts Historical Society Home.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

Page Four June 28/1930.

## Boston Review

I regret very deeply that, while Boston is trying to make herself believe she is celebrating her three hundredth birthday in a manner befitting her age, it has become necessary to fire a municipal watchman and a municipal janitor for entertaining friends in the patio of the Public Library on Copley square at an hour when patios are supposed to be deserted and night watchman are supposed to be sober as well as wide-awake.

The statistics department of the city of Boston is unable to inform me just how many patios there are in this city, but that one which forms part of the Public Library plant is a corker. I have seen it more than once, and I have often thought that it would be a splendid place in which to have an enjoyable midsummer outing, with all the world seemingly far away, and yet very close at hand. Commodore William U. Swan of the Copley Square Yacht Club, which has its headquarters close to the Public Library, had considered from all angles the idea of holding an annual festival of the club in the library patio, but decided some time ago that, even if the trustees would consent, it would be establishing a bad precedent.

The library trustees are very reticent concerning the gathering that resulted in the discharge of a janitor and a watchman. One story has it that the members of Madame Heima's senior class in beauty culture were guests of the evening, that the watchmen and the janitor merely lent their presence and the patio to the hosts, and that the latter were some of the best-dressed bootleggers in Back Bay society.

Director Belden, who deeply deplores the publicity given to the unusual society event, insists that no ladies graced the occasion with their presence, but the janitor, it is reported, avers that they were all ladies and carried their liquor as well as the proudest dames on Beacon Hill could have carried it.

# Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930

## Ellery Sedgwick Library Trustee

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Guy W. Currier, Mayor Curley today appointed Ellery Sedgwick, editor of The Atlantic Monthly Magazine and president of the Atlantic Monthly Company, who lives at 14 Walnut street, to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Sedgwick received his A.B. from Harvard in 1894 and was also awarded degrees from Tufts and Dartmouth. After teaching at Groton School for a year, he became a member of the editorial staff of the Youth's Companion, where he remained four years until 1900. During the next five years he edited Leslie's Monthly Magazine. He then served for a year in an editorial capacity on the American Magazine. In 1907 he joined McClure's Magazine and two years later came to the Atlantic Monthly. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Institute of Arts and Letters and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

# THE BOSTON HERALD. TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1930

## 1485 Seniors Get Diplomas At 57th B. U. Commencement

### Boston Arena Thronged as De Pauw President Speaks—10 Schools Represented—12 Receive Special Honors

#### HONORARY DEGREES

Litt. D.  
Isabel Anderson, author, Boston and Washington.  
Herbert J. Burghis, president of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.  
John D. McLaughlin, associate justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, Boston.  
Albert B. Meredith, professor-elect of educational administration, New York University, Hartford, Ct.  
Elmer J. Rathbun, associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, Providence.  
Henry Knox Sherrill, bishop-elect of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, Boston.

Litt. D.  
William F. Anderson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.  
Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, Boston.  
G. Bromley Oxnam, president of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

Sc. D.  
Horace Packard, surgeon, B. U. professor emeritus, Boston.  
David W. Wells, ophthalmologist, B. U. professor emeritus, Boston.  
C. Sc. D.  
John R. Gregg, shorthand system originator, New York city.

## Old Colony Library Club

### FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

To Be Held at the  
Lakeville Public Library  
June 27th, 1930



## Largest Class in History Graduated at Arena --- 12 Leaders in Varied Professions Honored

All records for degree awards at Boston University were broken yesterday at the Boston Arena, when President Daniel L. Marsh, on the occasion of the 57th annual B. U. commencement exercises, awarded 1485 degrees to graduating students, and conferred honorary degrees on 12 leaders in various walks of life.

**BEAT LAST YEAR BY 406**

Members of the graduating class exceeded by 406 last year's class of 1979 students. They received 26 different types of degrees, awarded for study and research in chosen fields. More than 8000 people jammed every available inch of space in the Arena, and heard President Bronny Gwynne of DePaul University, Greencastle, Ind., deliver the commencement address, discussing the topic, "The Graduate's Threefold Dilemma."

Following the award of the students' degrees, and the delivery of the commencement address, President Marsh awarded honorary degrees to one woman and 11 men. The first woman to ever receive the doctor of laws degree; three, doctor of letters; two, doctor of

Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was appointed by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, today to be a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Sedgwick is a native of New York and a graduate of Harvard and Dartmouth, and was a teacher at the Groton schools, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion, editor of Leslie's Monthly Magazine, the American Magazine, and other publications.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Institute of Arts and Letters, and Massachusetts Historical Society Homes.

**ALDRICH ART COMMISSIONER.**  
William T. Aldrich, 30 Newbury Street, an architect, was appointed June 30 by Mayor Curley to be a member of the Boston Art Commission for the term ending April 30, 1931. Mr. Aldrich was nominated for this position by the trustees of the Boston Public Library at a meeting held June 20.

Deceased president of Cornell College.  
John Dwyer McLaughlin of Boston, graduate of Boston University in the class of 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; lawyer, and justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.  
Doctor of Laws—Albert Barrett Meredith of Hartford, Conn., former student of Cornell University, and a distinguished authority in the field of secondary and public school education; for 10 years commissioner of education for the State of Connecticut, and for 10 years superintendent of education in the administration in the graduate division of the school of education of New York University.  
Elmer Josephish Rathbone of Boston University in the class of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; faithful servant of civic trust; for the past 11 years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.  
Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of Bos-

**RARE TERCENTENARY  
EXHIBIT IN LIBRARY**

Maps, Books, Manuscripts  
in Treasure Room

## First Letter of Columbus Included in Fine Historical Collection

An exhibition of rare maps, books, manuscripts, and broadsides, illustrating the history of the Bay Colony and Boston, have been placed on view in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library as part of the Tercentenary observance.

The entire exhibit is one of rare interest as it starts with the discovery of America and reaches to the present day. Every item in the collection has special value and many of them have not been seen by a half dozen individuals during a half century. The Prince Collection, which is part of the exhibit, has exceptional value in this respect.

The first map of a portion of America, the first letter of Columbus, the first reference to the New World, the first suggestion about Columbus' life and the name "America"—it is with this group that the exhibit begins.

Of necessity more emphasis is placed on the 17th Century than any other part of the historical collection. Two thirds of the exhibit bears on this period.

Interesting among the exhibits students is the manuscript by John Winthrop, written in 1644, and rather lengthily entitled "Arbitrary Government Described and Government Massachusetts Vindicated from the Aspersion." It is the first political treatise written by an American and was presented to the library by Robert E. Winthrop.

The entire list of the exhibits too comprehensive for comment listing. The Public Library officials believe that over 5000 persons a month will view these historical records that heretofore have been available to but a few. All are the property of the library itself through purchase, in some instances, and gifts in others.

An important feature is the first edition books of philosophers, poets, and novelists who once walked the streets of Boston and have extended the fabric of the city. Some of them are Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, Longfellow, Holmes, James Russell Lowell and Whittier.

on, clergyman; a representative of the Prince of Peace in the American army during the World war; for the past seven years successful and beloved rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and now bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Massachusetts.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
GRADUATES 1485**

Honorary Degrees Given  
to 12 Persons.

## Commencement Exercises in Arena Attended by More Than 14,000

More than 14,000 relatives and friends of 1485 graduates, the largest number in history, witnessed the 57th annual Boston University Commencement yesterday in the Arena. Practically every seat in the hall was taken and aisles were overcrowded.

Honorary degrees were awarded to one woman and 11 men, six of them from Boston, who have outstanding records of achievement in their chosen field. The degrees were awarded to the following: Doctor of commerce, science, John Robert Gregg of New York, originator of shorthand system; Doctor of science, Horace Packard of

Boston and David Washburn Well, physicians; doctor of letters, William Franklin Anderson of Boston, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church

Charles Francis Dorr Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Garfield Bromley Oxnam of Greencastle, Pa., president of DePauw University; doctor of laws, Mrs Larz Anderson of Boston and Washington, Herbert John Burgetahler of Mt Vernon, Ia., president of Cornell College; John Dwyer McLaughlin of Boston, associate justice of Massachusetts Superior Court.

Albert Barrett Meredith, Commissioner of Education for Connecticut; Elm Jeremiah Rathbun of Providence, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; Henry Knox Sherborn of Boston, bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Massachusetts.

In all, 25 different degrees were awarded for study and research in special fields. There were 406 graduates this year, including the Student School of Education, which spent its first year under B. U. direction.

The procession of graduates in and gown, led by trustees, university officials and faculty members under direction of the chief marshal Prof Irving C. Whittemore, and associate marshals, Prof John J. Mahon and Howard LeSourd, formed at

a man and marched into the Arena  
10:15. The address was by I.  
Oxnam of Depauw University.  
music was by the Boston Univer  
Orchestra. Two honorary degree re  
ents opened and closed the progr  
Bishop William F. Anderson with  
invocation and Bishop-Elect H  
Knox Sherrill, rector of Trinity, H  
copal Church, with the benedicte  
College of Business

The B. O. College of Education administration led the 10 schools colleges in the number of degrees granted, with 223. The others in descending order are School of Education, 210; School of Law, 164; College of Liberal Arts, 163; College of Agricultural Arts and Letters, 90; School of Education and Social

ice, 73; School of Theology, 68; School of Medicine, 47; Graduate School of Theology, 47; School of Music, 47; and College of Music, 2. A total of 302 diplomas and certificates were granted also.

For the first time  
bachelor of science in journalism  
awarded to two students; the  
of bachelor of music for the first  
at Commencement, to two grad  
and diplomas in physical educa  
11 graduates of the Sargent  
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doctor of religious education an  
of doctor of sacred theology  
granted, and four degrees of  
of philosophy.

Page Three



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the young men like books and reading  
more than the girls do? Let's begin  
talking hurriedly about something else.

### LESSONS NEEDED

From the Baltimore Sun

**100th ANNIVERSARY NUMBER**

**BOSTON TRANSCRIPT THURS. JULY 24 1890**

A SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED SECTION WITH THE REGULAR ISSUE OF THAT DATE

**BOSTON A CENTURY AGO**

MANY INTERESTING FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Read the posters they carry on their sides. Often you will find on them notification of a Transcript feature that will be of special interest to you. The trucks travel many miles every day on their Transcript delivery errands, and thousands have the chance to read their messages.

Watch for them.

**Read the posters.**

## Two Weeks' Rest Needed

To the Editor of the Transcript:

A middle-aged working woman, still lame from injuries received four years ago in a street automobile accident from which no compensation could be obtained, has been obliged to live on savings while waiting for the completion of a general hospital service from Massachusetts General Hospital. With the hope of gaining strength enough to go back to work in the fall, this woman needs help in paying the board for the care of the children in the houses of greater Boston where the charge will be \$10 a week. Are there friends who can help this evidently deserving case with amounts, no matter how small?

Field Agent, Adult Education,  
77 Cazenove Street, Boston.

## In Need of Rest

To the Editor of the Transcript:  
Kindly acknowledge twenty dollars re-

**See New England First**



## 1485 AWARDED

BOSTON EVENING

Part Two

**EXCURSIONS**  
**SUNDAY, JULY 27**  
**Old Orchard**  
 ROUND \$2.50 TRIP  
 A Day at the Seashore  
 Train leaves North Station 8:25 A.M. (E.S.T.).  
 Stops to take at Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Ipswich,  
 Lawrence, Haverhill, Dover and Rochester.  
 Arrives Alton Bay 10:21 A.M. and Weirs  
 at 11:28 A.M. Returning leaves Weirs  
 at 6:15 P.M. (E.S.T.).

**Winnepesaukee**  
 ROUND \$2 TRIP  
 Quaint, Picturesque Seashore Resort  
 Tickets good from North Station.  
 Boston, on all regular trains to and  
 from Gloucester and Rockport.

**Cape Ann**  
 ROUND \$1 TRIP  
 Travel by train—avoid congested highways  
**BOSTON and MAINE**  
 LINE OF THE MINUTE MAN  
**Railroad**

## Crossroad Impressions

Where French and German Prepossessions Meet and Part.

By H. T. P.

**S**EVEN hours from Paris, and the mild-mannered customs inspectors are glancing through one's baggage at Aachen. They end a casual examination with a considerate reminder that meanwhile one's train has been switched from Track One to Track Three. Evidently, the new Germany of good will has not changed in two years' absence. Fifteen hours from Paris, and one is supping in Hamburg at a quiet, smooth-running hotel, remembered from pre-war experience, still serving midnight meals as though they were mere incident of nocturnal routine. (Up and down Boston one must hunt them, often vainly.) The entrance-hall and the restaurant have been modernized—doubtless one of those extravaganzas that lay often and heavy upon the Puritan conscience of the Agent-General for Reparations. Since the result is pleasant to contemplate, we of less scruple and in private position approve it. Even our French acquaintance of the long journey admits that it is well done: under the softening influence of the golden Moselle agrees that good taste is sometimes present, on either bank of the Rhine. All day long there was a clatter of French or Belgian tongues in the compartment. Now to right and to left the voices are German.

All of which is to say that upon a given day in Paris one may hear the recent evacuation of the Rhineland discussed from French points of view; read as well the arguments and prepossessions. Allow another day for the journey to Hamburg, and there one may hear the same topic debated from another background and in different prophetic; read no less. The German newspapers, daily or weekly, have teemed with pictures of the rejoicings at Wiesbaden and Mainz, of the entrance of German civic authorities to resume possession. The Parisian journals, in turn, have pictured the final lowering of the French colors at Trier or Mainz, or General Guillaumat—the commander-in-chief of the occupying troops—in statu esque pose on the deck of the little Arts and Letters and Massachusetts Historical Society.

HEAT WAVE



COWAN



## SIGNS OF PEACE IN INDIA

[From the New York World]

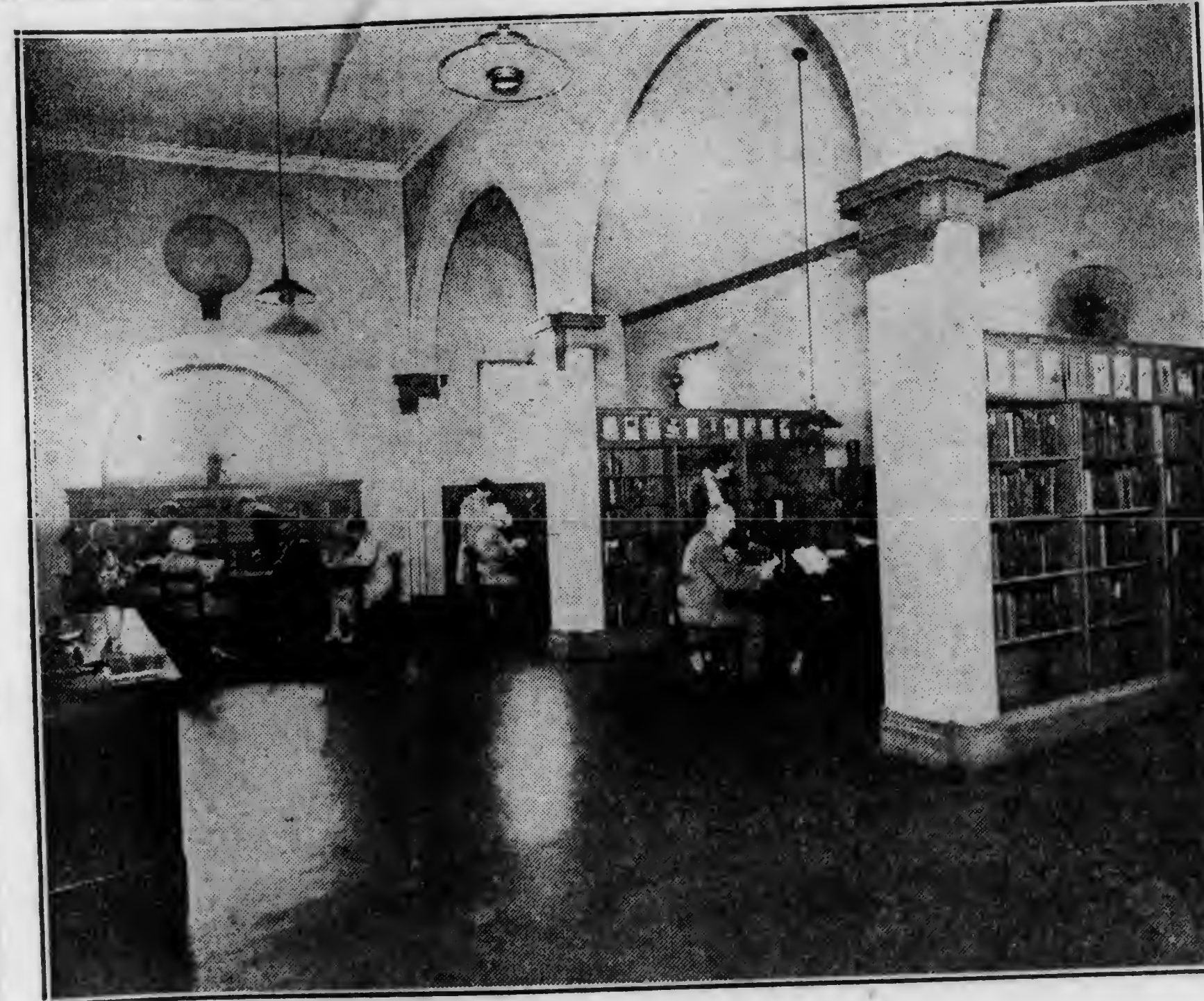
Summer weather, bringing to India heat for which there is no counterpart in this country, may be in large part responsible for the let-up in Nationalist activities which has been evident in recent weeks. At the same time, there are certain signs that below the surface of the Indian mind, the degree of bachelors of music for the first time awarded to two students; the degree of bachelors of music for the first time awarded to two graduates, and diplomas in physical education to 11 graduates of the Sargent School of Physical Education. One degree of doctor of religious education and one of doctor of sacred theology were granted, and four degrees of doctor of philosophy.

## THE LIBRARIAN

**I**N the display window of the new Kirslein Library, on City Hall avenue, there is an alluring publicity exhibit of the reading matter available in the Circulating Branch, on the third floor. As one can see from the selection in the window, all the latest books—fiction and non-fiction—may be obtained, as well as an attractive assortment of American and English periodicals.

Small figures of Cotton Mather, Governor Winthrop, John Harvard, Anne Hutchinson, Sir Harry Vane and Anne Bradstreet stretch welcoming hands to the passersby and call their attention to an array of books in the foreground, having to do with the early history of Massachusetts. As the Librarian's nose was interestedly pressed against the pane, a friend, who is by way of being an antiquarian, joined her and pointed out that one of the book illustrations showing a view of the South End of Boston and of the Neck, about 1764, was the work of Lord Byron's grandfather, a British naval officer, whose vessel visited Boston about that time.

As regards the disposition of lunch

Interior of the Circular Branch Library  
On the Third Floor of the Kirslein Library.

time, men seems to have much more sense than women. (Shouts of "No! No!" from embattled feminists.) You seldom see young men grabbing a sandwich and a milk shake at the nearest drug store, then rushing from store to store to compare values or match a tie to socks bought last week. Whereas every female does that almost every lunch time as a matter of course—buys one day, then rushes back the next to change everything. The sensible young men of Boston's business section, on the other hand, have discovered the Kirslein Branch and spend the spare moments of their lunch time there. They are in the majority there every day, outnumbering the females by five to one. But—the Librarian's brain has just reeled under a horrible suspicion. Can it be that the lunch-snatching-shopping hypothesis is merely a hypothesis? Is it possible that the young men like books and reading more than the girls do? Let's begin talking hurriedly about something else.

## Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930

## Summer Privilege Plan

**T**HE Boston Public Library is a particularly well conducted institution. Its trustees and staff not only ably meet the intellectual requirements of a great library, but are also in touch with public needs.

The "summer privilege plan" is an example of how well the library officials understand how best to serve the public. Under the plan an adult patron may go to the library, ask to be given the benefits of the summer privilege plan and then take out books which may be taken away on a vacation trip, in fact, kept until Oct. 15.

How much better this system is than having books lie gathering dust! Of course, certain classes of books, especially those very recently acquired, cannot be taken away for this long period. There are hundreds of thousands of volumes from which the resident of Boston may choose his or her summer reading.



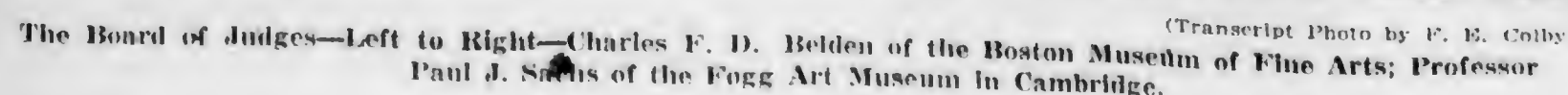
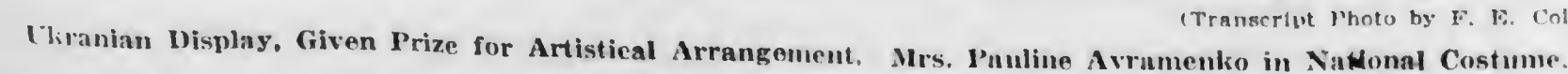
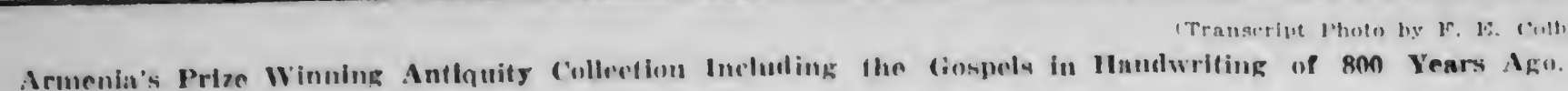




Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, was appointed by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, today to be a member of the trustees of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Sedgwick is a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard University. He was a teacher in the Groton schools, assistant editor of the Youth's Companion, editor of the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, the Atlantic Magazine, and other publications.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Institute of Architects, and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

**ALDRICH ART COMM.**  
William T. Aldrich, 3  
Street, an architect, was  
June 30 by Mayor Curley to  
ber of the Boston Art Com-  
the term ending April 30.  
Aldrich was nominated  
position by the trustees of  
Public Library at a meet-  
20.



**A**RMENIANS won so many points of excellence in connection with the racial groups exposition in Symphony Hall that the grand prize goes to them. The judging was done yesterday.

afternoon by a board of three judges, composed of Charles F. D. Holden, director of the Boston Public Library; Philip Hendy, curator of paintings of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Professor Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge.

Seven or eight of the racial groups that have

night for more than a week in Symphony Hall had installed exhibits of their national arts and crafts in one of the rooms on the second floor, converting the room into a museum of articles of special merit because of age, utility or workmanship. The various groups showed what they considered best or most characteristic of their national contribution to civilization.

Awards were made by classes. First prize in handicrafts was given to the Ukrainians, first for the Poles, the Armenians, first for handicrafts to the Polish, first for antiques to the Armenians, first for paintings to the Polish, first for photography to the Armenians, first for costume to the Syrians, first for industry to the Swedes, and a special award to the Ukrainians for artistic arrangement of their display. This gives the Armenians three points, with which goes the grand prize.

Grand prize.

One of the articles of antiquity in the Armenian exhibit is a copy of the Four Gospels in the New Testament, a book of 562 pages, written by hand in the Armenian language in the year 1111 A. D., or more than 800 years ago. It is richly illustrated by hand, in several colors, and beautifully decorated, instead of paper. It is of sheepskin and is in a perfect state of preservation; the handwriting is exquisitely executed. This volume was loaned to the Boston exhibit by N. M. Taskian, of Chicago. This exhibit is open until this afternoon, and will be open again this evening in connection with the Ukrainian program which closes the series of entertainments.

It has become a matter of common knowledge among these groups, who have contributed to the entertainments and to the exhibition, that Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, who sponsored the undertaking, has been present at every performance and has visited the exhibit several times. She has expressed her satisfaction with the way the racial groups in Boston responded to the invitation to take their part in the Tercentenary celebration and on various occasions the racial groups have expressed their appreciation in giving them the opportunity.

Walter Smith, trumpet soloist and bandmaster, recently appointed by the Tenenbrenner music committee of the city of New York. Professor John A. O'Shea, chairman, as leader of the new sixty-piece municipal band which is to give several concerts in the next few weeks, has been invited by Edwin Franko Goldman to conduct a special concert to be given by Goldman's famous band at the Mall in Central Park, New York city, Wednesday evening, July 30. To meet this engagement, Walter Smith, because of his many other pressing duties, has arranged to go to New York by airplane.

to New York. The feature of the Goldman band concert will be "The Potentate" march composed by Walter Smith in honor of Samuel C. L. Maskell, potentate of Aleppo Temple, Masek Shrine. In addition to his work as teacher of the trumpet, and the many solos which he plays over the air at church services and in concerts, Walter Smith also regularly conducts several bands, including the Jemey Band which broadcasts from WEEI every Sunday evening, and the Aleppo Drums Corps, the largest fraternal band of its kind in the world.

During the week of July 27, Goldman's Band in New York will have as guest conductors, in addition to Walter Smith other well-known members of the Bandmasters' Association, including John Philip Sousa and Arthur Pryor.

Disabled when her propeller became fouled while hauling her drag net during fishing operations in South Channel, fifty-five miles southeast of Highland Light, Cape Cod, early yesterday, the Boston fishing dragger Olive Williams was towed to the fish pier this morning by schooner R. Eugene Ashley of New Bedford. The Olive Williams will have to be hauled out on a marine railway for repairs.

— Looking at the men who attend public banquets, we are reminded of the Bible text, "To him that hath shall be given." [Los Angeles Times]



## A black and white photograph of a young man with dark, wavy hair, wearing a tuxedo and a bow tie. He is holding a large, light-colored, oval-shaped object that resembles a large, stylized letter 'A' or a decorative element. The object has a dark floral design on it. The background is dark and textured. In the bottom right corner, there is a signature that reads "Horse" and "Carr".

will be many priceless heirlooms, including rugs, shawls, quilts, furniture, dolls and toys, old money, books and papers and:

Collection of birds of Cape Ann.  
Tea will be served each afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, with some of the olden days to melodeon accompaniment. Four special entertainments of a musical character will be offered.  
On Wednesday evening, "The Maid of Shawsheen," by Eugene H. Tewksbury, a play depicting the romance of the Shaw! through the many nations of the world, will be presented on the stage in the evening.  
Thursday evening, a concert of old songs and hymns by all Paritan choir will be the attraction for all who love the atmosphere of those bygone days.  
Entertainment on Saturday

**RUFFED GROUSE OUT WITH OFFSPRING**

The first of the ruffed grouse hatched last fall in the upland region have appeared in the open with a flock of chicks was noted on its estate last week by Francis A. Cooper. The mother worried by her responsibilities, took a position on a tree where she could observe her offspring and issued worried orders as to their conduct. (Martha's Vineyard Gazette)



**THE LIBRARIAN**

IN the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library may now be seen two illuminated vellum leaves, one containing John Robinson's farewell address to the Pilgrims in 1620, and the other Calvin Coolidge's address at the opening of the Pilgrim Tercentenary in 1920. These are the work of Mrs. da Loria Norman, the well-known American book illustrator, who has loaned them to the library for exhibition during the summer. Placed in a gilded frame, the two leaves give the impression of an immense manuscript volume. The leaves have exceptionally rich and beautifully illuminated border designs and the text shows touches of grey, gold and Indian red amid the simple, dignified lettering. The center of the page containing Coolidge's address is broken by an inscription of the dates of the anniversary of the landing in heavily embossed letters of gold which stand out strikingly against the black background.

Mrs. Norman's paintings and illuminations have been highly praised by many critics. She has had a successful artistic

ever-helpful "Stranger's Directory," distributed free by the Boston Transcript, is listed under Directories and has even attained the dignity of a calendar. Every edition, from 1905 to date, has been preserved at the Boston Public Library. The latest issue is distributed in the Information Office.

Under "Sports" is noted Michael T. ("Nuf' Cod") McGreevy's splendid collection of 446 photographs of baseball games, clubs and players of Boston and other places, 1875 (?) 1923. The pictures were presented to the Boston Public Library at the time when his cozy, up-to-date barroom (much more charming than the most charming speakeasy) was transformed into a branch.

So you see that nothing relating to Boston has been omitted from this delightful and hospitable bibliography. It was compiled by Mr. L. E. Taylor, of the catalogue department, who really should be invited to appear in the Tercentenary parade as the Spirit-of-thorough-and-light-handed-bibliographical-research.

Modestly issued as Brief Reading List No. 43, and entitled "The Massachusetts Bay Colony and Boston a Selected List of Works in the Public Library of the City of Boston," is the bibliography of one hundred and sixty-five pages now being distributed free to all card-holders of the Boston Public Library. The booklet is really one of the most valuable contributions to the Tercentenary celebration. It is likewise the most extensive bibliography of Boston so far compiled.

By glancing through the titles listed, one gets an excellent resume of the historical background of Boston as well as the present-day conditions here, from every imaginable standpoint. Although Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, declares in the foreword that the titles have been chosen with a view to the interests of the general reader rather than those of the specialist, bibliophiles will be thrilled at the remainder of priceless Americana owned by the Boston Public Library. Included in the section headed "Early Narratives" are such items as Francis Higginson's "New-England's plantation," the second edition, 1630; the first edition (1619) of the valiant Captain John Smith's "A Description of New England," not to mention Thomas Morton's "The New-English Canaan," published in 1637.

A portion of the bibliography is also given over to historical and descriptive works about Boston, Lincolnshire, including St. Botolph's Church and the Guildhall, with poetry and fiction relating to these, as well. Material about Boston, Mass., is divided into thirty-six topics, and these, in turn, have innumerable subdivisions. Biography, for example, has nineteen sub-headings, ranging from actors to statesmen. History, likewise, is lavishly inclusive with references not only to innumerable books, but to broad-sides, early maps, diaries and newspapers of the various periods.

Of great interest, too, are the notes, comments, and quotations scattered through the pages like posies. With reference to the "Chart of Boston Harbor 1687-88," we are told, "This was prepared for Governor Andros, and is the earliest known map of the Harbor." The section "Anniversaries" has two comments. One, from Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston" states: "When, in 1730, a hundred years had passed from the foundation of the town, a commemoration was proposed; but the community was then suffering under a visitation of the small-pox, and the anniversary was not observed, except by one or two pulpit ministrations."

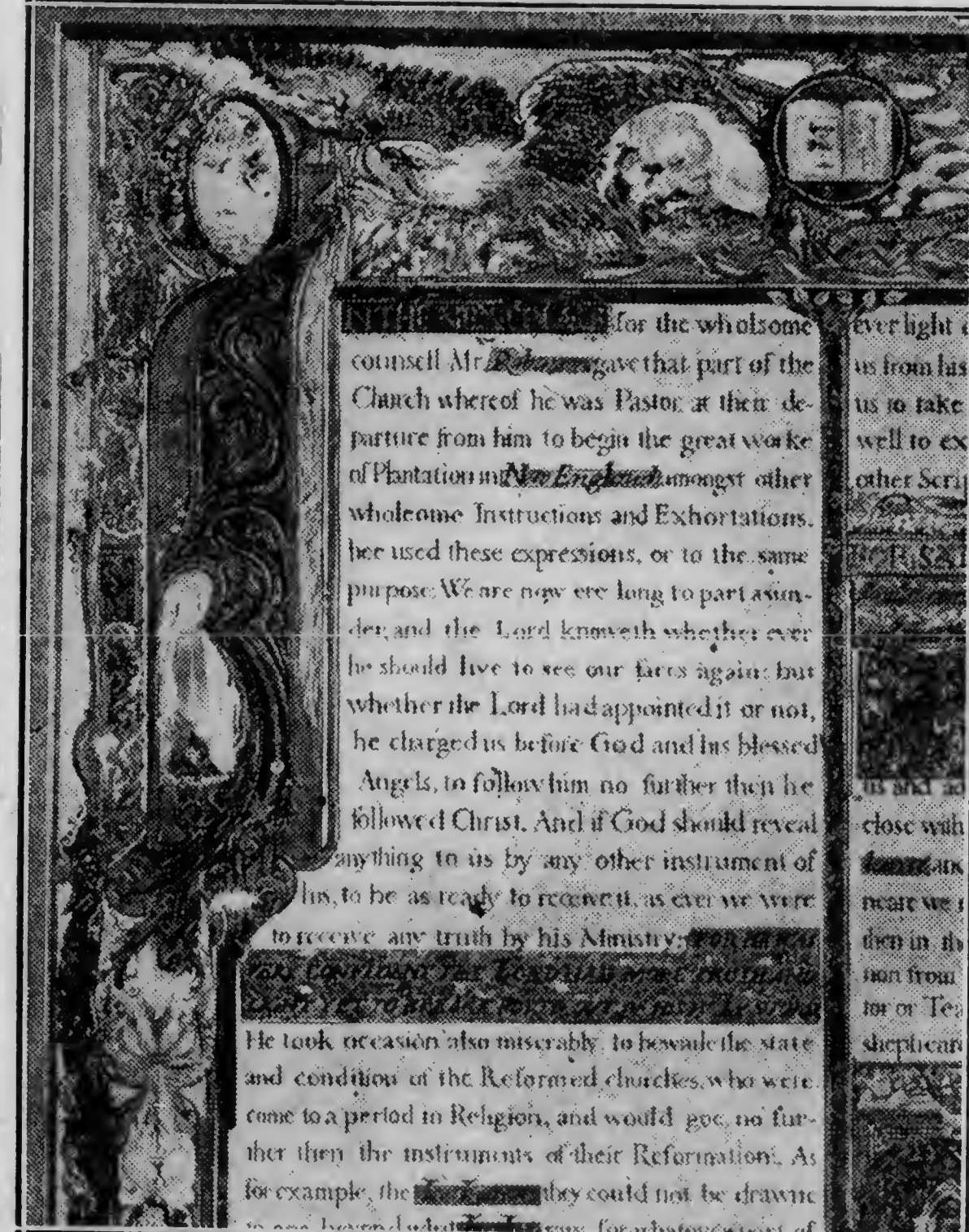
Following that is a portion of the sermon "delivered at Cambridge before the Great and General Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts, May 27 MDCCLXXX," by Dr. Thomas Prince. "And how extremely proper it is, upon the close of the first century of our settlement . . . to look back to the beginning of this remarkable transaction; and first commemorate the righteous and signal works of God toward us, both in our own days and in the days of our fathers; and then consider the great and special obligations they have laid upon us."

Of inestimable value to editors, "columnists," and all interested in folkways, generally, are the final paragraphs under "Wit and Humor."

"The quatrain beginning 'And this is good old Boston, the home of the bean and the cod,' is discussed in a note by Rev. Samuel Clarke Bushnell, entitled, 'To whom it may concern' . . . (A. 1269.1)."

"The jest which refers to Boston as the Hub of the Universe had its origin in the words of Holmes' Boston State-house is the hub of the solar system," printed in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 1858, p. 143."

The Librarian was glad to see that the



John Robinson's Farewell Address to the Pilgrims in 1620

career both in England, where she has lived for many years, and in America. Her work includes mural painting and frescoes, water colors and needle work, besides illuminated books and vellums. Most of her illuminations were done on commission and are owned by wealthy book collectors. A few years ago the New York Public Library commissioned her to illustrate a vellum copy of Ecclesiastes and the Song of Solomon.

**Original Documents**

THE officials of Boston's public library are performing a great public service in placing on display for the benefit of all residents and visitors alike an amazingly interesting collection of maps, books and manuscripts, some of them more than 500 years old. The exhibit covers a lengthy period starting before Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery. It is particularly replete with matter of timely interest because of our tercentenary.

The collection has been prepared most carefully, sequence has been observed in the display, and those who are interested in the facts and original documents may observe the first-hand story of the plans for sailing to the new world, its eventual settlement and development.

It gives a picture, available in no other way, of the story of New England. It is likely that our public library this year will surpass all previous records for visits.

**BOSTON POST.**

JULY 23, 1930

**TELLS YOU WHERE TO SPEND VACATION**

Those who can never decide where they wish to spend a vacation will find their troubles at an end by making a visit to the Kerstein branch of the Boston Public Library. This city institution advertises that it has a file of places guaranteed to offer every variety of rest and recreation known to man.

**LIBRARY MAKES SUMMER RULES**

**Books Can Be Kept Long Period Without Fines**

No dues will be collected by the Boston Public Library by those keeping books over two weeks from now up to Oct. 15, if card-holders will ask for the summer privilege plan. The plan has been printed on leaflets and follows:

"The Boston Public Library offers to every adult card-holder the privilege of drawing books at any time after June 1 and of keeping them as long as desired up to Oct. 15. Books may be taken on vacation. They may be returned when read and others obtained in place of them with the same time limit.

"Under this summer privilege plan, books must be applied for in person or by proxy. Certain classes of books, especially those recently acquired, are not available for the extended period; but, in general, it is the policy of the library to allow its card-holders to keep books during the summer long enough for leisurely reading."

**The Boston Post**  
AUGUST 5, 1930

**NUDE STATUE FOR MUSEUM**

**"Bacchante" Ousted From Library Years Ago**

The much-rebuffed statue of "Bacchante," designed by Frederick MacMonnies, and once ejected from the courtyard of the Public Library for "nakedness," is now the permanent possession of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It became known yesterday.

Many years ago, Boston clergymen and others forced the removal of the famous statue from the library on the grounds that "the lady is not only nude; she is glaringly and obtrusively naked." She has been at the museum for some years now, but was offered as a gift of the late Mrs. Harriet J. Bradbury, a sister of the late George Robert White, and has been accepted by the trustees as a permanent feature.

Bacchante first was lent to the museum in 1910. Ten years before was the year of her expulsion from the library.

**The Sunday Post**  
AUGUST 10, 1930

**APPROVES TWO NEW LIBRARIES**

Plans for the construction of two new branch libraries costing \$10,000 each were approved yesterday by Mayor Curley. He ordered the contracts advertised at once and work started in three weeks.

Ralph Adams Cram designed the first branch, which will be built on city land adjoining the Mission Church, Roxbury. The second was designed by Putnam and Cox and will be erected at 8 Hazelton street, off Blue Hill avenue, Mattapan, construction work to start Sept. 1.

The Mayor explained that these are the first of 40 branch libraries which will be constructed to meet the needs of the growing city. Under his programme, approved by the library trustees, two branches will be built each year for 20 years.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SATURDAY, AUG. 9, 1930

**MAYOR OPENS WAY FOR TWO NEW LIBRARIES**

**Curley Approves Plans for Mattapan and Parker Hill Branches**

Inaugurating what he believes will result in one of the finest library systems in the world, Mayor Curley today approved plans for construction of two \$100,000 branch libraries, the first in a program calling for erection of 20 over a 10-year period. The program, recommended by Mayor Curley two years ago while he was a member of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, provides for two new libraries each year for 10 years. It is expected that these buildings will adequately take care of the needs of the city for more than a generation.

In commenting on the completed sketches for the two new branches this year, one at Parker Hill and the other at Mattapan, Mayor Curley said:

"Boston will soon have one of the finest public library systems not only in the United States, but in the world. We already have one of the three great scholarly collections of books in the United States, the others being in the Congressional Library at Washington, and in New York.

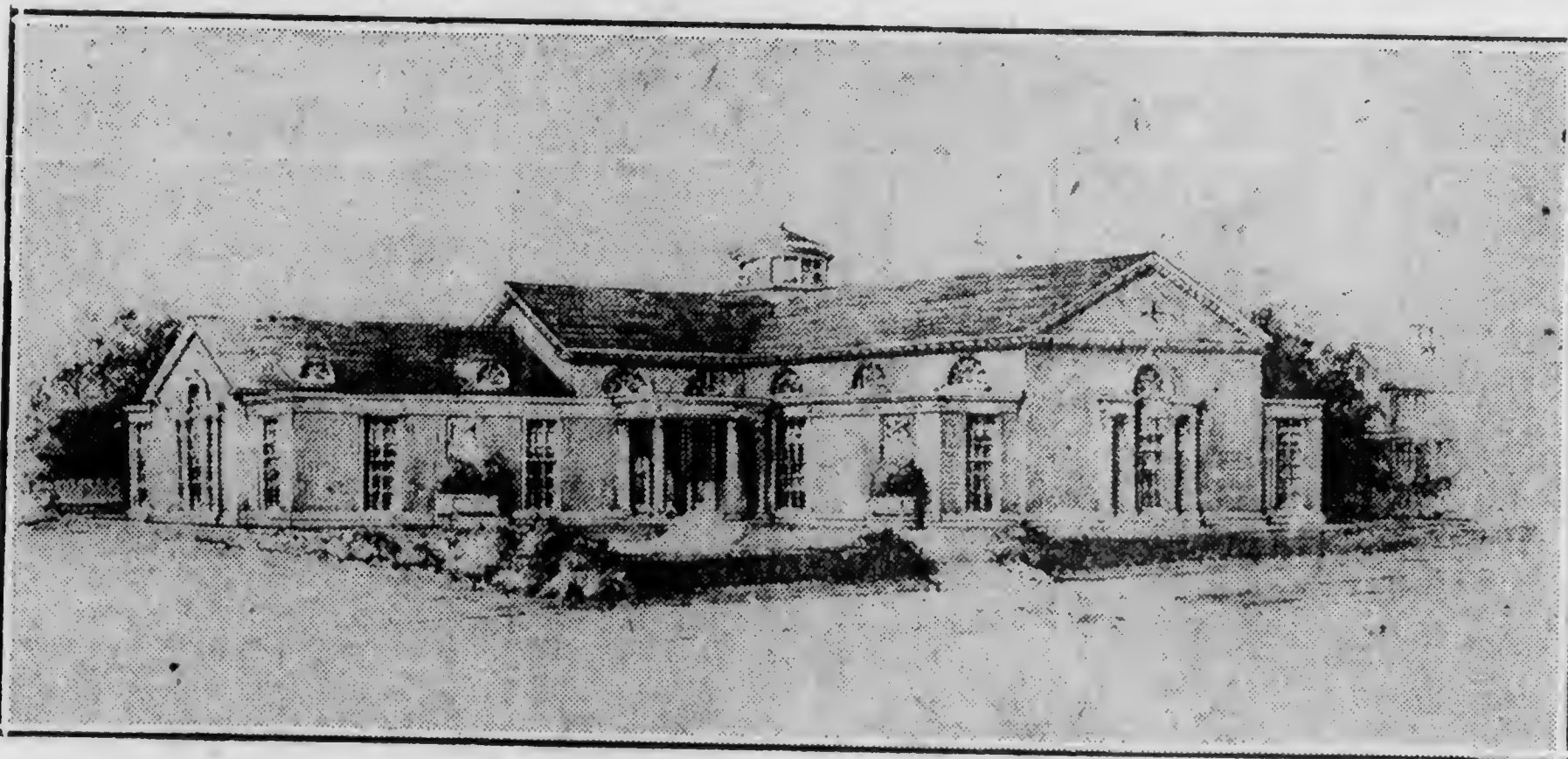
"Our physical facilities, however, have not kept pace with the requirements of a great and growing city," he added, "and the program which is now being put into effect will correct this condition. The trustees, with the assistance of various departments in City Hall, have made a careful survey and I believe the new structures will be ready for occupancy in the fall."

The architect for the Parker Hill branch is Ralph Adams Cram, supervisor of the architectural work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Putnam & Cox, who designed the Amherst College buildings, planned the Mattapan branch library.



SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930

## First Fruits of New Public Library Expansion



## Branch Libraries Will Cost \$100,000 Each

UPPER—New Parker Hill Branch to Be Built at the Lower End of the Municipal Playground, Near the Mission Church, Roxbury; Cram and Ferguson, Architects

LOWER—New Mattapan Branch, in a Rapidly Growing District; Architects, Putnam & Cox

SKETCHES submitted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library for two new branches, each to cost \$100,000, have been approved by Mayor Curley, as the first units of the comprehensive expansion program recommended by the examining committee of the library, two years ago. One branch will be erected near the Mission Church, Roxbury, and the other in Mattapan, at 8 and 10 Hazleton street, near the present branch in Babson street.

The library program calls for the building of two branches every year for ten years, in the expectation that these buildings will be adequate for the needs of Boston for at least a generation after the final construction. They will give Boston, in the opinion of the mayor, "the finest public library system in the world." Calling attention to the fact that Boston has one of the three great scholarly collections at books in

the country, the other two being in the Congressional Library, Washington, and in New York, the mayor deprecates the fact that the physical facilities of the Boston Public Library have not kept pace with the requirements of a great and growing city.

The mayor has urged the trustees, who have made a careful survey of the city's needs to use all possible haste in the work on the first units and has been assured that they will be ready by winter. He issued a statement as follows:

"It is a particular source of gratification to me that the trustees followed my suggestion and selected Ralph Adams Cram, of Cram & Ferguson, as architect for the first of the two buildings designed, the one at Parker Hill. Mr. Cram is the foremost architect, everything considered, in the world. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, will be but one of a series of noble monuments designed or supervised by him. This branch library is to be at the lower end of the

municipal playground in Parker Hill. At the other end is the large Mission Church. I believe that the whole neighborhood will feel in many ways the effects of this little gem of architecture designed personally by Mr. Cram. It is not too much to say that this sets a new standard for small library construction.

"The architects of the other branch, the one at Mattapan, are Putnam and Cox, who designed the beautiful Kirstein Memorial branch in City Hall avenue. Their work is well known throughout the United States, and the Amherst College buildings, which they designed, are considered splendid examples of American architecture at its best. Like the branch

at Parker Hill, this Mattapan building will serve a large and growing population. "When all our twenty branches are completed, Boston will be pointed to everywhere as having carried out the ideals which many persons have expressed, but which no city has ever carried out."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

EVER since the Kirstein Memorial Library opened there has been considerable wear and tear on the vocal cords of the attendants there. Attacks of laryngitis are frequent owing to the continual necessity of explaining to all comers that the place is not a private institution to which one pays money to "belong," but a branch of the Boston Public Library. It has gradually sunk into the minds of the majority that the general collection on the third floor circulates to B. P. L. cardholders, but there are still some people who cherish the idea that the business books on the second floor are for reference use only. To combat this false impression the librarian has arranged in the display window an inviting array of books and magazines, flanked by a tennis racket and a bag of golf sticks.

Letters whose eye is caught by the sport paraphernalia discover the notice that "Books May Be Borrowed One Month During the Vacation Period." They are also made aware of the fact that, with the exception of the current

issue, all magazines likewise circulate. Among the books arranged in the window are those which have to do with marketing, used cars, fields of work for women, stocks and bonds, journalism, retail buying associations, trade marks and the Soviet Government.

Of course all residents of Boston proper may have a library card, but it is also possible for the luckless souls who live outside the city limits but who work in this city to take advantage of the splendid Kirstein collection. Ask one of the attendants to explain the uses of a "Firm" card.

Incorrigible "joiners," the Bostonians! From the day the Kirstein Memorial Building opened, they have come in and professed themselves willing to pay the fee and "belong." When the attendant explained—first slipping a throat lozenge between her (or his) lips—that the library was without money and without price, the questioner accepted the privilege with delighted alacrity. Inevitably he returned the next day—and the next. That those in the business district needed a library and appreciate Mr. Kirstein's magnificent gift of one, is proved by the number of people who make use of Kirstein. The daily average of attendance has been consistently higher than last year at Newark's famous pioneer Business Branch, which has been in existence twenty years. Kirstein's circulation—never a strong point in business branches, and not expected to be overwhelming—increased twenty-five per cent during June and July.

When it was decided to locate the Business Branch on City Hall avenue, many declared that the lords of leisure who spent their days propping up the walls of City Hall or drifting through its corridors, would promptly move over to the new library. This cynical prophecy failed to come off. The clientele at Kirstein is made up of people who really make use of its splendid reference and circulating material. There are no idlers.

At first, the majority of patrons of the Business Branch were men, but women are coming to use it more and more. Interest in the books on secretarial work was the opening wedge; now the ladies look over and take home works on advertising, business law and other subjects. Insurance is particularly popular among them. Have you noticed how many women are in the business of soliciting insurance? They have added charm and tact to that difficult profession.

Many questions on business and economics come through the mail and over the phone. Lawyers and advertisers use the books most frequently, the attendants believe. Books most in demand are those on accounting, advertising, hotel management and the stock exchange. Curiously enough, interest in the last named doesn't seem to wane. Amateur financiers still clamor for a hair of the dog that bit them.

The branch on the third floor also has a new and delightful exhibit. It is called "When a Man Had Time to Write Letters," and shows a selection from the pen of George William Curtis, noted American journalist, orator, publicist and author, who was born in 1824 and died eight years before the close of the century. He lived for eighteen months with the community at Brook Farm and wrote a book about his experience. This is displayed among the letters, along with other of his works, including the charming "Pease and I."

In the course of his lifetime, Curtis was connected with the New York Tribune, Putnam's Monthly and Harper's. He was also an advocate of civil service reform all his days, and yet found time to write precise, kindly, unbiassed letters to an old friend. The originals of these are arranged in the display cabinet at the Kirstein branch and each is accompanied by a typewritten copy. The careful handwriting and the sincerity of the phrasing bring before the mind's eye that vanished time when the world wasn't too busy for leisure and pleasant good-fellowship. A month before his death, Curtis could write to his old friend, with simple affection: "I think of you as unchanged by time, for I know that your heart, out of which are the issues of life, is unchangeable."



Interior of the Circulation Department of the Kirstein Business Branch, Boston Public Library



## Two New Branch Library Buildings To Be Ready for Occupancy in Fall

Within a few weeks work will be started on two new branches of the Boston public library, one on city land adjoining the Mission Church, Roxbury, and the other on a Hazelton street, Mattapan. The buildings, costing \$100,000 each and representing the finest type of modern architecture, will be the first two units completed in a program calling for the construction of 20 branches each year over a period of 20 years and involving an expenditure of \$4,000,000.

Creation of the new system was recommended by Mayor Curley while he was a member of the examining committee of the library two years ago and was among the projected improvements to which he pledged himself in his inaugural last January.

The mayor has approved architects' sketches for the two units as submitted

by the library trustees. Ralph Adams Cram designed the Mission Hill branch, and has given it a form and spirit to harmonize with the Mission Church, although unable to employ the same basic material, a type of stone which has now been exhausted.

It will be of Weymouth seam-faced granite, a single story high, with leaded casement windows and slate roof. Reading rooms on the main floor will be augmented by an assembly hall in the basement. The seal of the library trustees will be seen over the main entrance.

The Mattapan branch, also one story high, was designed by Putnam & Corbridge. It will be in the Georgian style, of red brick and white stone trimmings, with a copper lantern resembling a cupola adorning the roof. All reading and as-

sembly rooms will be on the first floor, leaving the basement for engine and storage room. In announcing the detailed plans, Mayor Curley said that realization of the 20-year program will give Boston the finest public library system in the world. He said:

We already have one of the three great scholarly collections of books in the United States, the other two being in the Congressional library at Washington and in New York. Our physical facilities, however, have not kept pace with the requirements of a great and growing city, and the program which is now being put into effect will correct this condition. The trustees, with the assistance of various departments in City hall, have made a careful survey, in conformity with the recommendations of a recent examining committee, on which I had the honor to serve. I have urged the trustees to use all possible haste, and am assured that the two structures will be ready for occupancy in the fall. There will be nothing better of the kind anywhere.

## Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

BOSTON'S immemorial culture and taste for scholarship remains secure, for according to the latest annual report of the Public Library, there were, on the last day of 1929, 5309 more cardholders than a year previously. Charles F. D. Belden, the director, declares that in every other phase of its life the Boston Public Library has shown health growth. There was a gain in circulation of over 30,000. It is not possible to keep a record of the innumerable patrons who have crowded into the various reading rooms throughout the year and who have consulted books there. With the increased interest in adult education the number of these continuously grows larger.

Pure scholarship was recognized last year by many acquisitions to the library's already splendid resources. The most noteworthy was the purchase of the library of Professor William P. Trent of Columbia University. This contains the most valuable material in existence on the life and work of Daniel Defoe. There is no excuse for Bostonians neglecting the author of "Robinson Crusoe" now, "friend indeed in all the necessities of this mortal life." Insisted the shrewd old servant in "The Moonstone." Several manuscripts and some rare seventeenth century books were also bought.

House-cleaning and alteration went on throughout the year on a large scale at the library. The supporting piles which were found to have rotted badly have been replaced with foundations of steel and concrete. The Librarian recalls this interesting and eerie work. It went on in a sub-subway world, where workmen in rubber hipboots worked with pumps in the glare of acetylene torches. That oozy "made land" on which the building stands has been vanquished at last. Mural decorations on the second floor were carefully cleaned and the marble vestibule repaired. New fire doors have been built at various locations and additional fire extinguishers provided. The fountain basin in the beautiful court has likewise been reconstructed.

What has improved and beautified the building more than anything else, however, are the numerous changes on the third floor. The reconstruction of the North Gallery, the shifting of the Music Division into the Barton-Ticknor Room and the rich equipment of the new Music Room, formerly the Brown Room, add to the magnificence of the building and increase its usefulness. Let us hope that the Fine Arts will be next in line for improvement. The quiet luxury of the North Gallery, with its fireproof shelves and cases, emphasizes the hazardous, cramped conditions in the neighboring department, where overcrowded wooden shelves are still in use. In spite of the difficulties under which the Fine Arts Department works, the

attendants have made great progress in a comprehensive reorganization of the picture collection. The large assortment of mounted pictures for circulation, known as the School Collection, has also been reclassified. The lantern slide collection has been rearranged on a simpler and more effective system.

Owing to the confusion of reconstruction in the Barton-Ticknor Division last year, there was a slight decrease in the use of books. To balance this, a great gain was observed in the use of the Prince collection, which contains the early Americana of the Library. This was due to the Tercentenary Celebration. An excellent suggestion is that photostat copies be made of the rare imprints of which the only copies are in the special collections and which are in constant demand by readers.

The Music Division has to its credit a continuation of its series of interpretative lectures on symphony concerts and opera, with which has been issued annotated programs and booklets. The collection has been enriched by generous gifts from publishers of recorded music, and it is hoped that eventually there will be a new music room with suitable provision for audition, so that students may be able to compare the recorded performances with the scores.

How many library patrons have ever heard of the Shelf Division of the Boston Public Library? Some probably have a vague idea that this department has charge of dusting shelves and arranging books on them in an orderly manner. On the contrary, this division has charge of classifying books, deciding what the call-number of each shall be, noting them in the accession book, as well as deciding where they shall go in the stacks.

Last year was an unusually busy one for this department. The Trent Collection, mentioned above, was sorted and shelved, the whole Statistical Department was rearranged and put in numerical order, and the various Special Collections on the third floor shifted about, while structural improvements were going on.

The Bates Hall Center Room is now connected directly with the stacks, a great advantage to those who apply for books there. A substantial increase is reported in the use of the department by mail. In all, 872 requests for information were received and answered during the year.

People all over the United States make use of the Division of Genealogy. As the annual report says, "The number of inquiries for the genealogy of families of other than English origin is on the increase, indicating a growing interest on the part of our more recent immigrants in their family history." Some, indeed, have become so excessively family-conscious that they apply for coats-of-arms. The department obligingly provides drawings of these, free of charge.

More Books, the Bulletin of the Library, has completed its fourth year and has won increased appreciation among its many readers. Ten issues were published last year, as against nine in 1928. The success of More Books is partly due to the fact that it publishes the lists of new books in "digest" form, instead of the earlier dictionary form. Then, too, its brilliant and penetrating articles of bibliographical and literary interest are widely cherished.

If you are inclined to think that the crowds in the periodical room have simply dropped in to get a look at the humorous weeklies or follow a continued story, you are vastly mistaken. Many earnest seekers after knowledge are there, as well, including students from various schools and colleges. Innumerable have been the requests for material which has to do with books and authors. "Book reviews," the report states, "and

criticisms of literary style, comparisons of authors of books are in constant demand. Biographies of authors and any bit of information, especially if it has a quality of human interest, are asked for by the reading public. The number of biographies of authors in the clipping file has increased one hundred per cent during the past year."

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notify the library of class assignments, often giving an idea of their requirements a week in advance. Some teachers take pride in having a class of one hundred per cent borrowers."

Many departments of the Library have a rest from their labors in summer, but not the Teachers' Room. Attendants there work just as hard all the year round. It appears that the most consistent and serious readers are found among those students who attend the summer schools in this vicinity. "Coming as they do from different localities with the definite purpose of making the season count for as much as possible, they make intensive use of books and periodicals for six solid weeks."

The Library Training Class is still flourishing, and now has a classroom of its own. Last year—which was the second for the class—seventeen students were enrolled; six from outside the library who took the full eight months course; three library assistants enrolled on part time to begin the course after finish in two years; and eight more library assistants continued on part time the work begun a year ago, and graduated in June. Readers' adviser work has also gone on steadily.

One blushes for Boston on reading in the annual report that nearly 15,000 "missing" books are recorded. "Missing" books, as the text explains, "include those lost by theft or otherwise unaccounted for." Missing books, as any librarian will tell you, are seldom permanently gone. The "borrower" may be stricken with an attack of conscience months later, and sneak one or several of them back to the library. Then, too, stack attendants occasionally put volumes in the wrong place on the shelves, and until these are discovered by Argus-eyed shelf readers, they too figure as missing.

Circulation is considered, by some, to be the life force of libraries. The record of the Boston Public Library is in this respect, interesting. There has been a slight decrease in some departments, owing to the noise and confusion of reconstruction. The numerous stagings throughout the building scared away some nervous patrons. While the flooring in the front hall was being replaced, many peered in, then backed away, murmuring, with Gelett Burgess:

I wish that I had a floor.  
I don't mind not having a door.  
But this crawling around  
Without touching the ground,  
Is getting to be such a bore.

The issue department, which not only had a new flooring laid, but was cluttered with a staging while the Abbey paintings were being cleaned, lost slightly over 15,000. The special libraries, which perhaps suffered most of any department, circulated 33,110 books, about the same as last year.

Circulation among children, throughout the branches, as well as in the Central Library, showed a gain of 27,705. Total circulation throughout the branches was definitely ahead of 1928, by the splendid gain of 46,784. The Librarian was delighted to see that the little open shelf room had a large circulation increase, though it, too, suffered from the floor under construction, as it opens off the main entrance hall. This year the circulation there is 49,165, as compared with 47,544 in 1928. Since 1921 the circulation has increased by 17,974 volumes. So crowded is it in the tiny department during the winter months that you select your reading at the risk of suffocation.

Once again the board of trustees repeats what was said in the report of last year. The Librarian, too, finds it well worth repeating: "We wish to stress the need of more money for the purchase of books; we hope for larger city appropriations for this purpose and for gifts from individuals for the establishment of book funds. A public-spirited citizen can leave no better memorial than a fund which shall supply a steady stream of valuable new books for the use of the public; such a fund is a spring of intellectual nourishment contributing richly to the life of the community. Provided with a proper book-plate, each book is a worthy reminder during untold years to come of the man or woman whose generosity has brought it into the hands of the reader who needs it."

School use of the Children's Room throughout the system has increased notably. Indeed, in several of the Branches which are near school buildings there has been a growth in the number of pupils allowed to come to the Library for reference work during school hours. This pressure is relieved on both teacher and librarian and the pupil, in each case, receives more personal attention. "Teachers," says the report, "are prompt to

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930

### THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

IT is to be hoped that the midsummer calls on the staff of the Boston Public Library for "light summer reading" have not interfered with the continuation in the library's organ, More Books, of the cataloguing of the collection of incunabula on its shelves. Since the United States Government has spent a million dollars and a half for the Voltaire collection of incunabula, there has been an awakened public interest in the books printed before the year 1500. The start made in cataloguing this collection, under the direction of Zoltan Haraszti, the able editor of the publications of the library, attracted the general attention of scholars, as nothing quite approaching it in completeness had heretofore been attempted in this country. While old books in Latin printed more than 400 years ago may not have a wide appeal to the general public, such a catalogue as has been started in the Boston Public Library will do much to increase a more general appreciation of their value and importance. Furthermore, those to whom such a catalogue makes its widest appeal are not those who read a book once and toss it aside, or those who merely glance at incunabula as something merely old and curious. The Public Library's catalogue not only describes briefly and accurately from a bibliographical standpoint these old books, but tells of their contents, their authors, the reason why these books were written, the times in which they had their birth, their early printers, and all those facts which supply a cross-section of the cultural life of the Middle Ages. In fact, it is impossible to understand the Middle Ages without such a background as such a catalogue supplies. Most of the incunabula catalogues are merely bibliographical; that of the Boston Public Library is biographical and historical as well, and the authorities of the library are deserving of high praise for their encouragement of an undertaking which puts knowledge in the hands of those who will make the best use of such knowledge. It is hoped that the work will not only be continued in "More Books," but that it will be issued in separate form. Such action would not only be of benefit to scholars, but would serve to attract general public attention to the treasures of the library and would advertise the institution as being thoroughly up-to-date in its work of promoting, like the Smithsonian Institution, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

#### More Books

From the standpoint of the book collector, the most interesting features of the annual report of Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library are the announcement of the purchase of the Defoe collection of the late William P. Trent of Columbia University, and the attention given to the importance of More Books, the valuable "house organ" of the library, which is in constant increasing demand. This publication, now in its fourth year, has long been valued by other libraries and by students, but the surprising fact is shown that whereas the last Quarterly Bulletin in 1923 circulated only about 4000 copies to the general public, in 1929 no less than 35,000 were similarly called for. Attention has already been called, in these

### THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

columns, to the catalogue of incunabula appearing serially in this bulletin, but the director quotes the titles of many other special articles which are of great value and interest to readers. The library still suffers from the demand for more of the popular fiction which is read today and forgotten tomorrow, but which every patron of the library thinks he must read because the book is talked about. As it is manifestly impossible, even if it were expedient, to buy enough copies of this merely ephemeral literature to supply everybody, the suggestion is made that the trustees might well consider a small charge for extra copies of such books. Most of these popular "best sellers" become waste paper after being read a few times, and the library might find much better use for its money than spending it for temporary popular entertainment.

## Boston Daily Globe.

FRIDAY, AUG 22, 1930

### LIBRARY REFLECTS HABITS OF READERS

Receipts of \$20,348.65  
From Small Fines

14,497 Volumes Vanished From  
Shelves Last Year

Habits of the people of Boston are reflected items of the annual report for 1929 of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, just printed and released for distribution.

Included among the receipts of the city's public library system is \$20,348.65, all of which was paid in small fines by men and women who did not bring their books back on time.

Still another item represents the people who did not bring their books back at all, having lost them. This payment for lost books amounted last year to \$1136.23, and these two items, both due to the habits of the book borrowers, make up practically the whole of the income of the library system, aside from the support of the city treasury.

Other items in this income account show \$709.02 was received from the commissions on the public telephone booths, \$537.31 from the sale of waste paper and \$52.50 from the sale of catalogues.

During the past year 14,497 volumes disappeared off the open shelves to which the public has access. Of these, 5080 were reported missing from the Copley-square library and 9417 from the various branch libraries throughout the city. Some of these books, it is said, will probably turn up, having been misplaced in the wrong section of the library.

During the year 41,335 volumes were withdrawn from circulation because they were worn out and 1338 more were withdrawn because there seemed to be no demand for the part of borrowers. To replace these books 112,346 volumes were added, 84,339 of them by purchase and 18,007 by gift or exchange.

The total expenditure for books, periodicals and newspapers last year was \$192,033.98, and the total number of volumes now in the Central Library and the various branches is 1,575,745.

The outstanding purchase of the past year was that of the entire library of Dr. William P. Trent of Columbia University. This library consists chiefly of the works of Daniel Defoe or relating to his period in literary history and is of great value to scholars, undoubtedly the greatest Defoe collection in existence. It includes 7583 volumes.



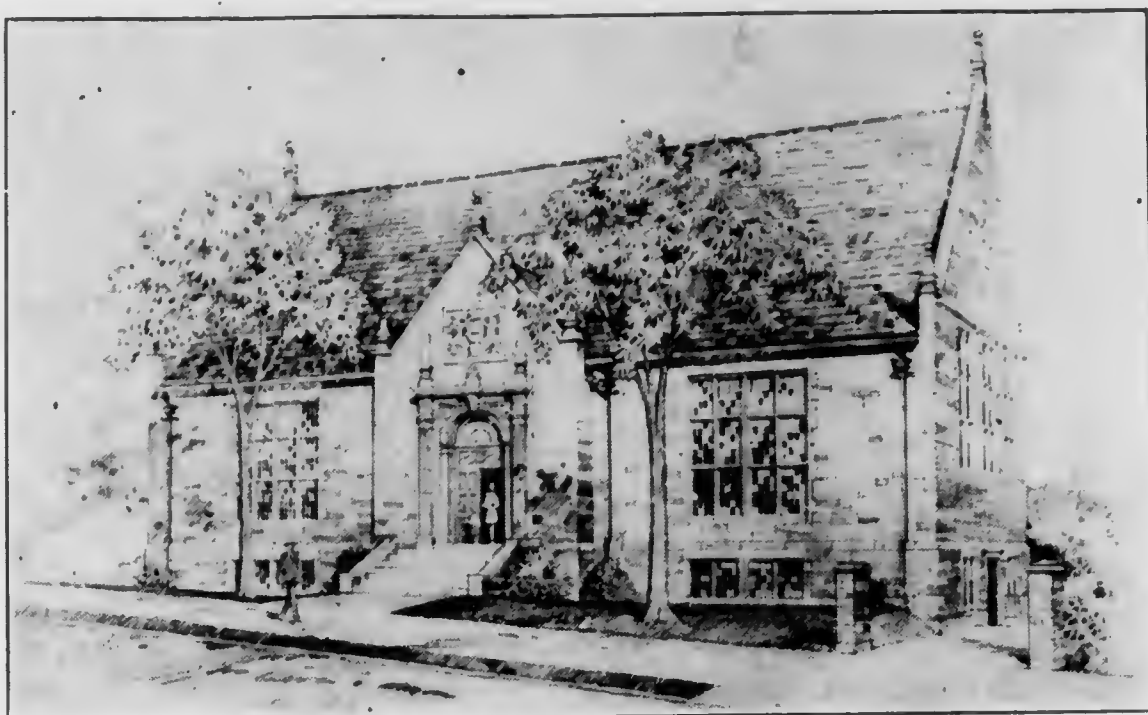
# MAYOR CURLEY STARTS IMPROVING LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR BOSTON— TWO BRANCH EDIFICES TO BE ERECTED IN NEAR FUTURE AT COST OF \$100,000 EACH—FOLLOWS OUT IDEA OF COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OUT- LINED BY HIM AFTER STUDY WITH EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mayor Curley has approved sketches submitted by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library and work will soon start on two new branches. They are to cost \$100,000 each, and are the first two units of the comprehensive system recommended by Mayor, then ex-Mayor, Curley, when he was a member of the Examining Committee of the Public Library, about two years ago. The whole program calls for the building of two other branches every year for nineteen more years. It is expected that these buildings will be adequate for the needs of Boston for another generation, at least, perhaps indefinitely.

In giving out the sketches, Mayor Curley said: "Boston will soon have the finest public library system, not only in the United States, but in the world. We already have one of the three great scholarly collections of books in the United States, the other two being in the New York. Our physical facilities, however, have not kept pace with the requirements of a great and growing city, and the program which is now being put into effect will correct this condition. The trustees, with the assistance of various departments in City Hall, have made a careful survey, in conformity with the recommendations of a recent Examining Committee, on which I had the honor to serve. I understand that plans have been matured for further expansion year by year. I have urged the trustees to use all possible haste, and am assured that the two structures will be ready for occupancy in the fall. There will be nothing better of the kind anywhere.

"It is a particular source of gratification to me that the trustees followed my suggestion and selected Ralph Adams Cram, of Cram and Ferguson, as architect for the first of the two buildings designed, the one at Parker Hill. Mr. Cram is the foremost architect, everything considered, in the world. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, will be but one of a series of noble monuments designed or supervised by him. This branch library is to be at the lower end of the municipal playground in Parker Hill. At the other end is the large Mission Church. I believe that the whole neighborhood will feel in many ways the effects of this little gem of architecture designed personally by Mr. Cram. It is not too much to say that this sets a new standard for small library construction.

"The architects of the other branch, the one at Mattapan, are Putnam and Cox, who designed the beautiful Kirstein Memorial branch in City Hall avenue. Their work is very well known throughout the United States, and the Amherst College buildings, which they designed, are considered splendid examples of American architecture at its best. Like the branch at Parker Hill, this Mattapan building will serve a large and growing population. When all our twenty branches are completed, Boston will be pointed to everywhere as having carried out the ideals which many persons have expressed, but which no city has ever carried out."



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF BRANCH LIBRARY IN PARKER HILL, DISTRICT, ROXBURY, WORK ON WHICH HAS BEEN STARTED BY MAYOR CURLEY.



ANOTHER TYPE OF BRANCH LIBRARY BEING BUILT IN SUBURBS IN MAYOR CURLEY'S PLAN FOR COMPLETING SYSTEM FOR CITY.

Boston Post Aug. 29, 1930

## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The current issue of "More Books," the monthly bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is especially rewarding. In it you will find a very full and interesting description of the present Tercentenary Exhibit at the library, prepared by Zoltan Haraszti, the editor of the bulletin.

The dominant note in this exhibition in the new Treasure Room is naturally in harmony with this tercentenary year, and two-thirds of the material displayed has to do with the Puritan settlement here. "The Humble Request," the farewell address of Governor Winthrop and his companions to the brethren of the Church of England, whom they were now leaving; the first draft of the Freeman's Oath in the handwriting of John Winthrop, and a copy of the "Bay Colony Records," are prominent among the exhibits.

Then there is a copy of "New-England's Plantation," by Francis Higginson, the Salem minister, and close to it is the "Planter's Bloe," by the

Rev. John White, the "Father of Dorchester," although he never came here, and one of the most potent supporters of New England colonization. Edward Johnson's "Wonder-working Providence," a history of New England from 1620 to 1682, is another of the important books shown.

The Mather Papers are in themselves a real treasure. They fill seven volumes containing innumerable autograph letters written by Richard, Increase and Cotton Mather, by John Cotton, and by almost every prominent clergyman of the century. These Mather Papers belong to the Prince Collection, and were arranged in their present order by Thomas Prince himself.

But this exhibit is comprehensive in its scope, and recognizes the unity of the story of America in the respective epochs of its discovery and of its colonization. The first map of a portion of America, the first reference to the New World, the first sketch of Columbus' life—it is with these and like material that, as the editor says, the exhibition begins.

Nor are later phases of the history of Massachusetts and of Boston neglected. Among the fairest fruits of New England's settlement are those which ripened in our golden age of letters. First Editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, Whittier, and Holmes, are among the exhibits, and show how wide is the scope of the plan and of the arrangement of this most interesting exhibition.

# 'DESPICABLE,' SAYS CURLEY OF SHAW'S AVOWAL OWN FATHER WAS DRUNKARD; 'LACKING IN TASTE,' BELDEN'S OPINION

English Author, Attacked  
By Powell, Is Defended  
Warmly by Merwin

By H. F. MANCHESTER

While no one is exactly surprised at anything that George Bernard Shaw may choose to say or do, his recent rattling of his family skeleton has aroused mixed emotions among his admirers, and has drawn him anew into the field of newspaper controversy to which he is not entirely a stranger.

When Shaw has blithely proclaimed himself the world's greatest playwright, or has aired his humorously-technoclastic views on all things on earth or in the heavens above, front-page dispatches provocative of high amusement have generally resulted. Rotogravure pictures of the bearded litterateur engaged in absorbing, half-clad, his ultra-violet, have also helped to forge him a halo of droll and benevolent eccentricity. In short, with the passage of time he has been accorded general immunity—it has seemed that he enjoyed the privilege of a life-time shooting license.

Now has Shaw abused the privilege? Ask the critical game-wardens on his trail?

## SHAW'S PROMPT RETORT TO MINISTER'S ATTACK

"If you can't get rid of the family skeleton you may still make it dance," Shaw wrote recently in a biographical preface to a new edition of his works, and then calmly stated that his parents were socially ostracized because his father was a drunkard.

"If he were asked to a dinner or a party," he added, in the statement which has now circled the globe, "he was not quite sober when he arrived, and was invariably scandalously drunk when he left."

While some point out that his revelations are in keeping with the tone of modern biography, others quote the Biblical injunction: "Honor thy father and mother." Dr. J. C. Carlisle, English preacher and ex-president of the Baptist Union, is one of the latter. He made Shaw's statement the subject of a sermon and attacked the author indignantly.

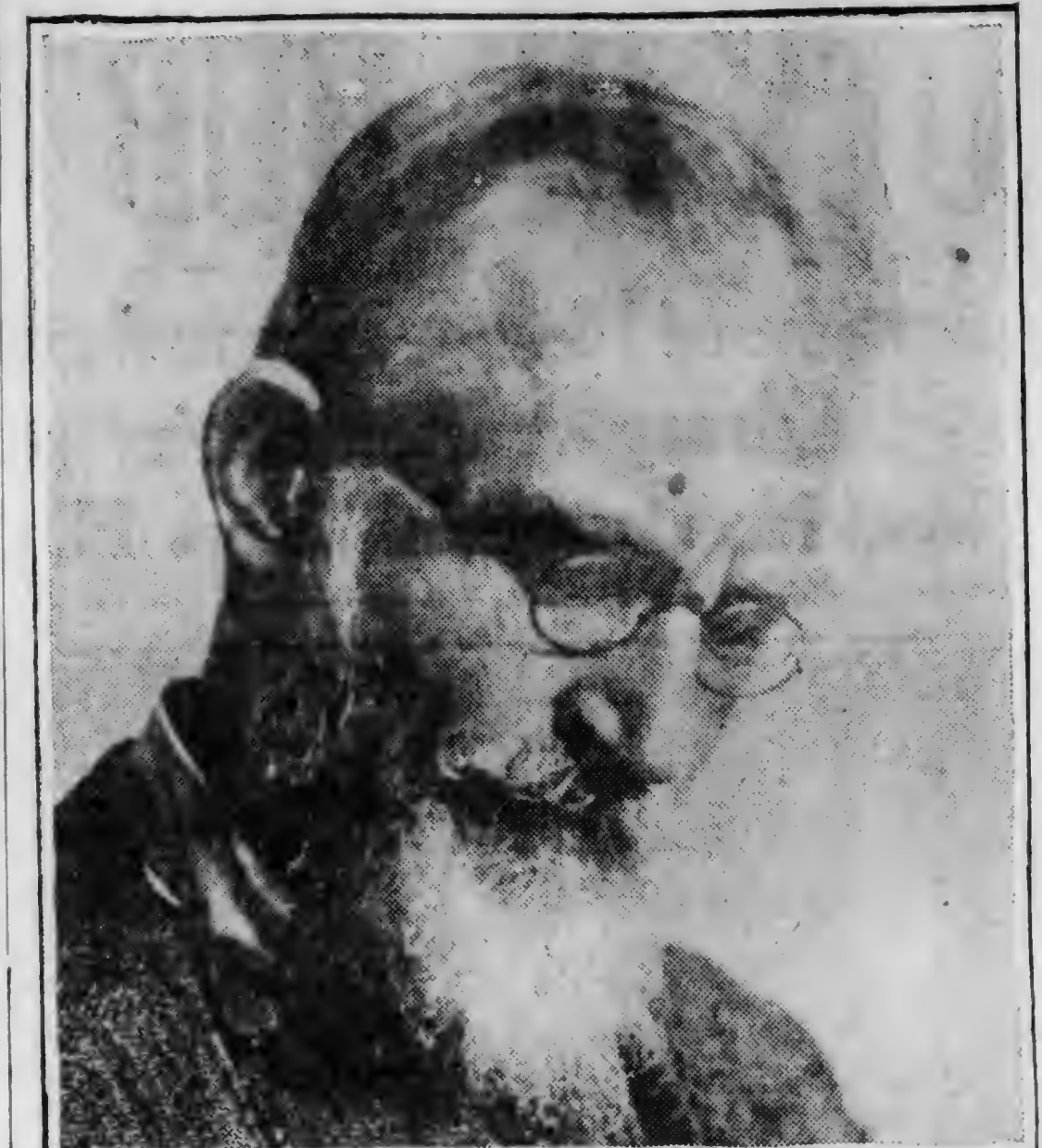
"No doubt all that Mr. Shaw says about the old man's manners and drunken habits is true," he said from the pulpit, "but it is not chivalrous to bring back from the dead and exhibit his nastiness as an excuse for his son's rudeness."

The writer, whose plays have consistently ridiculed prevalent ideas of chivalry, replied immediately: "This appears to me to be the sort of reprimand which usually comes from people who think that because the truth is unpleasant one should tell a lie. I really write and tell the truth, and if a story is to be told about my family I would rather tell it myself in my own way than leave it to a gentleman who might be out just to tell lies."

When Carlisle talks about speaking well of the dead, how far is he willing to carry that? I wonder, if he happened to be preaching about Henry VIII or



SAMUEL MERWIN.  
Queen Mary, would he say nothing disparaging about them?—must people be



Top, George Bernard Shaw. Below, left to right, Mayor James M. Curley and Charles F. D. Belden, city of Boston librarian.

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This statement quickly went around the world and excited lively comment, much of it in the form of sharp criticism.

necessary and lacking in taste for him to describe in detail his unpleasant habits.

"It is true that biographical fashions have changed," he said, "and where once it was the custom of writers to mention only the good in a man, often at the expense of the whole truth, now we learn all manner of things about the foibles, weaknesses and misdemeanors of men of the past. This hardly excuses Mr. Shaw when he

is engaged in writing of his own father. If you or I were writing of him, we might go more fully into his weaknesses and still remain within the pale of good taste. Wouldn't it have been far better if Mr. Shaw had simply stated that his father was a hard-drinking man and had allowed the reader to decide for himself what effect it had upon the family life?

"It is a question how much the public has a right to know about the private lives of people. There have been notable revelations of intimate matters which have been severely questioned as to taste. In reading D'Annunzio's novel with its thinly masked episodes supposedly from the life of Duse, one has

perhaps knowing something of his reasons for writing it. My present reaction is that objections to his statements are sentimental twaddle. I find myself more in sympathy with him because a minister has seen fit to denounce him. We can never arrive at any degree of civilization until we get rid of the minister point of view—the reactionary, self-righteous, inquisitorial habit of intrusion.

If we put this statement of Shaw's back two or three generations, we would not think of criticizing it. If it had been made by a French literary man, it is doubtful if it would cause a flurry. Anglo-Saxons hate the truth, and love to build preposterous walls around their cherished illusions. We all want to pretend.

I have always found Bernard Shaw to be a truth-teller among Pharisees, and if I knew all the facts of the case I think I would agree with him.



The two countries will be ready for each other in a day. There will be nothing better to be had anywhere.

It is a particular source of gratification to me that the trustees followed my suggestion and selected Ralph Adams Cram, of Cranston and Lexington, as architect for the two buildings designed, the one at Parker Hill. Mr. Cram is the foremost architect, everything considered, in the world. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York will be but one of a series of noble monuments designed or supervised by him. This branch library is to be in the lower end of the municipal playground in Parker Hill. At the other end is the large Mission Church. I believe that the whole neighborhood will feel in many ways the effects of this fine gem of architecture designed personally by Mr. Cram. It is not too much to say that this sets a new standard for small library construction.

The architects of the other branch, the one at Mattapan, are Putnam and Cox, who designed the beautiful Kirsten Memorial branch in City Hall avenue. Their work is very well known throughout the United States, and the Anderson College buildings, which they designed, are considered splendid examples of American architecture at its best. Like the branch at Parker Hill, this Mattapan building will serve a large and growing population. When all our twenty branches are completed, Boston will be pointed to everywhere as having carried out the ideals which many persons have expressed, but which no city has ever carried out.



ANOTHER TYPE OF BRANCH LIBRARY BEING BUILT IN SUBURBS IN MAYOR CURLEY'S PLAN FOR COMPLETING SYSTEM FOR CITY.

Boston Post Aug 29, 1930

## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The current issue of "More Books," the monthly bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is especially rewarding. In it you will find a very full and interesting description of the present Tercentenary exhibit at the library, prepared by Zoltan Haraszti, the editor of the bulletin.

The dominant note in this exhibition in the new Treasure Room is naturally in harmony with this tercentenary year, and two-thirds of the material displayed has to do with the Puritan settlement here. "The Humble Remonstrance," the farewell address of Governor Winthrop and his companions to the brethren of the church of England, whom they were now leaving, the first draft of the Freeman's oath, the first handwriting of John Winthrop, and a copy of the "Bay Psalm Book," are among the "Bay Colony Records,"

Then there is a copy of "New-England's Plantation," by Francis Higginson, the Salem minister, and close to it is the "Planters Plea," by the

Rev. John White, the "Father of Dorchester," although he never came here, and one of the most potent supporters of New England colonization. Edward Johnson's "Wonder-working Providence," a history of New England from 1628 to 1632, is another of the important books shown.

The Mayflower Papers are in themselves a real treasure. They fit seven volumes containing invaluable autographs, letters written by Richard, Increase and Cotton Mather, by John Cotton, and by almost every prominent clergyman of the century. These Mayflower Papers belong to the Prince Collection, and were arranged in their present order by Thomas Prince himself.

But this exhibit is comprehensive in its scope, and recognizes the duty of each of its discoverers and of its collection. The first man of a portion of New World, the first reference to the first life of it with these and the next edition begins.

Now are later phases of the history of Massachusetts and of Boston, the first of the first fruits of New England's settlement are those of the first editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Thoreau, Whitman, and Holmes, are among the exhibits, and show how wide is the scope of the plan and of the arrangement of this most interesting exhibition.

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While some point out that his revelations are in keeping with the tone of modern biography, others quote the Bible and injunction: "Honor thy father and mother." Dr. J. C. Carlisle, English preacher and ex-president of the Baptist Union, is one of the latter. He made Shaw's statement the subject of a sermon and attacked the author indignantly.

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The writer, whose plays have consistently ridiculed prevalent ideas of chivalry, replied immediately. "This appears to me to be the sort of reprimand which usually comes from people who think that because the truth is unpleasant one should tell a lie. I really write and tell the truth, and if a story is to be told about my family I would rather tell to a gentleman who might be out just to tell lies."

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SAMUEL MERWIN.

Queen Mary, would he say nothing disparaging about them?

"It is better to wait until people are dead before one says anything unkind about them. The idea that we shouldn't say anything unkind about the dead is a thoroughly false one."

**CENSURE FROM MAYOR CURLEY**  
The reporter has asked several prominent Bostonians for their comment on Shaw's attitude. Mayor Curley, the first to be consulted, condemns the dramatist vigorously.

George Bernard Shaw, in his exposition of the weakness or the sin of his father, is deserving both of pity and censure. It is most unfortunate that a man who has achieved the distinction in the literary world which has been achieved by Mr. Shaw should not have terminated his literary career before embarking upon his present venture in quest of notoriety. The greatest master of English composition the world has ever known, himself an Englishman, William Shakespeare, once uttered a great truth which is applicable in the case of George Bernard Shaw, wherein he said "To my virtues be most kind, and to my faults a little blunt."

In America there has been developed in the past half century a great fraternal organization. The cornerstone upon which it rests is respect for the dead, its motto being, "The faults of our brother we write upon the sands of time; his virtues upon the tablet of love and memory."

The dead are entitled to rest in peace, and to have only that which has been praiseworthy in life said of them. One of the most deplorable features of certain contemporary biographers is the disclosure of every little or great evil connected with those who have passed to the Great Beyond and who are no longer able to present a defense.

Nothing can be more despicable than the presentation of a story such as Shaw has unfolded with reference to his father. It should merit him the contempt and ignominy which such a course deserves.

### MR. BELDEN'S OPINION

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, stated that he would not have had Mr. Shaw depart from the truth in writing of his father, but is of the opinion that it was un-



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necessary and lacking in taste for him to describe in detail his unpleasant habits.

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"It is a question how much the public has a right to know about the private lives of people. There have been notable revelations of intimate matters which have been severely questioned as to taste. In reading D'Annunzio's novel with its thinly masked episodes supposedly from the life of Duse, one has a feeling of intruding where he has no right. The publication of Browning's love letters by his son was held by some to be lacking in taste."

"Mr. Shaw's reference to Henry VIII and Queen Mary seem to be hardly relevant. I agree on the whole with Philip Guedala's rule that when the vices or misdemeanors of a prominent person directly affected his performance of his public duties and had an influence on the condition of society and the shaping of policies, then they cannot honestly be ignored in a biographical estimate. But this does not apply to the case of Shaw's father."

**HARFORD POWELL'S COMMENT**  
Harford Powell, biographer and novelist, saw a direct play for newspaper headlines in the dramatist's unusual frankness.

"If I had been Bernard Shaw's father," he said, "I would have been drunk all the time. For many years Shaw has been consistently breaking into the newspaper headlines by finding out what most people believe and then saying the opposite. If Steve Brody hadn't jumped off the Brooklyn bridge, Shaw would have done it. If it were the general custom to disparage one's parents, Shaw would speak very highly of his father. Shaw has had years of practice in standing on his head, but here it is a grave question as to the cumulative effect of this practice. In spite of all his antics, I still have a feeling that he is a pretty good fellow underneath, but even the most enthusiastic admirers of his plays cannot praise him when he throws a bottle into the family burying ground."

### MERWIN CHAMPIONS SHAW

The author, Samuel Merwin, expressing great confidence in the wisdom of whatever Mr. Shaw may choose to say, declared:

Mr. Shaw has devoted his whole life to speaking unpalatable truths, and I have never found him to be far from right. I have admired him many times because he has refused to apply the whitewash of lies which is so popular among Anglo-Saxons, and I hardly think I would condemn him for his recent statements if I were in full possession of the facts.

It is true that a question of taste is involved, and one cannot give his final opinion without seeing what he wrote in its entirety, and

perhaps knowing something of his reasons for writing it. My present reaction is that objections to his statements are sentimental twaddle. I find myself more in sympathy with him because a minister has seen fit to denounce him. We can never arrive at any degree of civilization until we get rid of the minister point of view—the reactionary, self-righteous, inquisitorial habit of intrusion.

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1930

## BRANCH LIBRARIES

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Boston Public Library system is doubtless one of the most serviceable and efficient in the world. It is possible that the geographical distribution of the branch libraries might be improved in one or two cases. On Blue Hill avenue, for instance, there is not a single branch library from Grove Hall to Walk Hill street. But on the whole there is very little fault to be found with the selection of titles, the delivery system from the central library, the accommodations in the reading rooms, etc. The librarians are uniformly courteous and obliging, and often seek out opportunities to be of service. Let me illustrate.

A short time ago I applied at the Codman Square Branch for some books on Hindu religion and mythology. There seems to be considerable local interest in the subject, for none of the books listed in the card catalogue happened to be on the shelves at the time. I did not ask the librarians for any assistance and they offered none.

Next I tried the Mount Bowdoin Branch, a few blocks distant. As I was fumbling about in the card catalog a librarian approached me and asked if she could be of any assistance. I explained the object of my search. She regretted that there were no source books on the subject available, but she brought over to my table several volumes of reference, all of which proved very helpful.

I was so pleased with this experience that I began to wonder why all our librarians could not be equally alert, cheerful, and anxious to help. Of course, the young ladies are very busy with the routine clerical work, but the intelligent librarian, in her spare moments, can find infinite opportunities for service. It will make her job much pleasanter, and transform her from a mere clerical worker into a creative human guide to those who frequent the reading rooms for profit or for pleasure.

It is not necessary for the librarian to have "personality." A willingness to serve, here as everywhere else, is personality enough.

S. SHERSHEVSKY.  
Dorchester, Aug. 28.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

## Top o' the Morning

Meditation in the Courtyard of  
The Boston Public Library

Gray granite walls that tower round  
the court.

Bid me stay,  
The splashing fountain murmuring in  
the court.

Bids me stay:  
The lengthening shadows warn me  
night is near.

Hasten home,  
One wee small sparrow twittering as it  
here alone.

A sore and troubled spirit softly cries  
for release.

A sweet and perfumed silence out of  
space.

Murmurs peace:  
The shadows grow and quiet slowly  
claims.

For its own  
My heart, my soul and I yield all to it,  
Here alone.

MERIEL P. BRADFORD.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1930

## BRANCH LIBRARIES

To the Editor of The Herald:

A letter commenting on the service at the Boston Public Library or in any of its branches is a rarity. Since we have had such a letter, may we not hope that it will stimulate interest in, and appreciation of, that considerable and kindly help which permeates our entire library system?

If personally may be defined as "one's self in action," surely "willingness to serve" is a factor in that elusive something which makes "service seem divine."

There are 31 branches or branch libraries in Boston. Each has a librarian in charge, first, and second, and general assistants, according to the size of the library; and, in some of the larger branch libraries, a children's librarian. There are no "mere clerical workers" and a "creative human guide" is a species with which I am not familiar. There is no question in the minds of the little Italian children of the North End as to the name by which they shall be called, "Library teachers" they are, and the home lessons, the research work, all the questions that baffle the young minds are brought to the library on North Bennet street for solution. "How tall is the tallest plant?" "Where's the red book that was here last year?" "What's the difference between a rabbit and a squirrel?" "How much pay do you get?" These are from the younger visitors. Older people have their problems too: the most frequent questions are, "How can I buy a library card?" "How can I get the book that tells about being American?" The English may be difficult to understand, as spoken by the foreigner, but the sympathy of the librarian interprets and understands, even anticipates his needs. Sometimes in order to come at all, little folks must bring younger brothers or sisters in arms. A request to "Hold my baby, please, while I can write" never meets a refusal, and the cheerful library worker tidies and adjusts the clothing as she renders this service.

From every branch library deposits of books are sent to schools and playgrounds. This means not only selection and dispensing, but also careful recording and collecting.

To enter the service of the library it is necessary to pass a rigid examination, to possess a degree, or equally satisfactory qualification, and to meet the approval of director and supervisor, and to serve in three different branches before appointment. Is the remuneration commensurate with the requirements? Not at all; nor has there been any considerable advance in the last 25 years to meet a changing cost of living expenses. However, love for the work and a true spirit of social service keep the ranks filled. Some day we hope Boston standards of justice will advance the wage scale of these most worthy servants.

MRS. THOMAS F. McMAHON.  
Brighton, Sept. 1.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1930

## JUDGE PARMENTER

After 28 years of service Judge James Parmenter has retired from the Boston municipal court to which Gov. Winthrop Murray Crane appointed him as an associate justice. It was a good choice. The modest and capable lawyer, long known as a scholar, proved himself the possessor of admirable qualities for the bench. It must have been a great satisfaction to him to serve in the court of which his father had been a distinguished chief justice. All his life Judge Parmenter has lived in Arlington, known as West Cambridge in the year of his birth. He had a fine career at Harvard, earning a Phi Beta Kappa key in the college and a cum laude in the law school. He took his academic degree in 1881 and began to practise law in 1885.

It seems to have been his definite purpose to keep out of the public eye. He was not an advertising judge. But his work he did well. He early earned the confidence of the community, and he kept it throughout his career. A bachelor; he lived in the old family homestead, serving his town as a library trustee and a member of the school committee. As chairman of the examining committee of the Public Library of Boston he brought in a report commended as one of the best ever rendered. We say good-bye to him as senior associate justice of the municipal court with sincere regret.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1930

## GETTING AN EDUCATION

When Ezra Cornell founded Cornell University he said his wish was to give any person an opportunity to obtain instruction in any study. Greater Boston offers that precise facility to working men and women through a multitude of educational machines which function at night as well as by day, so that those who too may study, that those whose foundation is defective may extend their education, and that those who wish to acquire technical skill for some specific purpose may obtain it, by the industrious use of leisure time.

As one scans the guide books which list Boston's offerings in this field he will wonder if any city in the country can offer more. The Boston Public Library has just issued its annual list of public educational courses under the general title of "Opportunities for Adult Education in Greater Boston." The pamphlet, so-called, contains 124 pages. The index of courses alone fills six double-column pages. Scores of institutions all over the metropolitan area, including those of great fame, have these courses to offer. Many are available through the university extension division of the state department of education and the public schools of the city.

The booklet calls attention also to the advisory service rendered without charge by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange in Cambridge, "which has exhaustive information about the educational resources" of the greater city. The union publishes a handsome booklet of 150 pages listing these opportunities. Here is another double-column, six-page index, cataloguing subjects all the way from "Accounting" to "Zoology." Whether one studies for general culture, for the mastery of a trade or profession, or for even the acquirement of skill in some recreation, here the facilities are listed. This is something for Boston to boast of.

JACOB BINDER EXHIBITS HIS TWO  
PORTRAITS OF GUY H. CURRIER

GUY H. CURRIER  
From Paintings by Jacob Binder

Two portraits of the late Guy H. Currier, by Jacob Binder, are on private exhibition for a few days in the artist's studio in Ipswich st. Both portraits are similar in pose and character, but one is only about half life size.

The smaller portrait was completed some weeks before Mr. Currier's sudden death, and the larger one was partially completed at that time. The first is for the family. The larger one will probably go to the Boston Public Library, of which Mr. Currier was chairman of the board of trustees when he died.

The spirit in which the portraits are painted is in keeping with the character of Mr. Currier—unconventional, the formality in pose, in color scheme and in design that marks the usual portraits from life which artists paint has not been strictly adhered to in these portraits.

But neither the dignity nor the personal character of the man has been sacrificed in these pictures; for these portraits are in a very real sense pictures, in which a certain lightness of value—a certain luminosity and color harmony—have been achieved which give them distinction.

It is as if Mr. Currier were seated easily near the window, with its colorful hangings, in his own home, and having a confidential chat with somebody. He is clad in a pearl-gray business suit, the left arm resting a little higher than the right; the head and expression in an attitude of close attention.

The fact that the coat is buttoned in an apparently indifferent way also gives the portrait a touch of character—as if he were ready for the next move, whatever it might be. The keen penetration of the man is in face, as is the indefinable charm of the man with his intimates and acquaintances.

In these respects the artist has given a counterfeit presentment of Mr. Currier, who, though a public character for many years, was not particularly familiar to the public-at-large. The silent power and character of the man are in this portrait. The head is wonderfully well painted. It is a portrait that has an artistic value aside from mere portraiture.

A. J. Philpott.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

In the Library Journal each month is a series of sketches of "Librarian Authors." Included in the latest issue is Miss Gladys Edison Locke, of our own Boston Public Library, whose exciting mystery stories have induced many shivers in her fellow library workers and the public at large. She was born in Boston, as the chronicle says, and graduated from the Girls' Latin School, Boston University, and Simmons College in Boston. For six years she was a tutor in Latin, French and Italian and for two years was a teacher of Latin and English in the Milford, N. H., High School. Since 1917 she has been a cataloger in the Boston Public Library.

Miss Locke says that she has been writing stories ever since she was a child—fairy tales at first and later fairy plays for a theater she made out of pasteboard with paper dolls for actors. Finally she wrote a few historical stories, and while in college a biography of Queen Elizabeth. For some years now she has been writing detective stories, and three out of the number have been published in London. She has published the following books: Queen Elizabeth, 1913; That Affair at Portstead Manor, 1914; Ronald of the Moors, 1919; The Red Cavalier, 1922; The Scarlet Macaw, 1923; The Purple Mist, 1924; The House on the Downs, 1925; The Golden Lotus, 1927; and Redmaynes, 1928.

Miss Locke's hobby is traveling in England and Scotland, and as she is of English descent, loves those places dearly. For the past several years she has lived in Dorchester. The Librarian well remembers hiding in the remote depths of the B. P. L. stacks, when she should have been alphabetizing cards, in order to finish The Purple Mist. And then being too scared to move for some fifteen minutes for fear that the eerie purple fog would rise from the floor beneath and the rattle of the death coach be heard in Copley square.

Some day the Librarian hopes to figure out to her own satisfaction why hard-working and amiable library attendants, like Miss Locke and Edmund Lester Pearson, should develop such a fascinated interest in the most bizarre details of criminology. The fact that Mr. Pearson was once the Librarian of the Transcript does somewhat explain to this unworthy successor why he went in (on paper) for crime in a big way, but Miss Locke continues as inexplicable as she is entertaining.

## THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

## Tercentenary Book Exhibit

Boston's tercentenary exhibition of rare books has been arranged in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library, where a selection of about 250 items of rare books, maps, manuscripts and broadsides illustrating the history of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay Colony have been assembled. The books, with few exceptions, are first editions of some of the rarest pieces of Americana, and the manuscripts are all original autographs. The exhibit is not merely bibliographical, but historical. It starts with the discovery of America and reaches to the present time. Emphasis is placed upon the seventeenth century, of such vital importance to Boston. Two-thirds of the material bear on the lives of the first three generations of colonists, especially the first. The nucleus of the exhibit is the Prince Collection, which has been strengthened by various smaller collections and later purchases, making it one of the most valuable collections of Americana in existence. Some of these items have not been seen by more than half a dozen people in the last half century. Now the exhibit is made available to all, free of charge, and the items are provided with brief descriptive notes, so that visitors may obtain a good idea of the wealth of the library in this department. An article describing this exhibit, with a number of illustrations, appears in the June number of "Rare Books," copies of which may be had at the library. The article describes in necessarily limited space, but with sufficient fullness to give a comprehensive view, the whole exhibit from Columbus to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and is interestingly written by the Library's editor, Zoltan Haraszti.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1930

Two New Branch Library Buildings  
To Be Ready for Occupancy in Fall

Within a few weeks work will be started on two new branches of the Boston public library, one on city land adjoining the Mission Church, Roxbury, and the other at a Hazen street, Mattapan. The buildings, costing \$100,000 each and representing the finest type of modern architecture, will be the first two units completed in a program calling for the construction of two branches each year over a period of 20 years and involving an expenditure of \$4,000,000.

Creation of the new system was recommended by Mayor Curley while he was a member of the examining committee of the library two years ago and was among the projected improvements to which he pledged himself in his inaugural last January.

The mayor has approved architects' sketches for the two units as submitted

by the library trustees. Ralph Adams Cram designed the Mission Hill branch, and has given it a form and spirit to harmonize with the Mission Church, although unable to employ the same basic material, a type of stone which has now been exhausted.

It will be of Weymouth steam-faced granite, a single story high, with leaded casement windows and slate roof. Reading rooms on the main floor will be augmented by an assembly hall in the basement. The seal of the library trustees will be seen over the main entrance.

The Mattapan branch, also one story high, was designed by Putnam & Cox. It will be in the Georgian style, of red brick and white stone trimmings, with a copper lantern resembling a cupola adorning the roof. All reading and as-

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# Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1930

## City Again to Invoke Courts in Benton Will

Will Go to Supreme Court in Famous Case on Grounds of New Evidence

Announcement was today made by Mayor Curley that the city has engaged John L. Hall, of the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, as special counsel, to make another fight in court, on behalf of the trustees of the Public Library, to save for the institution the sum of approximately \$1,000,000 provided for in the will of Josiah H. Benton, for the purchase of books.

Mr. Benton, who had long served as chairman of the library board, died on Feb. 6, 1917, leaving \$100,000 outright to the library for the benefit of the children and the residue of his estate, more than \$1,000,000, in trust to Mrs. Benton, with the provision that upon her death it be turned over to the library trustees, one half of the net income of the residue to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other library material, the other half to be held as an accumulating fund until it reaches \$2,000,000 and then to be applied to the enlargement of the present library building in Copley square, or to branch library construction.

Mr. Benton was never satisfied with the amount of money that the library could spend each year for books, as in his day less than \$50,000 from the general funds with slightly more than \$200,000 from trust funds was devoted to this purpose. A few days after the will had been filed a joker was discovered in it which amazed the city authorities.

The joker lay in the restriction that Mr. Benton placed on the legacies. In brief, he provided that this money was not to be used for the library unless the city appropriated each year at least three per cent of "the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city." Unless this mandate were enforced, the income from the two funds would go to the rector of Trinity Church to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor.

Not only did the allotment from taxes and other income fall in the year of Mr. Benton's death to equal the sum named by him in the 3 per cent provision, but it has never done so. Two years ago, when the money was available, the city went to the Supreme Court in a friendly suit with the rector of Trinity Church to have the issue determined, such issue being whether Mr. Benton intended that the appropriations for the school and police department should be included in the 3 per cent provision.

The Court held that such an interpretation must be made, inasmuch as Mr. Benton, a student of city affairs, could have been supposed to know that the school committee made its own appropriations and that the other departments were State-controlled.

Since that time the matter has simmered until Attorney Hall, an old friend of Mr. Benton's, made known his belief that Mr. Benton's views were as the city set forth in its contention. He agreed to repone the case, either through a petition of instruction or some other means to be determined, and the law department will give him co-operation.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930

## MR. BENTON'S WILL

The will of the late Josiah H. Benton which John L. Hall, of the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, acting as associate counsel for Boston, will ask the supreme court to construe again, is extraordinarily interesting. Mr. Benton, an eminent lawyer, was greatly devoted to the Public Library. He had served as chairman of the board of trustees for many years and wrote a treatise on the history and working of the institution. In his will, which he drew up himself, he made generous provisions for it—but conditionally. One of the conditions was that certain library bequests should become effective only in those years when the city appropriation for it was at least 3 per cent of "the amount available for departmental expenses from taxes and income in said city."

The library appropriation had never been that much. Was he aware of this? Should the police and school departments, and the finance commission, the appropriations to which are beyond the control of the city, be regarded as "city departments"? In the earlier decision, the supreme court answered each question in the affirmative. The bequests have not gone to the library, therefore, but, as provided in the will, to the rector of Trinity Church, who was directed to dispense them for the benefit of the poor. They have been so disbursed, and now it is sought to have them applied to the purposes which, it is contended by the city, Mr. Benton had in mind when he drew up the document.

## SEEKS TO RETAIN FUND FOR LIBRARY

City Starts Action to Secure Income from Benton Will

Court action has been started by the city to make certain that the public library and not the poor of Trinity parish will be the beneficiary of the income of a fund of \$1,000,000 set aside in the will of Josiah H. Benton, under specific reservations, for the purchase of books for juveniles dealing with mechanical subjects.

Mr. Benton was a trustee of the library and keenly interested in its work. His will provided that the income of the fund which he established should revert to the rector of Trinity Church to be used for the relief of the poor of the parish if the city failed annually to appropriate for the maintenance of the library department an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total municipal appropriations.

The city has never appropriated more than 1 1/2 per cent of the budget for library maintenance. The library trustees are seeking to have set aside the provision relating to the municipal appropriation, and the argument will be advanced that Mr. Benton never seriously intended to impose such a condition on the city. Another argument will be that the needy of Trinity parish are not sufficiently numerous to require such an amount as the income from the trust fund of \$1,000,000.

Yesterday Mayor Curley named John L. Hall of Choate, Hall & Stewart as special counsel for the city in the case.

# Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1930

## A Lasting Gift from the Library

One of the contributions to the Tercentenary which has a very definite permanent value has been made by the Boston Public Library. We refer to a carefully compiled book-list, having not less than 165 pages, which the library has published under the title, "The Massachusetts Bay Colony and Boston." Here there has been brought into clear and intelligent order, capable of instantaneous reference, not only the essential books dealing with the early history of this State and city, but also, and still more abundantly, the books and even the best magazine articles which present the developing life of Boston straight down to the current year and times.

Although Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the director of the Public Library, modestly declines at being exhaustive, nevertheless it offers some material on almost every phase of the life of the city. The most useful books are cited with regard to the railroads, shipping and terminal facilities of Boston no less carefully than those which deal with the natural history of this place, its botany, geology, meteorology and ornithology. The literary and scientific institutions are included, but so likewise are the hotels and restaurants, the public works of State and city, the best books of data about our commerce and industry, and even about Boston's favorite sports and recreations. As a result, we predict that during many years of the future whenever a student or author has before him some task of research about Boston, he will do well to begin his canvass by reference to this book-list compiled by Lucien E. Taylor of the catalogue department. It is a Tercentenary work that will give lasting service.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1930

## STEALING LIBRARY BOOKS

The Widener Library at Harvard is not the only one which has fallen a victim to book thieves. The Harvard Club of Boston issued recently a polite and ponderous note on the evaporation of volumes. The New York Public Library, like the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, requires patrons to check their bundles and receptacles. It is not difficult to imagine the scholarly Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart bristling and delivering an oration when he is first held up at Widener in accordance with the new regulations; and the talkie rights to the protest of Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland when he first becomes what the police call an s. p.—suspicious person—would not be without value.

The Boston Public Library had a net loss of about 11,000 or 12,000 stolen books last year, a third being taken from the Copley square building and the rest from the 31 branches. It is significant that Director Belden says that the missing books are mainly those used by students. The thefts there are not so large as in the years immediately following the war, but they still average about 30 a day. A particularly unfortunate aspect of the larceny there and elsewhere is that the books are taken from the open shelves. Librarians strive to make books easily accessible by placing them within the reach of all readers. The public at Harvard and elsewhere takes advantage of this liberal policy.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1930

## THE BENTON LIBRARY REQUEST

To the Editor of The Herald: There appeared in both The Herald and Traveler on Saturday, Sept. 13, a news item entitled "Seek to Retain Fund for Library," which contained the statements that "Court action has been started by the city to make certain that the Public Library and not the poor of Trinity parish will be the beneficiary of the income of a fund of \$1,000,000 set aside in the will of Josiah H. Benton, under specific reservations for the purchase of books for juveniles dealing with mechanical subjects."

And that "Another argument will be that the needy of Trinity parish are not sufficiently numerous to require such an amount as the income from the trust fund of \$1,000,000." While it is not desirable that any attempt should be made to try in the newspapers a question as to the meaning of Mr. Benton's will, which may be presented for determination by our courts, it would seem unfortunate for the reading public to be misled even temporarily by any inaccurate implication as to the provisions of Mr. Benton's will.

Mr. Benton's provision for the poor in the event that the city of Boston did not appropriate in any particular year for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for departmental expenses from taxes and income in said city was not restricted to the poor of Trinity parish. His gift was not to Trinity Church or to Trinity parish, but he merely named the rector of Trinity Church in the city of Boston as the distributing agent, and directed that the income in question should be "by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor." There is no limitation by the language of the will to the poor of Trinity parish, and in actual administration the income received by the rector of Trinity Church in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Benton's will has been dispensed in relieving necessities of the poor generally without limitation to the poor of Trinity parish.

In an editorial of The Herald on the same date, after the comment upon Mr. Benton's devoted service to the Public Library, there appears the sentence: "In his will, which he drew up himself, he made generous provisions for it (the library)—but conditionally." With reference to this statement it should be pointed out, in justice to Mr. Benton, and for the sake of accuracy, that one-half of the residue of Mr. Benton's estate after the death of his widow is bequeathed unconditionally to the trustees of the Public Library, to be held as an accumulating fund until it amounts to the sum of \$2,000,000, and then to be applied to the enlargement of the present central library or the construction of a new central library building.

It is the income of only a \$100,000 fund created under the 11th clause of the will and the income of half the residue of the estate after the death of Mr. Benton's widow, which occurred some time ago, that go to relieve the necessities of the poor in every year in which the city of Boston does not appropriate the amount stipulated by Mr. Benton for the maintenance of the Public Library.

ANDREW MARSHALL  
Boston, Sept. 17.

## THEY HAVE TO BE GOOD GUESSERS

Those who work in Public Libraries have an opportunity to see where the people's interest is focused at any given time, according to Chester A. Fazakas of the Boston Public Library.

When there are heavy requests for books of a certain type, then the librarians, he says, know that people are interested in something new. He is emphatic in commending the influence of the Globe's "Uncle Dudley" editorials on readers.

"Only recently," he says, "your Uncle Dudley wrote quite a lucid



treatise on the present-day humanists and their philosophy. Immediately we had call after call for Babbitt, Mumford, Santayana, More, et al."

A large number of the requests contain amusing mistakes. "When we get a request for a good book on insect sociology, we are in doubt just what is meant; then we use our own judgment and may send a book by Henri Fabre or something similar."

"The unexpurgated edition of the Arabian Nights is very properly kept from general circulation; still, frequently demands are made for this edition. Here is how one applicant sent in for it: Original Arabian Nights. Doubtless this patron was a juvenile, so the conventional copy of the book was sent."

"The Jesuit Ignite" was meant for "Jesuit Enigma."

"Grades Speed Study" is, of course, "Gregg's Speed Study."

"Lamb-Tales From Dickens" is a request that, on the surface, seems a simple thing to fill, but is it? Which would you give, his "Tales From Shakespeare," or some edition of "Dickens' Tales?"

Please send "A Book on the Life of Spiritualism." That was a tough one. A book on spiritualism was sent the applicant.

"Darwin's Decent Man" offered no trouble.

"The Orations of Homer" was amusing, but the "Iliad" was sent.

"Dickens' Cricket of the Harp," suggested the real story.

"Glenstock's Fishes of Maine" was intended for "Fishers of Men."

"Felder's Christ in the Cities" was intended for "Christ and His Critics."

"Hamlet's History of English Literature" was returned to patron for more information as to what was meant.

"Cleere's Quotations" might be a possibility, but his "Orations" were sent and no complaint was returned.

"Brailsford's Olives of Tender Age" proved to be his "Olive of Endless Age."

"Stoddard's Vote Against Civilization" meant "Revolt."

"Papini's Life of Christy Matthewson" was highly humorous. There seems hardly any excuse for this one, because Papini's Life of Christ was so well advertised.

One teacher sent in for a list of books on "Costumes of the 18th Century." Asked what country she wished, she wrote back, "United States."

"Any Book by Demopseu." De Maupassant is seen clearly.

"Life of M. Gondes" indicates that India is of great interest to some of our readers.

"Mrs. Borden Harrison's Pink Tea and Politics" was the call received for "Mrs. Harriman's from Pinafores to Politics."

"Dr. Holt's Care and Feeding of Books" might be attributed to a person thinking of two or three things at the one time—inattention.

"Rousseau's Special Compact" was intended for his "Social Contract."

"G. Sullivan's Patience" is easily solved—Gilbert and Sullivan.

"Right Off the Coast by Revel" was meant to be "Right Off the Coast."

The Dominican, Fr. Proctor, is a well-known authority on Savonarola and the Reformation, so no difficulty was offered when a call came for "Rev. J. Proctor's Life of Savonarola and the Protestant Reformation."

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Rickenbacker's book, "Fighting in the Flying Circus," is an ever popular book and is sent even when the following methods of writing are employed: "Fighting a Fly in the Circus—" "Fighting in the Flying Serv-ice."

"Pig Mallon by Burned Shaw" was quite obvious.

Brander Matthews' book of the short story is considered a standard work. One patron applied for his "Short Store." This error might be explained on the ground of the applicant being a Latin whose tongue would naturally pronounce each syllable.

"Please send Ben Juan's Life of Byron." That one is quite clear; so, also, is "Spots I Promise." Likewise, "Drood's Dickens."

"The Life of Christ by Josephus" may perhaps be excusable.

Some claim that spelling is a gift; perhaps it is, in which case the following is understandable: "Any good book on the expansion of metals."

The same would hold true for "any book on ratial background."

Here is a delicious one and one that proved a twister for a moment: "Paul Graves' Golden Treasury."

Grant Overton wrote an entertaining book called "American Nights' Entertainment." One patron sent in for "Overton's The Thousand and One First Night."

Woodrow Wilson holds a good grip on the people as is evidenced by this continued demand for his works, especially his "The State." One patron applied for his "When a Man Finds Himself."

"Will you please send a good historical survey of prehistoric education?" What would you have supplied on this request?

"Thorough's Cape Cod" was simply a misspelling of Thoreau.

"Any good life of Barrabas" was a little too much.

"Boccaccio's Cameron." "History of Renaissance" turned out to mean "History of Red Sox."

It is strange how perennial is the demand for the Rubaiyat.

There was some hesitation when asked to fill out this request: "I would like a book on games such as would be suitable to a pajama party."

Here was a dubious one: "The Profit (Book on Judia)."

"Tagore's Stray Birds" was applied for as "Stray Words."

Barnum himself would have enjoyed this one: "Troubles and Tramps—40 Years Recollect of P. T. B." (Struggles and Triumphs)

"Are You Are" was quite a puzzler, but it was finally taken to mean Capek's "R.U.R."

"Life of Bronze." Perhaps Brahms has a statue somewhere made of bronze.

This request was rather sparkling: "Any book by Jewels Vereno." Vereno had an exceptional imagination, and the party applying for the above had a very good imagination, also.

Two separate requests came in for Huxley's "Jesting Pilate." Here's how they were received: "Guesting Pilot," "Justing Pilot."

Michael Pupin advanced the theory that what we thought was static in our radios was really a definite communication from Mars, so no one was surprised to find someone asking for "Pupin's Unimportant to Inventor" ("From Immigrant to Inventor," of course).

Fr Scott's "God and Myself" was applied for as "Eccort God and Myself."

Unconscious humor is always heat; here is a sample: "Davis' Life on a Many Evil Barrony." (Medieval was meant.)

Dr. Lea would not be at all flattered if he read this one: "Dr. Lea's Health and Decease."

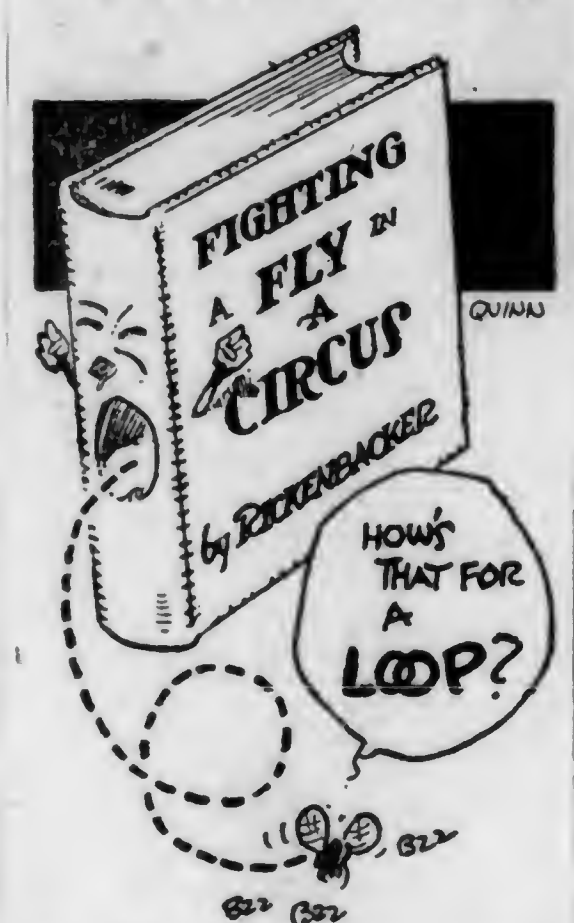
"Pep's Diary" is understandable. Here is one that was rather surprising: "Christ at the Wrong Table." (Round Table.)

Harold Bell Wright has often been applied for as Harold Bellright.

How many can get this one? "Please send a copy of Donkey Hawtrey." (Don Quixote).

Freud is fast dying out as far as his particular theories go. At the height of the demand for his works came a call for "The Publin Wish," which, of course, was "The Freudian Wish."

The lecturer, John L. Stoddard, upon his conversion to Catholicism wrote a book entitled "Return of a Lost Faith," and issued under the pseudonym, "An American Agnostic." A request was sent in for "Agnes Nostick's" New book; the connection is obvious.





# MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

## Concerts at Public Library

The Boston Public Library has recently issued its schedule for the 32d season of free public lectures and concerts given in the Lecture Hall of the central library at Copley sq. The quantity and variety of free musical entertainment offered during the season is astonishing, the quality higher than is usual at free concerts.

All the concerts listed below are open to the public free of charge. No tickets are required for admission. They are all given on the date and at the hour specified in the Lecture Hall, entrance on Boylston st. only. The doors of the hall will be opened two hours before the time announced for beginning the entertainment, and closed when it begins, or when the hall is filled. Those who wish to get in will soon form the habit of early arrival, as many of the concerts and lectures attract capacity audiences.

The list below does not include lectures, except those on musical topics. As a rule there is either a lecture or a concert every Thursday evening at 8, every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 and every Sunday evening at 8. The complete list may be obtained at the Public Library or its branches. It is subject to change.

Thursday, Oct. 2, Copley Club Singers. Sunday, Oct. 5, 8 p. m., Jewish music; lecturer, Prof. Braslavsky; soloists, Boston Jewish Choral Society. Sunday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., colonial and Revolutionary music; Alice Pope Taylor, assisted by Bessie Talbot Fosgate, soprano. Sunday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., program of piano music for young people of all ages; Pessia Cox.

### Varied Programs

Sunday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m. Songs and Legends of the Hebrides, Clara Slas-Davis. Sunday, Nov. 9, 8 p. m., Sulzen String Quartet. Monday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m., Bird Song Recital, Edward Avis, bird mimic and whistler. Sunday, Nov. 16, 8 p. m., recital of piano music and poems by Browning, Laura Huxtable Porter. Sunday, Nov. 23, 8 p. m., operatic and ballad recital; Mme. Alice Baschi and assistants. Sunday, Nov. 30, 8 p. m., Viking Male Chorus; August C. Hulten, director. Sunday, Dec. 7, at 3:30, Jane Leland Clarke, pianist and composer. Sunday, Dec. 7, 8 p. m., Eleanor Brigham, pianist. Sunday, Dec. 28, 8 p. m., Scotland in Song and Story, Mme. Beale Morey. Sunday, Jan. 11, 8 p. m., orchestra of the Lincoln House Association; Jacques Hoffman, conductor. Sunday, Jan. 18, at 8, a rebirth of Jewish Music, Henry Gideon and assistants. Sunday, Jan. 25, at 3:30, "Your Voice and All It Can Mean to You," Alicia Starratt, with music. Sunday, Jan. 25, at 8, opera talk, "Boris Godunov," Mme. Susa Doane. Sunday, Feb. 1, at 8, German Singing Society, A. L. Y. P. S.; Erdine T. Oedel, director. Sunday, Feb. 8, at 8, Hoffman String Quartet. Sunday, Feb. 15, at 8, Alexander Romanque, violinist. Sunday, Feb. 22, at 8, Trio instrumental de Paris. Sunday, March 1, at 8, Choral Society of the Massachusetts Federated Women's Clubs. Sunday, March 8, at 8, Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist. Sunday, March 15, at 8, orchestra of the Lincoln House Association; Jacques Hoffman, director. Sunday, March 22, at 3:30, lecture, with music, Otto G. T. Straub. Sunday, March 29, at 8, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra; Joseph F. Wagner, conductor. Sunday, April 5, at 8, Joseph Pulvino, viola. Sunday, April 12, at 8, chamber music composed by Joseph F. Wagner. Sunday, April 19, at 8, Jewish music (continuation of lecture of Oct. 5), Prof. Braslavsky. Sunday, April 26, at 8, Feldman String Quartet.

## Public Library to Open Course Oct. 2

The thirty-second season of free lectures and concerts is to be opened in the Boston Public Library hall on Oct. 2. As in previous years, the Thursday entertainments are to be given at 8 P. M., and those on Sundays at 3:30 and 8 P. M. There is also to be a series of Monday afternoon meetings arranged by the Russian Club. Dates, speakers and their subjects are as follows:

- Oct. 2, 8 P. M.—The Copley Club Singers and Entertainers (members Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs) in a program of songs, with readings by Elizabeth Nicholas Carr, Dolores Rodriguez, pianist. Under the direction of Pauline Hammond Clark.
- Oct. 5, 3:30—The Passion Play of 1899, Dr. John C. Bowker.
- Oct. 5, 8—Jewish Music; a lecture, Professor S. Braslavsky. Part 1. Secular Music and Jewish Folk Songs. Soloists, Boston Jewish Choral Society.
- Oct. 9, 8—Virginia, Historical and Beautiful. Edwin A. Freeman.
- Oct. 12, 3:30—The World on the Eve of Columbus's Voyage. Rev. Carroll Perry.
- Oct. 12, 8—Concert, Sulzen String Quartet. Alice Pope Taylor, assisted by Bessie Talbot Fosgate, soprano. In costume.
- Oct. 16, 8—The Nature of the Orient. Walter W. Allerton. In Mandarin costume.
- Oct. 19, 3:30—What Price Poetry? Laura Simmons.
- Oct. 19, 8—Program of Piano Music, for Young People of All Ages. Pessia Cox.
- Oct. 23, 8—Chichen Itza; a Wonder-City of Yucatan. George Allan England.
- Oct. 26, 3:30—Mark Twain Humorous and Humanist. Caroline Ticknor.
- Oct. 26, 8—The "Allied Arts." Maud Cuneo-Hare. Illustrated by the "Allied Artists."
- Oct. 30, 8—The Scenic Maritime Provinces. Arthur H. Merritt.
- Nov. 2, 8—American Humors and their Humor; with illustrative readings. Dr. Francis Henry Wade.
- Nov. 2, 8—Songs and Legends of the Hebrides. Clara Slas-Davis. Francis Standerwick, accompanist.
- Nov. 9, 8—A Chile Trip. Arthur L. Sweetser.
- Nov. 9, 3:30—The Whirligig of Dramatic Taste. Robert E. Rogers. (Drama League course.)
- Nov. 9, 8—Concert, Sulzen String Quartet.
- Nov. 16, 8—Bird Song Recital, Edward Avis, bird mimic, whistler, violinist, entertainer. Illustrated. (Brookline Bird Club course.)
- Nov. 16, 8—Where Nature Smiles in Old Vermont. Percy A. Brigham. (Field and Forest Club course.)
- Nov. 16, 3:30—Dramatic Scenes from the Prophecies: Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Micah, and Malachi. Mrs. John P. Whitman. In costume.
- Nov. 16, 8—A recital of pianoforte music and poems of Robert Browning. Laura Huxtable Porter.
- Nov. 20, 8—The Lure of Alaska. Mrs. Adelbert Fernald.
- Nov. 23, 3:30—Japan, Progressive and Picturesque. Walter W. Allerton; in costume; illustrated.
- Nov. 23, 8—Operatic and ballad recital. Mme. Alice Baschi and assisting artists.
- Nov. 30, 3:30—A Woman Alone in Darkest Africa. Alice Howland Macomber; illustrated.
- Nov. 30, 8—Concert, the Viking Male Chorus. August C. Hulten, director.
- Dec. 4, 8—Beautiful Cities of the Northland. Charles Ernest White.
- Dec. 7, 3:30—Concert, Jane Leland Clarke, pianist and composer, and assisting artists.
- Dec. 7, 8—Concert, Eleanor Brigham, pianist.
- Dec. 11, 8—The Romance of Germany. John George Bucher; contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington.
- Dec. 14, 3:30—The Theater of Yesterday and Tomorrow. Frank Chouteau Brown; illustrated. (Drama League course.)
- Dec. 14, 8—Charles de France. The son of France through her folklore. Mme. Jeanne Brondel Allen.
- Dec. 18, 8—A Christmas Play. Community Service of Boston, Inc.
- Dec. 21, 3:30—Dickens's "Christmas Carol." Edward F. Payne, president Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship; and author's of the Forest, Marguerite Rand, reading. Illustrated with lantern slides and music.
- Dec. 28, 3:30—Modernism in Art. Carolyn L. Dawkins; illustrated.
- Dec. 28, 8—Scotland in Song and Story. Mme. Beale Morey. With lantern slides and Scotch songs.
- Jan. 4, 3:30—Dramatic Reading of One-Act Plays. Isabella Taylor.
- Jan. 4, 8—Song Recital, Roland E. Partridge, tenor.
- Jan. 8, 8—Lake Placid Club—An Experiment in Intelligence. H. W. Hicks, vice-president. Field and Forest Club course.
- Jan. 11, 3:30—The Theater in England. Frank W. C. Hervey, A.M., Harvard University. (Drama League course.)
- Jan. 11, 8—Concert, orchestra of the Lincoln House Association. Jacques Hoffman, conductor.
- Jan. 15, 8—Illustrations in Art of the Twelve Poets. Edward W. Forbes.
- Jan. 18, 3:30—The Romance of Landerprie in the Frozen North. Ethel S. Wheldon, illustrated.

- Jan. 18, 8—A Sketch of Jewish Music. Henry Gideon, and assistants. Illustrated with music and lantern slides.
- Jan. 22, 8—The Indian Comes to America. Col. Philip A. Moore. Contributed by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C.
- Jan. 25, 3:30—Your Voice and All It Can Mean to You. Alicia Starratt. With music.
- Jan. 25, 8—Opera Talk, with musical illustrations. "Boris Godunov." Mme. Susa Doane.
- Jan. 26, 8—Picturesque Switzerland. Arthur R. Davies.
- Feb. 1, 3:30—Modern Art. Mrs. Everett W. Varney, illustrated.
- Feb. 1, 8—Concert, by the German Singing Society, under the direction of Erdine T. Oedel.
- Feb. 8, 8—Bewitching France. Professor William Sandoz, color photography directly from nature.
- Feb. 8, 3:30—The Season's Best Play. Robert B. Rogers.
- Feb. 12, 8—Concert, Hoffmann String Quartet.
- Feb. 12, 8—The Ascent of the Geronimo. Bradford Washburn. (Field and Forest Club course.)
- Feb. 15, 3:30—Reading, "The Twilight Hour of Yank." Kuhl Fell. by A. E. Graham.
- Feb. 15, 8—Concert, Alexander Romanque, Roumanian violinist of the First National Institute of Violin.
- Feb. 19, 8—The Land of Lorna Doone; a Part of Storied England. Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.
- Feb. 22, 3:30—The Speed Limit. Nellie Crie Haynes.
- Feb. 22, 8—Concert, Trio instrumental de Paris.
- Feb. 26, 8—Spain: Patios and People. Fletcher Brier.
- Mar. 1, 3:30—The Chateaux of Old Touraine. Marie Ware Laughton, illustrated.
- Mar. 1, 8—A Greek and Byzantine Pictorial. Ralph Adams Cram.
- Mar. 8, 3:30—The Theatre is Dead. Albert R. Lovejoy, director, Cambridge School of the Drama.
- Mar. 8, 8—Piano Recital, Elizabeth Sadoff.
- Mar. 12, 8—America's Alphabet of Beauty— from Alaska to Zion. Rev. Charles W. Casson. (Field and Forest Club course.)
- Mar. 15, 3:30—Religious Readings, or Henry Lawrence Southwick.
- Mar. 15, 8—Concert, orchestra of the Lincoln House Association. Jacques Hoffman, conductor.
- Mar. 19, 8—America from Sea to Shining Sea. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes.
- Mar. 22, 3:30—Interpretative Reading from Shakespeare and Modern Authors. George J. D. Currie, member of the Faculty of the Boston School of Expression.
- Mar. 22, 8—Drama and the "Little Theatre." Fannie Barnett Linka, illustrated by a one-act play given by the Ford Hall Little Theatre Players.
- Mar. 26, 8—Seeing America First. Rev. Jason G. Miller.
- Mar. 29, 3:30—Lecture, with music, Otto G. T. Straub.
- Mar. 30, 8—Concert, Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph F. Wagner, conductor.
- Apr. 2, 8—The American Country House and its Grounds. Katherine Brooks Norriss.
- Apr. 3, 3:30—Through Syrian Streets and Bazaar. Mary Parker Dunning. In costume.
- Apr. 5, 8—Viola concert. Joseph Pulvino, violin.
- Apr. 8, 8—Literary Excursions in England and Scotland. Charles S. Olin.
- Apr. 12, 3:30—American Irish. Lillian Winter, comment. Professor Irving L. Winter.
- Apr. 12, 8—Concert, chamber music compositions of Joseph F. Wagner.
- Apr. 13, 8—New England Hawks and Owls. Dr. John May, director of the division of ornithology, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. (Brookline Bird Club course.)
- Apr. 16, 8—California the Golden. Henry Warren Poon.
- Apr. 19, 3:30—Lexington and April 19, 1775. Edwin H. Worthen, illustrated.
- Apr. 19, 8—Jewish Music. A lecture, Professor S. Braslavsky. Part 2. Sacred (Synagogal) Soloists. Boston Jewish Choral Society.
- Apr. 23, 8—Lonely Australia. Edward S. Harison.
- Apr. 26, 3:30—An Afternoon with Flowers. Birkner Foster Lelton.
- Apr. 26, 8—Concert, Feldman String Quartet.
- Apr. 30, 8—Finding the Rainbow at the End of the Trail. Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox.

### BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB

- Oct. 4—The Beautiful Friendship of Boston's Golden Age. (Lillian Whiting.) Alice Wentworth MacGregor, soprano; Dolores Rodriguez, pianist.
- Oct. 20—Along the Florida Keys. Dr. Andrew Oliver. Illustrated.
- Nov. 10—Ruskin's Faith in God. Rev. Adelbert S. Hudson.
- Nov. 24—A Holiday in Europe. Mrs. Carl L. Walton. Illustrated.
- Dec. 8—The Christmas Message, and author's readings. Rev. Henry Hallam Sanderson.
- Dec. 15—Musical, the music department, Alice Wentworth MacGregor, chairman; Dolores Rodriguez, assistant.
- Jan. 12—Early American Poetry. Sherwin Lawrence Cook.
- Jan. 26—The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Walter Rowlands. Illustrated.
- Feb. 9—John Ruskin's Anniversary. Mrs. Agnes Knox Black. In Memory of E. Charlton Black, LL.D., late Professor of English Literature, Boston University.
- Feb. 16—The Homes and Habits of John Ruskin. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes, President, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union. Illustrated.
- March 9—Wild Animal Life of Greenland and Alaska. Dr. John W. Ruskin. Illustrated.
- March 23—Reading as a Medicine. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, former president, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.
- April 15—To be announced.
- April 27—The Ethical Message of the Victorian Poets. Rev. Joseph P. MacCarthy.
- May 4—Annual meeting.

## A Business Need Met

As Bostonians settle down, after vacations, to the work and progressive developments of a new business year, how do matters fare at the new business branch of the Boston Public Library? For five months the attractive, well-equipped building in City Hall avenue has held open a hospitable door to men and women engaged in commerce and industry downtown, and today we are privileged to print the official figures which show the resulting attendance. As many as 42,412 visitors called at the business branch from May 7 to Sept. 18. For the 105 full days when the library was open during this period, that means an average attendance of 404 persons a day. Just now the demand is proving still brisker. Four hundred and seventy-four persons came to the business branch on Monday of this week, and 435 calls were made yesterday.

Here is convincing proof of a practical public demand for the kind of aid to Boston's business which the downtown branch can give. The number of persons now daily using the business books quite handsomely exceeds any expectations originally held with regard to the introductory period. In addition to the general investigations frequently carried on there by commercial and industrial houses, each day the business branch helps to answer many specific questions of an obviously real value to those who ask them. An important steamship company desires to know what was the total export of coffee from Panama in 1928. A great investment banking house asks what are the uses of cadmium, and what were the prices for this metal in 1928 and 1929. A clerk comes to secure for his executive facts about the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario. Another wishes to know the rainfall of Guatemala; someone else the name of the United States consul in Budapest.

Many inquiries about specific addresses, needed for business purposes, are filled each week, and this is of much practical value, as anyone knows who has ever had an important letter to send without being certain, at first, of the address. Not only the established concerns of the city, but numerous persons engaged, or about to engage, in new enterprises, are taking benefit from the library. They come there to read the books which will inform them of the experience of others in similar undertakings, and which state, often from the work of competent research students in the country's business schools, what are the principles and methods necessary to success. All in all, even without special mention at this moment of the 20,000 visitors who have made use of the regular public library books on the third floor, the story of the first five months of the business branch is one of strong usefulness, a further occasion for gratitude to the citizen who gave Boston this new civic asset, Louis E. Kirstein.

## THE LIBRARIAN

RIGHT here in Boston, at Franklin Square House, is one of the most unusual libraries in this country. For it caters to the varied literary tastes of a clientele entirely female and numbering about nine hundred. As it is under the direct supervision of Mrs. J. Porter Russell, president of the corporation, book selection does not lack that dash of masculine approval so requisite to a well-rounded library.

There are about four thousand volumes in the collection, including fiction, non-fiction, reference works, and even a few juvenile books. Guests may take out any of these, with the exception of the reference material, without charges, for a week at a time. Renewal is then permitted, if the book is returned to be stamped. Otherwise a fine must be paid. A pay circulating library of new fiction is also maintained. The money which accrues from these and the fines mentioned above are used to buy new fiction and a selection of the most recent non-fiction. The latter is free, as the management is interested in developing a taste for serious reading among its patrons.

There is a great fascination in seeking out the literary preferences of an all female public. For one thing, there is no great demand for "Westerns," which so many libraries have to stock in large quantities. "Mysteries," however, are almost as popular here as elsewhere. Fiction of high literary value is also in demand, and one may see, on the shelves, well-worn copies of the works of Thomas Mann, Sigrid Undset, Thomas Hardy, and many others of the sort. Then, too, there is a call for the pleasant love stories of Berta Ruck, Kathleen Norris, and Grace Hill Lutz. Poetry and psychology are likewise in high favor.

An excellent dramatic collection is being built up at this library. The plays are much sought after, which is not surprising considering the number of dramatic schools in Boston with students living at the Franklin Square House. Indeed, students of numerous other schools and colleges make use of the circulating and reference books. On winter evenings a table is strewn with material on literature, biography, history, and foreign languages, with intent faces bending over it. Recently there has been a most valuable addition to this reference collection through the purchase of the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

In spite of competition from the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library which is nearby, there has been a steady increase in circulation at the Franklin Square House library. The librarian, Miss Florence A. Doughty, who was formerly a high school teacher, has done much to make the bookshelves attractive to readers. In addition to rearranging and entitling the general collection, she has improved the cataloguing scheme for the most circulating library.

The library is open from 4:30 to 9:30 every day and on Sundays, from 1:30 to 2:30 and 6:30 to 9:30. Miss Doughty is the entire library staff, as she shelves, lists, takes registrations, charges books and does reference work. She has also instituted a reserve system, by which guests are notified when a book they desire has been added to the library. No charge is made for this service which is an extremely popular one.

Publicity methods used by the library are most ingenious. For instance, each Christmas there is a tree just outside the door, trimmed with the customary ornaments and tinsel, and with bright book jackets scattered among the boughs. Throughout the year, these jackets are attached to the bulletin board by the librarian's desk as the books are received, in order that the patrons may keep track of new acquisitions. All notices referring to library matters put on the general bulletin board of the Franklin Square House are marked with a blue star, which symbol has now come to represent the library in the minds of the guests. The librarian has the interest and active services of a library committee. Members, for 1930, are Mrs. Herbert J. Keith, Mrs. Arthur B. Lamb and Mrs. J. Porter Russell.

One of the library rooms has been delightfully arranged as a magazine reading room, with wicker chairs upholstered in gay chintz, and softly-shaded lamps on little tables. Most of the important periodicals published in the United States are available here. Guests who have come to Boston from various parts of the country have declared that the Franklin Square House library is as unique as the hotel of which it is a part.

## HISTORIC SHRINES

OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Boston Daily Record  
No. 122 September 16-1930

Old West Church, Cambridge and Lynde sts., now a public library branch. In the preceding meeting house on this site the first funeral prayer in Boston was offered.



First Funeral Prayer

The Old West Church at Cambridge and Lynde sts., in the West End of Boston, now used as a branch of the Boston Public Library, is portrayed here.

Religious precedent and revolutionary associations cling to this West End site through the history of the predecessor of the present structure.

The first West Church structure was a wooden meeting house built in 1736-37. It had a handsome steeple. In the early days of the revolutionary struggle this steeple was used by the patriots in Boston to give signals to Continental troops in Cambridge. In the siege of Boston British officers, suspecting this use of the steeple, had it taken down.

The first pastor of the original church was William Hooper from Scotland. The second church structure, now a library branch, was built in 1806. Among its pastors was the Rev. Charles Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell.

The religious precedent associated with the original wooden meeting house was the first funeral prayer ever held in Boston. In those early days the colonists, as related in Shurtleff's "Topographical and Historical Description of Boston," turned from anything that resembled the church customs of their fatherland.

"No prayers or particular services were had at the house or even at the grave; but after the funeral the mourners and their friends returned to the house."

"If we can believe the charges in the old administration accounts, there sometimes must have been pretty high times."

"Instead of the prayers and addresses which are now a part of the funeral ceremonies at houses, the prayers, and now then a funeral sermon, were reserved for the ensuing Sunday forenoon religious services at the meeting house."

The first prayer made at a funeral in Boston is said to have been offered by the Rev. Dr. Chauncy at the interment of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, pastor of the West Church, who died July 9, 1766.

Pastor Mayhew was buried from the West Church on account of the large number of persons who wished to be present. The assembly being in a meeting house, it was deemed fitting to have a devotional exercise. Hence the funeral prayer.

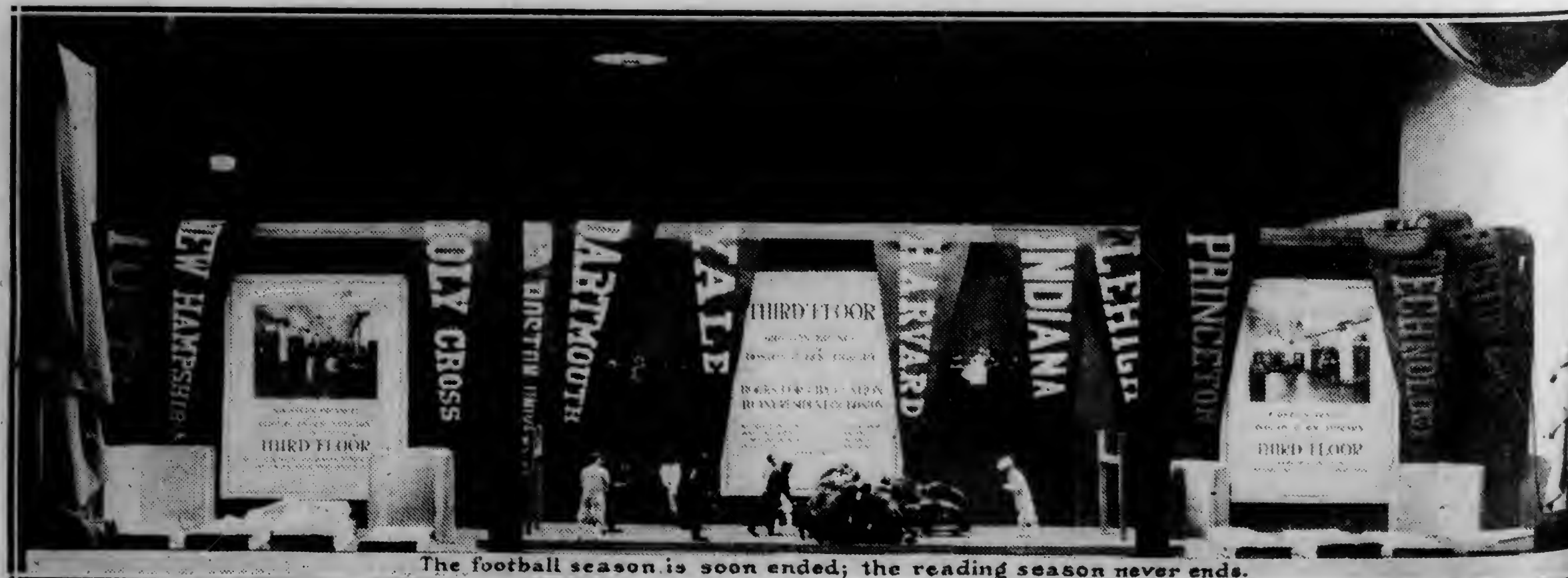




"KINDLY DIRECT ME TO THE GENEALOGY ROOM. I'M ONE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE 'SNODGRASSES.'"

**Boston Transcript**  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1930

### Seasonal Publicity at the Kirstein Branch



The football season is soon ended; the reading season never ends.

The Top Floor of the Kirstein Branch, Boston Public Library in City Hall Avenue, Though Three Flights Up, Does Not Lack Patrons. There Is Now a Special Call for Books on Games and Sports, and Many Books on the Subject Are Displayed in the Window. The Football Game Here Represented Was Staged by Mr. Frank A. (King) Brady, Ex-Dartmouth Football Star, Brother of the Librarian

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BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library was most fortunate in the co-operation of the architects and the artists who united in making it the harmonious and always admired treasure house for books which mean so much to the city. McKim, Meade & White, the architects, St. Gaudens, Chavannes, Sargent, Abbey, and Daniel Chester French—each and all of them gave of their genius and of their devoted labors in bringing about the completed result.

The name of Charles Follen McKim stands out notably among that group who gave Boston one of its finest treasures. It was he who conceived and drew up the plans for city building, and it was he who summoned the artists who gave charm and unity to the whole creation. His enthusiasm and persistence overcame all the obstacles that arose. This was especially true as to the murals by Chavannes who abandoned the undertaking, but after the lapse of two years was again approached and then finally consented to execute those perfect and delicate wall paintings in which we all delight.

In Cambridge also, the work of Charles F. McKim is much in evidence. The Johnston Gate at Harvard is one of his creations. The Harvard Union building, the Radcliffe Gymnasium, and Robinson Hall, were designed by him. The gate and terrace at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Quincy street, that corner associated with the names of Louis Agassiz, Andrew P. Peabody, and George Herbert Palmer, were his last work for Harvard.

McKim was a potent factor in bringing about the architectural triumphs at the Chicago World Fair. He was one of the most active workers in making possible that dream of beauty which became so famous as the White City. He drew the plans for the Agricultural building and also for the New York State building, for which he chose as his model the Villa Medici, the home of the French Academy in Rome. He also had much to do in the establishing of the American Academy in Rome.

Nor should we forget that the beauty of Washington as it is today, and the return in a measure to the L'Enfant plan of 1792, owes much to Charles F. McKim. He was much absorbed in the work of the commission appointed to consider the Washington problem, and of which he was a member. He wrote to Prescott Butler: "I have just returned from Washington after three most interesting days with Burnham and Olmsted over the District of Columbia problem. If half of what is talked of can be carried through it will make the Capital City one of the most beautiful centres in the world."

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### The Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts, Inc.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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### Seasonal Publi



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No 840

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It is non-sectarian, non-political and unreservedly in harmony with American institutions and ideals. Its essential program is educational. It plans to publish books and pamphlets, to arrange tours and engagements for lectures and to offer a general informational service for students and research workers in the Italian field.

All the activities of the Society are supported exclusively by its members. In the furtherance of its work, the Society invites the cooperation of all worthy friends of the Italian people, and expects to receive from you, as such, a ready and warm support.

Respectfully yours,

*J. D. M. Ford*  
President

*Joseph H. Sasserno*  
Secretary

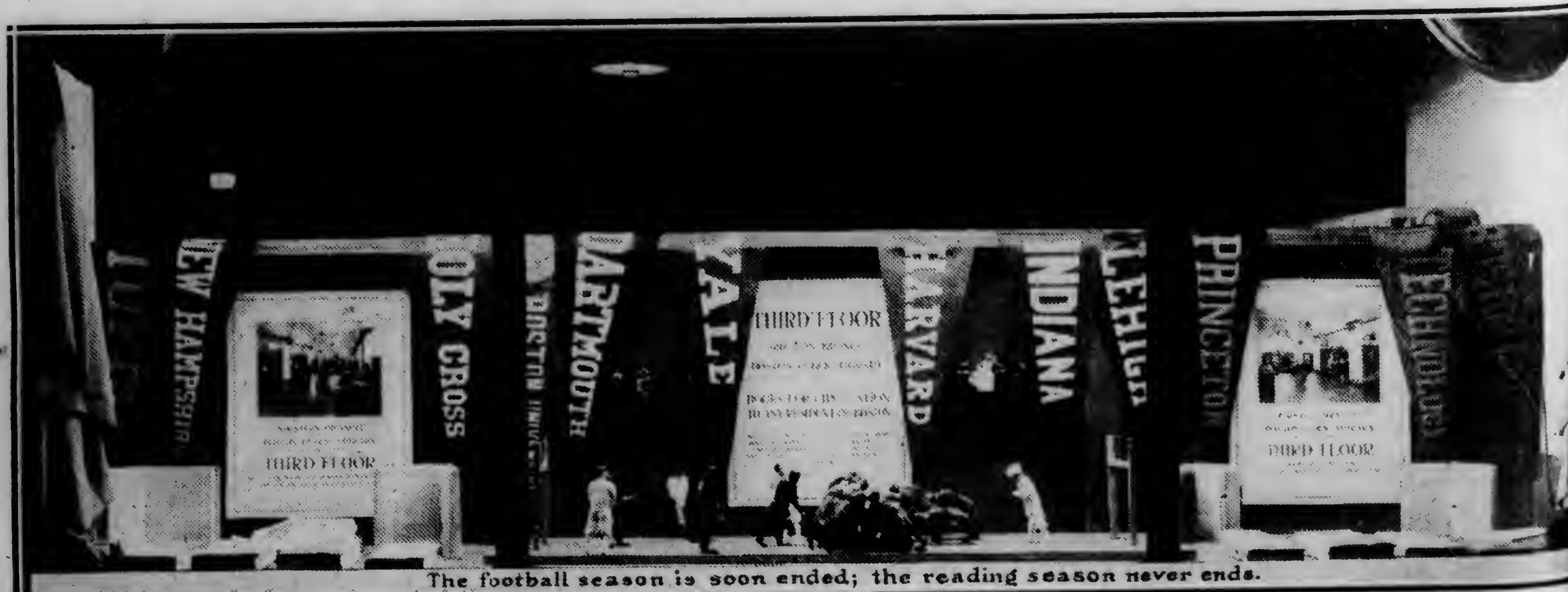




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Prof. Ralph Adams Cram  
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Comm. Saverio R. Romano  
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Cav. Silvio Vitale

Please present this Invitation at the door.



## THE LIBRARIAN

**F**ORTY candles on a birthday cake is a brilliant showing for an individual and even more so for an organization. The majority of clubs are organized with great fervor and attended with enthusiasm for a year, two years or a decade; then, usually, members outgrow their interest or transfer it to another source. How different the history of the Massachusetts Library Club, organized forty years ago and growing more popular and successful every year.

Louis Felix Ranlett, editor of the club, recently disclosed to the Librarian some of the exciting preparations now being made to mark the forthcoming birthday. On Nov. 13, 1930, he writes, the Massachusetts Library Club will celebrate the exact anniversary day of the meeting forty years ago at which the club was organized. As a major feature of the celebration George H. Evans, librarian, Public Library, Somerville, and president of the club, and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and of the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, who is chairman of the club's fortieth anniversary committee, announce a dinner to be tendered to charter members by all the members of the club.

The dinner, which will be held in the Princess Ballroom at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, at 8.30 P. M., will be preceded by a reception beginning at 6.00 P. M. Should the ballroom's capacity of two hundred be exceeded the additional diners will be served in other rooms and assemble after dinner for the speaking program. The program will be ended at 9.00 o'clock.

Among the charter members who will speak are William C. Lane, librarian emeritus, Harvard College Library, and president of the club, 1891-92; Alice G. Chandler, a trustee of the town library of Lancaster, president of the club, 1897-98, and present president of the Library Art Club; and Frederick W. Paxson, present delegate of the club to the American Library Association. It is hoped that Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library and president of the American Library Association, and Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, will speak.

Of the eighty-four persons who attended the organization meeting forty years ago, twenty-seven are now living. All who can attend will be the guests of the club. It is expected that a number of them and of other early members will respond to the greetings of the president. Reservations for the dinner, accompanied by the remittance of \$2.50 for each ticket wanted, should be sent by club members for themselves and any guests that they may wish to bring to Louis Felix Ranlett, Boston Public Library, to reach him before noon on Nov. 12.

The afternoon preceding the anniversary dinner is to be given up to a program of professional library interest. The meetings will take place in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, will survey the new children's books, discussing about fifty titles. Another speaker will discuss recent books for adults. The book week exhibit of the Boston Public Library will be arranged in advance of the book week and will be on display on Nov. 13 in the Venetian alcove outside the children's room. The Boston Public Library's Tercentenary exhibit of rare books, broadsides and manuscripts will remain on display in the new treasure room until after the close of the meeting.

## THE LIBRARIAN

**N**EXT month, in Washington, will be held the important White House conference on child health and protection. By co-operating with this, it is possible for librarians to aid the cause of childhood throughout the world. In the latest bulletin of the American Library Association, Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library, who represented the conference at the A. L. A. meeting in Los Angeles, offers valuable suggestions as to how this may be done.

"To begin with," says Miss Guerrier, in her direct, friendly way, "we can read our little blue book, so that when the time comes to call us into action we shall not have to delve into the back files of newspapers or take a trip to Washington and ring the White House doorbell to find out what the White House conference is. Copies of the conference blue book may be secured by writing Grace Abbott, Interior Building, Washington, D. C." States and municipal librarians, she continues, may help by assembling and making special lists of documents already published by States and cities which have any bearing on the subjects under consideration. Information services of public libraries may serve as repositories for classified information on whatever well-known work is being done for children. Such information designated by colored symbols on a map clearly visualizes the extent of service provided by the town or city for the children.

The hospital, medical and insurance libraries can be sure that books and pamphlets on the subjects in question have been evaluated by acknowledged experts. The law libraries can be ready with lists of recent legislative acts for the benefit of children which have not been included in the printed codes. Insurance libraries can collect the reports, findings and bibliographies of the committees, which will prove invaluable material for their clipping files. Social service libraries are advised to file the Conference Blue Book at once and be on the watch for forthcoming publications. In this connection, Miss Guerrier quotes Miss Van Rensselaer: "The White House conference is giving attention to home environment as it effects the health and protection of the child. It raises the question as to whether the house, the equipment and furnishings, as well as the management of its activities, contribute to the well being of the family."

The writer also warns her associates that the financial experts who send to their libraries for treatises on sports, cooking and social service, as well as for statistics on business conditions will some day be calling for information on the greatest piece of organized social research ever undertaken.

The World Peace Foundation will need this material in its excellent library since the promotion of the welfare of children is the greatest move to be made in paving the way toward the peace of the world. All special libraries can help by giving space in their house organs to news items relating to the work of the conference. In conclusion, the writer states, that next to the press, librarians have the greatest opportunity to disseminate the information which will soon be forthcoming as a result of the November, 1930, meeting of the White House conference on Child Health and Protection.

Perhaps you didn't know that the Boston Public Library has been on the air

since last August. If you will listen in every Wednesday afternoon at two, you will hear many interesting sidelights on news and old books of importance. This broadcast is on WJAC and forms part of the "Woman's Hour," conducted by Miss Eleanor Geer.

Miss Laura R. Gibbs, readers' adviser at the B. P. L., was the first speaker with "Gleanings of Theodore Roosevelt" as her subject. A week later Miss Beatrice Flanagan, librarian of Memorial Branch, discussed "Books for the Hostesses," with the result that there was an increased demand for the volumes she mentioned.

Frank H. Chase, that genial scholar who is assistant librarian, chose as his subject one of his pet enthusiasms, "White Mountaineering," introducing his audience to a dozen or more books in the few minutes at his disposal. Since then the library has had a considerable number of requests for a list of these "read-making" books.

On Oct. 1, Richard G. Hensley, in charge of the statistical department, spoke on "Rear Admiral Byrd and the South Pole," and a week later Miss Emily Goldstein, librarian of the West End branch, gave a resume of current Jewish books. Last week Miss Christine Hayes of the ordering department spoke on "Your Books: What Chance Have They?"

The subject of this week's broadcast is "The New Interior" and the speaker is Miss Mildred R. Bradbury, assistant in charge of the department of fine arts. On Oct. 25 Louis Felix Ranlett, chief of the ordering department, will tell you something about "Getting Acquainted with Nature Through Books." Keep the day in mind—Wednesday—and the time, two o'clock.

Librarians will have an opportunity to see what the Boston Public Library is doing for business next Monday evening, for the meeting of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, will be held at the Kirsstein Business Branch, 29 Chiv. Hall avenue, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, administrative curator, Baker Library, Harvard Business School, will speak, also Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, also Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian of the Kirsstein Business Branch.

The entire building of the Kirsstein Memorial Library will be open for the inspection of the association. Miss Grace C. Brady, librarian of the Kirsstein Branch Library, will be present to explain the work carried on in her department.

Members of the association will meet for supper at the Bellevue Cafeteria, corner Beacon and Bowdoin streets, at 6 P. M., and are urged to notify Miss Meriam 650 Congress street, telephone Hubbard 4331, by Saturday noon, Oct. 25, if they plan to attend. The meeting at the Kirsstein Business Branch will be at 7.30.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25, there will be a walk through the Middlesex Fells conducted by Miss Meriam and Mr. Lee. Members who wish to join will please get in touch with Miss Meriam.

The delightful Charles Sumner Bird Reading Room for Boys and Girls recently opened to its young public by the Wahpole Public Library was described at length in last week's Librarian. The picture which is here reproduced was unfortunately received too late for publication then. The room has been very popular with the children of Wahpole since the opening day. Miss Eleanor H. McLean, a graduate of Sumner College School of Library Science, is in charge of the reading room.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1930

### Stegelmann to Give German Readings at Public Library

Four readings in German from famous literature of that country will be given by O. A. F. Stegelmann in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 3 P. M., beginning next Saturday. The other three readings will be on Nov. 8, Dec. 6 and Dec. 13.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1930

### A CASE FOR LIBRARY EXTENSION

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Anyone doubting the wisdom of the Branch Library expansion, as planned by Mayor Curley, need only visit the Faneuil Branch Library. Housed in the same small building where it was started nearly seventeen years ago, there is but one room which adults and children must share, which is so crowded that it is now almost entirely a children's library. There is no room for the adult reader who might wish to enjoy the wonderful selection of books and magazines found at this branch. Night after night the room is filled with high school boys and girls intent on their studies. Books are piled high on the tables for the shelf which now discipline is maintained, and one wonders how discipline is maintained, and one learned upon inquiring that whereas when the library first opened 20,000 books were given out in a year, today 70,000 are given out in the same small room. Such a condition is not fair to the public.

As a home owner and resident of this section for nearly thirty years, I am in a position to observe the changes which have taken place in the Faneuil and Oak square district during these years. This is a community of adult readers, people anxious to take advantage of the library and further their education. I think it is safe to say that by means of lectures and other community affairs held at this branch, the people have had more opportunities offered to them than in most of the other districts. What a pity that these opportunities must cease! These lectures are held in a basement room, dimly lighted, poorly ventilated, and having a seating capacity of only one hundred, yet the attendance is usually one hundred and fifty or more. I understand that as many as three hundred children are crowded in at some of the Story Hours.

During the past few years petitions have been sent to the trustees of the Library containing hundreds of names and asking for better quarters. The people here have faith in the trustees and cannot but feel that their turn will come next and that these trustees will realize conditions and answer their appeals.

Mrs. GEORGE E. PARSONS  
Faneuil, Oct. 21.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1930

### KIRSTEIN LIBRARY WELL PATRONIZED

Association Hears of Work at October Meeting

Scores of men and women business executives and many others engaged in the commercial field are making extensive use of the Kirsstein Memorial library. Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian, said in an address at the October meeting of the Boston chapter, Special Libraries Association, at the Kirsstein library last night. Miss Abbie G. Glover, president of the association, presided, and nearly 200 men and women members attended.

Charles Belden, director of the public library of Boston, and Dr. Arthur H. Cole, administrative curator, Baker library, Harvard business school, were the other speakers. Mr. Belden praised the work of the library, which was erected by Louis E. Kirsstein, a trustee of the public library, in memory of his father, Edward Kirsstein. Dr. Cole said that the Kirsstein library and the Baker library are co-operating. He also paid tribute to the activities of the new library.

Following the meeting, refreshments were served on the second floor, and the entire building was open for inspection. Miss Grace C. Brady explained the work carried on in her department.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is at hand once more. The Librarian is pleased to report. The leading article for the September issue, by Miss Margaret Munsterberg, describes a collection of documents, ranging from 1750 through the revolutionary period, concerning an old New England town, which the Library recently acquired.

Included in the papers are four note books, from the contents of which Miss Munsterberg builds up a picture of pioneer days more fascinating than one can find in any formal history. The oldest of these notebooks is described by the writer as a rough little affair of rag paper, torn in parts, frayed at the edges, unbound, about 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches in size, and is inscribed: "Peter Emerson His Book Bought in Halifax 1750. Price one shilling." Peter appears to have been a carpenter, and a cabinet maker, one who operated a sawmill. Some idea of a skilled workman's wages may be had from the following: "To six Days work at a half a crown a Day." A crown, it seems, was the equivalent of five shillings.

Another one of the notebooks, a diary of Rev. Caleb Prentiss, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1765, gives an account of that "celebrated Dark Day," when the people believed that the Day of Judgment was near. "May 19th-1780," states the notebook, "was an uncommon Dark day. It came on in the fore noon about 10 or 11 o'clock and continued (2) some time in the afternoon and was followed by as an uncommon dark night the fore part of the night the day was so dark that we were obliged to light a candle to see to eat dinner."

Mrs. Sarah Parker kept what was perhaps the most interesting notebook of all, for in it she recorded many references to historic events: of "a hill called bunkers hill where a bloody battle issued" and later: "Genrel Burgoyne Surrendered his self Presoner with 7000 to mager genrel Gates on October the 17: 1777."

Library Notes of the Bulletin proudly mentions that the large folio volume, "Masterpieces of Architecture," in the United States, which may be found on shelf-number 8094B.107, contains some remarkably beautiful views of the Boston Public Library. A small number of public buildings, etc., have been selected by a jury of eleven prominent architects.

From the splendid views and vistas of the library was chosen the front on Copple Square, shown in a full-page picture. There are also some unusually fine views of the court-yard, giving the effect of the colonnade; details of the main entrance showing the iron work on the gates; a beautiful view of the staircase with one lion (the other one very likely has been sulking ever since) and some of the nautical; a wide perspective of Bates Hall, further, parts of the delivery room with the Abbey frieze, a view of the staircase from the vestibule and the main doorway to Bates Hall.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1930

### To Begin Work on Branch Library

Cram & Ferguson, architects of the new Parker Hill branch library, announced today that they would be ready for the laying of the cornerstone during the week of Nov. 3. This is the first of the two branch libraries which mark the beginning of a new program of construction to embrace two such institutions a year for a period of twenty years. Mayor Curley today asked the library trustees to select sites at once for two more libraries next year.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, OCT 30, 1930

### MAYOR SUGGESTS NEW BUILDINGS

Two Fire Stations, Two Police Stations in List

Two Branch Libraries, Hospital Structures to Be Considered

Mayor Curley had a conference yesterday with department heads and notified them to complete their legislative programs within a week, for budget purposes. Fire Commissioner McLaughlin was told to consider the advisability of constructing two new fire stations and Police Commissioner Hultman is asked to look into the situation of constructing two new police stations; the four units to cost \$350,000 apiece.

Two branch libraries at \$100,000 are also to be considered as well as an additional building for the Board of Public Welfare to cost \$250,000; a kitchen at the Boston City Hospital, to cost \$300,000, and a building for treatment of children's diseases to cost \$600,000. The Mayor announced he would send an order to the City Council at the next meeting, asking for an appropriation of \$400,000 for equipment for the new City Hospital administration building.

## The Boston Post

OCTOBER 6, 1930

### JOB

To the Editor of the Post:  
Sir—To relieve the unemployment situation, what is being done? Here are some suggestions:

No day employees at the Boston Public Library should be permitted to work on the evening or Sunday force.

The day workers at the Boston Public Library are working both days and nights. Such is not consonant to one's health, and also to giving someone else an opportunity for work.

The city of Boston, through the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, can correct this injustice to others. It is said that many school teachers are without employment.

Then, too, day school teachers in the Boston public schools should not be permitted to teach at night schools. Such work should be given to teachers out of work.

No day workers in factories should be permitted to work nights when that night work is done in the rush season. Give such work to those who have no work.

For men and women to work both day and night in an effort to hog it all is not consistent to the laws of nature, as governing our health in constitution to our needs. Share with others in need, by not depriving them of an opportunity for a livelihood.

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.



# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1930

## A LIBRARY NEED

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The system of branch libraries, numbering thirty-two in Boston, furnish almost entirely the home contacts of the Boston Public Library. Like the proverbial "swan mother," in this period of distress due to business depression, our branch library has extended its sheltering arms to draw in the needy. If the house is cold, a comfortable reading room is close by; if the purchase of magazines and newspapers must be curtailed, the best can be found at the library. The librarian is aware that the family budget is short on its "movie" allowances for she sees many new faces at the reading tables and new borrowing cards are in demand. However, it is when she faces her "story hour" that she likens herself to the "old woman who lived in a shoe." At least, it seems like that at the Faneuil Branch Library. The quaint little church, which a neighboring congregation outgrew about twenty years ago and which thus became a new branch library, is serving a population many times as large now. Growth in the Faneuil section of Brighton for the past fifteen years has been phenomenal.

In this community of homes, the library has developed into a center for civic groups and has given impetus to every worth-while movement. The Special Aid and Red Cross groups of the war period were followed by the Improvement Association, which has fostered and furthered every effort for the betterment of Brighton. During the past three years, the Better Homes movement through the co-operation of the librarian has been most enthusiastically developed.

In the low-ceilinged, stuffy basement hall, which crowds have taxed to capacity, many famous speakers have been heard. However, public safety will not permit such large meetings and therefore activities must now be restricted. There is a hope that Faneuil may be chosen for a new library next year. Certainly one doubts if the trustees could find in all Boston a more urgent need.

CORSELA G. McMAHON  
Faneuil, Nov. 3.

At 2 P.M. on Saturday, Nov. 15, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Jean Mardin will present a marionette dramatization of John Bennett's "Master Skylark," a story of Shakespeare's time. The public, especially children and adults accompanied by children, are cordially invited by the library authorities.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1930

## LIBRARY CLUB TO OBSERVE BIRTHDAY

Dinner at Somerset on 40th Anniversary

A dinner to be held at 6:30 P. M. next Thursday at the Hotel Somerset will feature the celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Library Club 40 years ago. A reception will precede the dinner.

Those in charge include George H. Evans, president of the club and librarian of the Somerville Public Library, and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, chairman of the club's 40th anniversary committee. Guests of the club include charter members, of whom 27 of the original 84 are living.

Among the charter members who will speak are William C. Lane, librarian emeritus, Harvard College library and president of the club, 1891-92; Alice G. Chandler, a trustee of the town library of Lancaster, president of the club, 1897-98, and present president of the Library Art Club, and Frederick W. Faxon, present delegate of the club to the American Library Association. It is hoped that Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library and president of the American Library Association, and Carl H. Millam, secretary of the association, will speak.

The afternoon preceding the anniversary dinner is to be given up to a program of professional library interest. The meetings will take place in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library will survey the new children's books. The book week exhibit of the Boston Public Library will be arranged in advance of the book week and will be on display Nov. 13 in the Venetian alcove outside the children's room. The Boston Public Library's tercentenary exhibit of rare books, broadsides and manuscripts will remain on display in the new treasure room until after the close of the meeting.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1930

## LIBRARY CLUB DINES ON 40TH BIRTHDAY

170 Members, Guests Gather At the Somerset

The Massachusetts Library Club observed its 40th anniversary at a dinner in the Hotel Somerset last night, with 170 members and guests present. Twelve charter members of the 25 living out of total of the original 84 attended and had a birthday anniversary cake to themselves.

George H. Evans, librarian at the Somerville Public Library, president of the club, presided. Announcement was made that Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, was seriously ill. A letter was received from him and read by Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and chairman of the anniversary committee. It was voted to send a message to him. A telegram was also sent to all the absent charter members.

Among the speakers were Alice G. Chandler, a trustee of the town library of Lancaster, who was president of the club 1897-98; Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library and president of the American Library Association; Miss Theresa Hitcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., who recounted events of a European trip and tales of Monte Carlo; George H. Tripp of New Bedford, and Miss Caroline Underhill, representing the New York State Library Association.

Gardner N. Jones spoke for the charter members. Frederick W. Faxon, present delegate of the club to the American Library Association, showed pictures of former conventions. The fashions of the women of olden times evoked some mirth.

Before the dinner there was a reception and in the afternoon a program of professional library interest was held at the public library.

# Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, NOV 14, 1930

## STATE LIBRARY CLUB NOTES ANNIVERSARY

12 Charter Members at the Dinner

One of the most notable features of the after-dinner exercises last evening at the observance of the 40th anniversary of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Hotel Somerset, was a sad story told with a guarantee of its truth by George H. Tripp, Public Librarian at New Bedford.

The subject of the story was a New Bedford whaling captain, who about 90 years ago, during the Fr Mathew temperance crusade in this country, was persuaded to give up his daily allowance of grog, which he had enjoyed for many years, and to consent for the sake of a public example to join a total abstinence society.

The old whaler then went on a three year cruise, during which he touched not a drop of anything alcoholic, in spite of the rough seas, whistling gales and long vigils of his cruise.

On his return, according to the reporter, the whaler sought out the temperance agitator who had induced him to sign the pledge and after giving him an account of his sufferings as a total abstainer for three years, he declared that he must be released from membership in the total abstinence society at the earliest possible moment, so strong did he feel the call to return to the bottle.

"Why," said the man who had inveigled him into the prohibition fold, "you won't have to be released from membership. The fact is, when I presented your name for membership three years ago, you were black-balled."

The chiefly honored guests at the dinner were 12 of the 25 surviving charter members of the club. George H. Evans, president of the club, presided. He introduced each of the 12 charter members, Miss Helen M. Bell, Francis M. Birwell, Alice G. Chandler, Bertha H. Merrill, Cora A. Quimby, Elizabeth P. Thurston and Ada L. Wetherbee, also Mrs. L. Louise Tarlton, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore and Gordon M. Jones and John D. Parsons.

Letters of regret from a number of absent charter members were read by Mr. Evans.

After a friendly letter from Herbert Putnam, former member and president of the club, now librarian of the Congressional Library, Washington, had been read, Mr. Putnam was unanimously elected an honorary member.

There were also fraternal letters from William C. Lane, librarian emeritus of Harvard University, who promised to at some future meeting contribute biographical data in regard to early members of the club; from R. R. Bowker, Catherine E. Loring, Miss Theodora Macurdy of the Boston Public Library, and Frank H. Chase, assistant public librarian of Boston, who is very sick at his home in Hingham.

Among the speakers were Miss Theresa Hitcher of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library, recently returned from Europe with a store of reminiscences on which she drew for the benefit of the audience; Miss Catherine Underhill, representing the New York State Library Association; Gardner Jones, who spoke for the charter members, and Miss Alice G. Chandler, trustee of the Lancaster Public Library.

The final feature was a chat by Frederick W. Faxon on highlights at various conventions of the club during its 40 years' existence.

AMERICAN, BOSTON, MASS.

NOV 11 1930

Says Libraries Should Be Open Until 10 P. M.

Editor Boston American:

Branch libraries of the Boston Public Library should be kept open until 10 o'clock evenings, considering the present conditions of those out of work and not enjoying the comforts of home life.

The city of Boston can well afford to give such people this comfort, by permitting them to spend an hour longer reading evenings.

Too many of the branch libraries are without lavatories.

This should not be. This is a public necessity, and should be provided for by the powers that be. MAX HENRY NEWMAN.

Massachusetts Library Club  
Fortieth-Anniversary Meeting  
Boston Public Library  
November 13, 1930

Lecture Hall:  
2:30-3:15 Alice M. Jordan, Supervisor of Work with Children, Boston Public Library, *Children's Books of the Season*.  
3:15-4:00 H. Addington Bruce, M.A., author of works on psychology, lecturer, President of the Boston Authors Club, *The Great American Paradox*.  
4:00-4:30 Ralph Adams Cram, LL.D., Litt. D., architect, author, *Changing Ideals in Library Architecture*.  
Venetian Alcove (near Children's Library):  
Book Week Exhibit.  
Treasure Room:  
Exhibit of rare Americana.

Hotel Somerset

Gala Anniversary Dinner: Reception 6:00. Dinner 6:30.  
Speakers as announced in Club Bulletin and also  
President Strohm, A.L.A.

Tickets for the dinner, at \$2.50 each must be reserved before noon of November 12, through Mr. L. F. Ranlett, Boston Public Library.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1930



The Boston Public Library Honors Children's Book Week

A Display of New Editions and Old Favorites in the Venetian Alcove Adjoining the Children's Room

# THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1930

## BOOKS FOR THE SAILORS

As Christmas approaches, when many homes will be filled with new books, it is pertinent to suggest what can be done with old books, not worth keeping as choice volumes and too good to throw away. The American Merchant Marine Library Association, a national organization co-operating with most of the important American lines, has for the last ten years distributed books and magazines to sailors on our ships in all parts of the world and to light-house keepers and men aboard lonely lightships.

Most men who go to sea are omnivorous readers while off duty and their tastes are eclectic. Mystery stories, "realistic" novels, scientific books on subjects ranging from astronomy to cooking, all find an eager reception awaiting them. Distribution centres are maintained by the association in all the large seaports of the country and in the chief centres of navigation on the Great Lakes. The local dispatch office is in the Boston Public Library, where books should be sent.

## THE LIBRARIAN

One of the most delightful meetings scheduled in a long time is the one to be held by the local chapter of the Special Libraries Association, for it will include a lecture on the Harvard College Theater Collection, one of the most complete and fascinating in the world. This will be held Nov. 24 at 7:30 P. M.

Mrs. Lillian A. Hall, custodian of the Theater Collection, will be hostess for the evening. The speaker will be Mr. Frank Wilson Cheney Horsey, instructor in English at Harvard College and an enthusiastic lover of the theater, who is the personal friend of many of our greatest modern actors.

Supper will be served at the Cock Horse Inn, 56 Brattle street, Cambridge, at 6 P. M., for one dollar a plate. Members are asked to notify Miss Meriam, at 50 Congress street, by Saturday noon, Nov. 22.

Another project of the Special Libraries Association is a course in library methods with the emphasis on cataloging and classification, offered by the education committee.

The course will be conducted by Miss Loraine A. Sullivan, a graduate of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, and a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library. Though the courtesy of Mr. Sever, the course will be given in the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 60 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, from 7 to 8:30 P. M. on a night chosen by prospective members. Tuesday, Wednesday (preferably) or Friday are possible. The class will meet once a week beginning in January, 1931. The fee for the course is \$10. Ten members a necessary to form a class. Membership in the Boston Chapter, S. L. A. (\$1 a year) is required. Applications should be sent, before Dec. 1, to the chairman of the education committee, Mrs. Alice L. Hopkins, Simmons College Library, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Mass.

The Children's Book Week display at the Boston Public Library is unusually splendid this year. It is located in the Venetian Alcove just outside the door of the Children's Room. The exquisite painted panels of fruit on each side of the doorway enclose original drawings of Professor Kelly's "The Blacksmith of Vilno."

In the foreground is a huge teakwood table on which are arranged recent publications of juvenile fiction and non-fiction, along with new editions of old favorites. All of these retain their vivid enticing jackets. Bookcases and shelves are likewise piled with volumes which small fingers itch to get hold of. On the walls of the alcove are pasted cover illustrations which catch the eye and make one rush out to the nearest bookstore and buy widely. The plump and engaging marble group of Child Feeding Swan presides over the exhibition, which has won the wholehearted favor of grown-ups as well as children.



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**Executive Committee Member**  
REV. FREDERICK T. PERSONS  
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14 Beacon Street  
Haymarket 1101

## Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association

**Time:** Monday, October 27, 1930, at 7:30 P.M.

**Place:** Kirstein Business Branch, Boston Public Library, 20 City Hall Ave.

**Program:** The Kirstein Business Branch

**Speakers:** Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Administrative Curator, Baker Library, Harvard Business School

Mr. Charles Belden, Director, The Public Library of the City of Boston

Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, Librarian, Kirstein Business Branch, The Public Library of the City of Boston.

The entire building of the Kirstein Memorial Library will be open for our inspection. Miss Grace C. Brady, Librarian, Kirstein Branch Library, will be present to explain the work carried on in her department.

**Supper:** Bellevue Cafeteria, corner Beacon and Bowdoin Streets, at 6:00 P.M. Tables in the corner nearest Bowdoin Street will be reserved for us until 6:05 P.M. No definite menu is planned, as members may choose their own. Kindly notify Miss Meriam (50 Congress Street) telephone Hubbard 4331 by Saturday noon, October 25, if you are coming to supper.

On Saturday afternoon, October 25, there will be a walk through the Middlesex Fells, conducted by Miss Meriam and Mr. Lee. All members interested please call Miss Meriam, Hubbard 4331.

### Membership Committee

Miss Marion G. Eaton, Chairman  
Miss Eleanor Akin  
Miss Aletta Spence

### Hospitality Committee

Miss E. J. Meriam, Chairman  
Mr. Kimball C. Elkins  
Mr. G. W. Lee  
Miss Florence L. Morse

Elizabeth S. Downes  
Secretary

## The BOSTON PLAN of Meeting the Problem of the ADULT BEGINNER Piano Student

*A New Way of Serving a Fast-Growing Desire on the Part of Matured Persons for Personal Musical Expression*

By MARGARET ANDERTON

**D**URING the past two or three music seasons especially, there has been observed a growing desire among adults to learn to play the piano.

Teachers of the instrument come into the offices of this magazine, telling us of this new call, asking how and what to teach, in order to fill this interesting and rather difficult need.

Letters come to THE MUSICIAN from time to time from the non-professional music lover types showing definitely this adult trend toward piano study.

Wistful letters some are. Others are determined letters.

Many, alas! are letters of disappointment telling how some adult beginner had sought out a piano teacher and had received "spoon-feeding" and had been set down to some infantile instruction book and methods.

Some few course books or instruction books labelled "For the Older, and the Adult Beginner" have sprouted up of course, recently.

These, we are told by teachers and by the adult beginners themselves, do not "fill the bill." They are, in most cases disappointing rehashes of courses laid out for the little child beginner, despite their hopeful titles.

Now, if in spite of reported failures of teachers, and adults to get the hoped-for results, the urge still persists, what is the obvious conclusion? The fact stands out that the adult trend toward piano study, the adult desire to make music, is here.

It is here to stay? Ah! that depends on how the situation is being met throughout the United States.

A pioneer movement to meet the adult need for education in piano playing, in a new way, was started by the State of Massachusetts, at Boston, some 2 or 3 years ago.

Boston has long been an educational center. It is, however, a conservative community and different, or daring ways of attaining educational results, are not in general vogue there. It is usually to the vivid, eager, pioneer mental habits of the out-going Western States that we look for novelty in educational experiments. This time, however, New England has led the vanguard in the way of giving piano-playing opportunity to the adult beginner, using massed piano classes and a "lecture-lesson" plan of instruction.

James A. Moyer, director of the University Extension Course sponsored the movement, ably seconded by the energetic efforts of Helen B. Garrity, his assistant supervisor, whose vision and enthusiasm took care of the many details connected with the place of meeting, the instructor, the gathering together of the adult students.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library of Boston donated the use of the

Library Auditorium as a meeting-place. It should not be forgotten that to Mr. Belden is due first honors, for, by his vision in starting free concerts of piano music, and other kinds, for the people of Boston, an increase in the love of good music was engendered.

This "music snowball" of getting the people in general to love to listen to the music, created that increasing desire to make music for themselves as well as to listen to others making it for them.

Mr. Moyer, catching up this "music snowball" rolled it along into the personal making of music through the adult piano-playing course. The people have happily done the rest.

Reports received from the State University Extension inform THE MUSICIAN that the very first of the piano-playing adult classes brought an enrollment of thirty members. Reports of the November, 1929 opening brought a registration of 164 adult beginner members and a necessity for a second "Advancing Piano-playing class" to take care of the original "Elementaries" who had persisted, carried on, and reached an advanced stage of achievements.

The work is still going forward. Reports for the 1930-31 season have not yet reached THE MUSICIAN. The latest bulletin from the University Extension, however, announces a

new elementary adult class to start this month, to be held, as before, at Boston Library Auditorium, and a second course to start also in November for advanced pianists and teachers. This second course will take place at Boston University's school of music, but under the State University Extension Courses, directed by Mr. Moyer.

The United States, vast and wonderful, must surely have work going forward to meet the adult trend toward piano-playing, in other places.

Whether the particular kind of pioneer movement for adult piano study used at Boston, which has now gone past the experimental stage into its present record of proven achievements, or whether some other system is being used in other cities, is something about which THE MUSICIAN would like to be informed.

Space prohibits, at this time, entering into any advisory dissertations to the private teacher who may be already coping with the adult beginner's need, as to how it should, or should not be done, in order to get swift and time-saving results at piano playing efforts, by mature men and women. We have, in our midst, many capable and wise teachers of the piano. THE MUSICIAN would like to hear from them on this vital problem, and how to meet it.

M. A.







# THE JEWISH ADVOCATE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1930

KISLEV 5, 5691

## Unusual Collection of 1930

### Juvenile Books On Display

#### At West End Public Library

#### During Children's Book Week

Interesting and Instructive Assembly of Books for Children Together with Exhibit of Drawings by Juvenile Artists on Display Through December 3.

By SIBYL SOROKER

Transported from the bleak, dull, wet sordidness that only a West End street can effect on a rainy day, to the homelike, cheerful, livable atmosphere of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library was my experience one very rainy day last week, as I mounted the steps of what used to be one of the oldest churches in New England, and stood upon the threshold of a delightfully cozy room, glowing with the romance of books.

It was Children's Book Week, and I had come to view the exhibit especially prepared and arranged for the juveniles by Fanny Goldstein, the head librarian of the West End Branch, who is being recognized today as an authority throughout the country.

I was transported from a work-a-day world to a world of pictures, of fairy tales, of heroes, of animals and kings, of science, biography and geography, of Mother Goose rhymes, and Judaism. I sat in a room that was once a minister's study talking to a Jewish librarian. I walked three flights of stairs to see the room where the first Sunday school in Boston met, which today houses the old West End Branch collection of books, now of historic value, and only used for reference.

I looked out upon the Charles River on one side; upon the Customs House Tower on the other; I saw the State House Dome in the distance; a fitting setting for the first Boston settlers, to handle their problems of State. Tradition even has it that slaves were harbored in the attic during the war, and children squeal with that "creepy", ghost-like sensation when they hear Miss Goldstein tell the tale during children's story hour. For the West End Branch building has a unique history as a house of worship, having been first erected in the 1700's, and then rebuilt in 1806, with its original beams still intact.

#### First Exhibit in 1929

When Miss Goldstein assembled a similar exhibit of drawings and books last year during Children's Book Week, it was the first time Boston had witnessed such an effort. The pleasure derived by children and adults alike as well as the favorable comment and praise from artists and publishers prompted the chief of the branch to assemble all the juvenile productions of 1930, regardless of the

energy involved. For it is a one-man task that requires a keen knowledge of bookdom coupled with an understanding of children. This interest is by no means limited to children, for grown-ups from all over the city—from students and intellectuals to laborers—come to the West End Branch to revel in the delights and mysticisms found there.

On the walls were hung the original drawings by some of the outstanding juvenile artists all over the country, from within the ages of six to 16. There is a marked difference in structure and design in this exhibit, the black and white trend predominating.

From here I wandered to the table which was destined to lead me round the globe in children's books. The predominating influence was the idea of promoting peace and friendship in the younger generation. There were dolls representing the various countries loaned by the American Junior Red Cross; there was a map, and an assembly of books on each country of the world, each book being carried over on the map to the country it talks about.

The John Newberry Medal Awards next caught my eye. All the nine books were exhibited, as follows: 1922, Van Loon, Hendrik Willem, "The Story of Mankind"; 1923, Lofting, Hugh, "The Voyages of Dr. Dolittle"; 1924, Haves, Charles Boardman, "The Dark Frigate"; 1925, Finger, Charles Joseph, "Tales from Silver Lands"; 1926, Chrisman, Arthur Bowie, "Shen of the Sea"; 1927, James, Will, "Smoky"; 1928, Mukerji, Dhan Gopal, "Gay-Neck"; 1929, Kelly, Eric P., "The Trumpeter of Krakow"; 1930, Field, Rachel, "Hitty—Her First Hundred Years."

#### Comparison in "Dress"

What was particularly noticeable was the marked contrast in make-up and attractiveness of "Hitty", for instance, the 1930 award, as compared with the unattractive, skimpy appearance of one of Oliver Goldsmith's moralizing tales of the 18th century, called "Goody Two Shoes." The copy of "Hitty" is a work of art, with its colored plates, its gorgeous pastels, blacks, and whites. Here, we see the result of artist and publisher joining forces to effect a most finished product. And it was a really beautiful result!

From this table, it was but a step to the latest Junior Literary

Guild selections—those which the library can endorse and recommend for boys and girls. Among this group are found Commander Ellisberg's "Thirty Fathoms Deep," and "The Painted Pig" by Mrs. Morrow, which has just been published.

I saw books on ships, on science, biography, on the Bible—Andre Maurois' book, "The Country of 36,000 Wishes," a story of a beautiful work on Joan of Arc, the colored plates a work of art, the entire book assembled by French publishers—a book on "The Cat Who Went to Heaven"—another on "Young Heroes of the Bible."

#### Of Jewish Value

All the juvenile books of Jewish significance were on display, although their messengers and unattractiveness in dress was a marked contrast to the colorful, vivid, pictures and covers of the others in the assembly. The decorative diversions, which children find so alluring, were not featured in such books as "Seven Skies" by Harry Guggenheim, or in the works of Elma Ehrlich Levinger.

Especially intriguing for the children, in my opinion, was the Mother Goose exhibit to which I was led, the verses for the young by A. A. Milne being tied up with the various Mother Goose figures we know so well.

In connection with Children's Book Week, Miss Goldstein has instituted a daily story hour for the youngsters. Although she conducts a weekly story hour as a regular feature, this event planned for the children especially is heralded with delight in the thought of the interesting, intriguing tales they will hear and enjoy so much.

#### The Judaica

As I finished my wanderings, Miss Goldstein led me with pride to her "surprise" feature—the Judaica. The West End Branch is the only branch in the city where books of Jewish interest and concern are assembled, and Jewish students, scholars and readers generally find these shelves especially helpful. These books have no rest; no sooner are they returned, then there is another call; thus, they are in constant circulation. To Louis Kirstein should go the gratitude of those readers who enjoy the Anglo-Jewish periodicals and weekly papers—of Jewish interest only—found in the library. For years, Mr. Kirstein has been supplying the West End Branch with this medium of information, and Miss Goldstein declares she could not possibly answer all the questions that are put to her daily, were it not for this gift of Boston's most leading Jewish citizen.

The branch has grown and is continuing to grow, under its chief librarian's leadership. Today, there are over 8,000 volumes for juveniles alone housed in the library. I was particularly impressed with the exhibit, and with the restful atmosphere of the library. Since the exhibit will be on display through December 3, there is ample opportunity for all those interested to become as intrigued with the result of Miss Goldstein's efforts as I was on that unromantic rainy day last week.

# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930

## LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN HONORED BY JEWS

Abraham Ratschesky Also Amon, 30 Leaders Named By American Hebrew

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The names of 30 American Jews who have distinguished themselves in public or cultural life and through benefactions in 1930 were made public today by the "American Hebrew" in its annual "Who's who of Jewry."

The list includes two Governors-elect, supreme court justices, the winner of the 1930 Nobel prize for medicine and philanthropists who have made large gifts.

Major Jew benefactions for the year were listed at \$22,800,000. Outstanding among benefactors of the year were named Maurice Falk of Pittsburgh, who established the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation with \$10,000,000 for philanthropic uses, and Louis Bamberger of Newark, N. J., who, with his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld, gave \$5,000,000 to establish an institute of advanced study.

Karl Landsteiner of New York, who won the 1930 Nobel prize in medicine, and Maurice Sterne, president of the American Society of Painters, also were listed.

Others named included: Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, who contributed \$200,000 for a library for Boston business men and Abraham C. Ratschesky, Boston, minister to Czechoslovakia.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1930

## MONSIGNOR CONNOLLY MARKS 77TH BIRTHDAY

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Church, Jamaica Plain, quietly observed his 77th birthday anniversary at the rectory yesterday. A native of Waltham, he studied for the priesthood in Maryland and Montreal. He is the first pastor of the church which has been developed into one of the largest parishes under his guidance.

Monsignor Connolly was a former trustee of the Boston Public Library. During the day he received many congratulatory messages.

## BOSTON POST

DECEMBER 9, 1930

### Another famous great building in Boston which is built "stone upon stone, and brick upon brick"—without depending on steel framework to hold the walls together—is the Public Library in Coppley square.

Next time you have a chance to do so, you might inspect the thickness of the walls, near the base, of the two buildings I have mentioned as examples of building methods prevailing in Boston, before the Hub's first steel-frame skyscraper was built that being the Winsor Building on Newspaper row, (if I am not mistaken).

In order to support the enormous weight above it, the lower walls of the Ames Building are seven or eight feet thick. And those of the Public Library are about five feet thick.

As a contrast to such massiveness, the modern steel-frame skyscraper can be made, if so desired, with its lowest brick or stone walls as thin as those of the topmost story.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

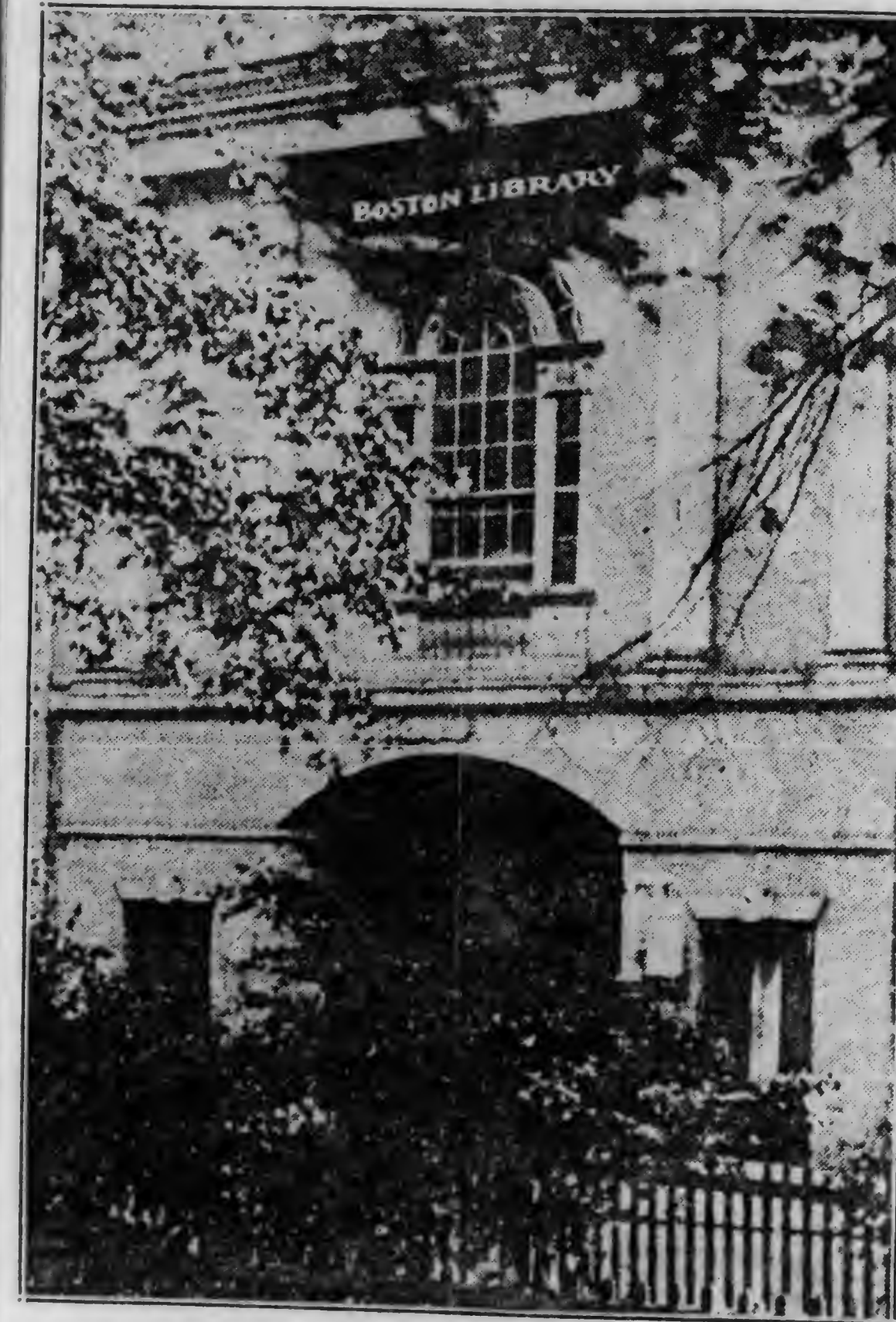
## THE LIBRARIAN

NO more appropriate background could be found for a collection of material relating to the history of Boston business than the Kirstein Business Library. In the show window of that building may now be seen books, pamphlets and pictures which help us to visualize the adventurous and romantic backgrounds of New England enterprise. The display was made possible by the careful research of Mrs. Adeline Slade Fitz, daughter of David Slade, founder of the D. and L. Slade Company of Boston, the spice manufacturers, whose career has lent fragrance to commerce hereabouts.

Many world-famous industries had their beginnings in Boston, as every schoolboy knows. Among these was the exportation of ice. This product of

Yet they got through an enormous amount of work. They owned fleets of merchant vessels, won the confidence of Oriental potentates, and shipped goods to remote ports whose very names are spelled-laden.

Undoubtedly Mr. Stearns's first customers included Boston matrons, rich in their own right, who were yet careful, thrifty shoppers. One can see them gravely fingering linens, or selecting muslins for the children's frocks. They have the paths of distance now, but they were notable housewives. "first," which this collection recalls, is the first American piano made about 1790 in the shop of Benjamin Crehore. The Vose Company in whose booklet this historical incident occurs have carried on that tuneful craft ever since. Then, too, the Forbes Lithograph Company made the first theatrical posters shown in America, or elsewhere. These three sheet posters which wheeled pennies from sugarcust youth from the final quarters of last century, are in demand among collectors these days. Most



This building, which housed the Boston Public Library, was part of the Tontine Crescent on Franklin Street, and was designed by Charles Bulfinch. The buildings were an admirable example of architecture, but a poor business proposition: a co-operative scheme which reduced Bulfinch to bankruptcy. From this particular building was adapted the facade of the Kirstein Business Branch of the Boston Public Library, which is now exhibiting a collection of books, pamphlets and pictures relating to Boston business.

Yankee pluck and ingenuity dates back to the middle of the last century when the Tudor Company was shipping fragile, glittering cargoes to the West Indies and India.

In those days young men were competent business executives at an age when moderns are completing their formal education. There was, for example, the case of Charles Russell, aged nineteen, who made a trip around the Horn to Peru in 1857 and remained eighteen months to make a survey of market conditions in South America.

A decade before this, the firm of R. H. Stearns was established by Richard H. Stearns, weighed down by twenty-three years and a capital of \$700. Although he had had no previous experience, he took in the sum of \$23.75 the first day. His Boston was a small, self-sufficient place whose merchant princes had their offices and warehouses on India and adjoining wharves. Their costumes, which included tall silk hats and massive gold watch chains, seem absurd to us, today, and their lives leisurely.

noteworthy of all the achievements which had their start around Boston was the first reciprocal telephone conversation ever held over a distance outside of a single building. This was between Alexander Graham Bell who spoke from the Cambridge plant of the Waltham Manufacturing Company with his assistant in Boston.

The collection is a vivid record of innovations and improvements, depressions—oh, yes, Boston has weathered them before. There was one in the late nineties, it appears—and triumphs at world fairs and elsewhere. The Transcript, it is pleasant to note, has an honored place in the display, for it has often added its spray of illustrated articles cut from the paper appear, as well as others which were later republished by the firms they concerned. Booklets, pamphlets and pictures, "stories," as Mrs. Fitz remarks, "will, I feel sure, help the youth of New England to emulate the sturdy traits of their ancestors and make for a better citizenship."

# BOSTON TRAVELER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1930

## The Monsignor Reaches 77

AN intellectual and pious old monsignor sat in the study of his rectory in Jamaica Plain a few days ago, his serenity a bit sidetracked by the discovery that his friends, and there are ever so many of them, had remembered that this was his 77th birthday anniversary. He had planned to observe it alone, yet the friendly interruptions brought a glow to his heart.

It is difficult to realize that the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Church in Jamaica Plain, is 77. One of the best minds hereabouts, he has made a definite spiritual and scholarly impress upon the community, as a pastor and as a trustee of the public library, a post he holds and has held with honor to himself and mental profit to the community.

EVENING GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

December 15, 1930

## CORNER STONE LAID BY MAYOR AT MISSION HILL BRANCH LIBRARY



MAYOR LAYING CORNER STONE OF NEW BUILDING

The corner stone of the new Mission Hill Branch Library on Tremont street, Roxbury, was laid by Mayor Curley this morning at 11:30 as officials of the Library Department and residents of the section looked on. The exercises were necessarily brief due to the cold.

The library branch is built on the Mission Hill Playground site adjoining the Mission Church. The present branch library, located on the opposite side of the street, is inadequate for present needs. The old branch will be closed as soon as the new building is ready for occupancy.

Mayor Curley said that it was a genuine pleasure for him to lay the corner stone for the new branch library in the old Roxbury section, which he said was dear to his heart. He declared that he knew that the people of the Mission Hill section would benefit by the new branch. It would be of special value to the school children of that section, he said.

The new building is of brick. The basement and first floor already have been constructed. The building will be finished in the Spring, according to the contractors.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1930

**A BOSTON ASSET**

A NUMBER of Wakefield people have found much satisfaction seeking information on business and industrial subjects at one of Boston's newer institutions, the Kirstein Memorial Library. This is the Business Branch of the Public Library of the City of Boston and as noted in these columns at the time of dedication, was erected by Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, a trustee of the Public Library, as a memorial to his father, Edward Kirstein, whose early business associations were largely with Boston. The Kirstein Library has already proved invaluable for many business concerns. An immense amount of information is readily available for every conceivable line of commercial and industrial activities ranging from city directories, maps and atlases to books on advertising, banking, credits, foreign trade, insurance, marketing, railroad mergers, trusts and about "everything under the sun." It must be an immense source of satisfaction to the donor of the Library to realize that his thoughtfulness is thus appreciated. In this respect, however, we wonder just how many people have expressed their appreciation to Mr. Kirstein along this line. In all probability the majority of letters received by him are begging letters or appeals for this or that object, and we venture the opinion that anyone writing to him, expressing appreciation, would afford a pleasant surprise. This is not only true in the case of Mr. Kirstein but applies equally as true to many others who are performing public service and doing the day's work unostentatiously, simply as their tasks. Appreciation is appreciated!

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, DEC 16, 1930

## LAST TRIBUTE PAID FRANK H. CHASE

HINGHAM, Dec 15—Funeral services for Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, were held at noon today at the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, of which he had been a junior warden. The church was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends, including many in library work. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, with Mrs. Belden, headed a large delegation from that institution. The State Library, the Harvard College Library and the Public Library Commission were all well represented. Pres. George Evans represented the Massachusetts Library Club, Miss Abbie G. Glover represented the Boston chapter of Special Libraries Association and Rev. Frederick T. Persons represented the Yale class of 1894. The service was conducted by the rector of the church, Rev. Daniel Magruder. Burial was in Linwood Cemetery, Haverhill.

Boston Daily Globe

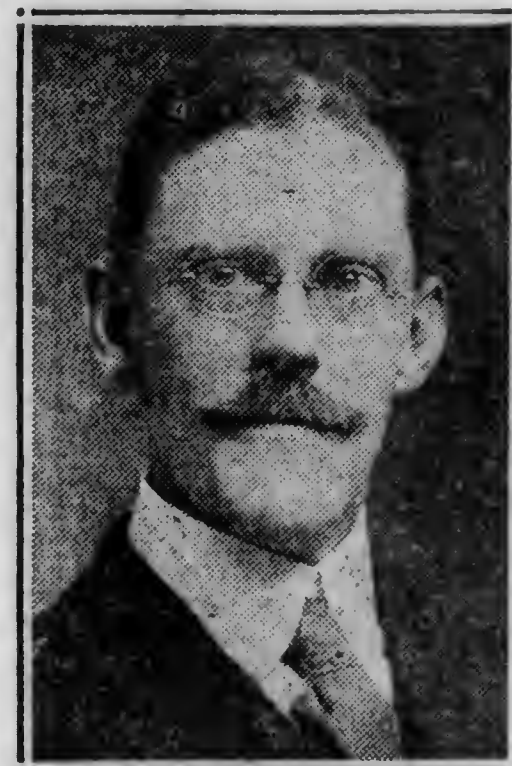
FRIDAY, DEC 12, 1930

## FRANK H. CHASE, HINGHAM, DIES

Assistant Librarian of  
Boston Library

HINGHAM, Dec 12—Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, died this morning at his home on Pleasant st., following a sickness of several months.

He was born in Rockland, Me., April 22, 1870, and prepared for college at Haverhill High School. He entered Yale in 1890 and received his degree of A.B. in 1894, and that of Ph.D. in 1896.



FRANK H. CHASE

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For 15 years after graduation he was engaged largely in teaching, although in that time he made two extensive trips abroad. He spent much of the years of 1896-97 in Europe, studying art, and he spent most of the years of 1901-02 in the Near East.

He taught at Cheshire (Conn.) Academy and was a tutor of English at Yale between 1898 and 1900. Upon his return from the Near East in 1901 he became instructor in English at Bates College, and in 1902-4 was professor of English at Center College, Kentucky. Between 1904 and 1911 he was professor of English literature at Beloit College, Wisconsin.

He entered the service of the Boston Public Library Oct. 2, 1911, as custodian of special libraries, and on May 19, 1916, he was made custodian of Bates Hall. He became reference librarian Oct. 23, 1923, and was next to Mr. Belden, director, in authority. On Jan. 10, last, his title was made assistant librarian.

Mr. Chase was in much demand in library organizations as a speaker. His wide studies, his travels, his linguistic ability (he spoke five languages and was familiar with two others) and his generous disposition made him popular everywhere. He held membership in the American Library Association, Special Libraries Association, Massachusetts Library Club, and of the latter he had served as president. Since the occupation of the new house of the University Club of Boston he had served as librarian and had organized the library. When in Wisconsin he had organized the Wisconsin Association of English Teachers and was its first president. He was junior warden of the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Episcopal) and he had served as secretary of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts.

He had published "Bibliographical Guide to Old English Syntax," 1896, and "Bibliography of American Art and Artists Before 1835," 1918, and had contributed many articles to philological and library magazines.

He held membership in the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Yale Club of Boston, and the University Club.

In 1903 he was married to Miss Mary Hollands McLean of Haverhill, who survives.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1930

## THE LIBRARIAN

MIDWAY on the great staircase of the Boston Public Library, the officials have set a laurel wreath in memory of a high-hearted gentleman, Frank H. Chase, who served the cause of scholarship in Boston for nearly twenty years. To the incredulous astonishment of his friends, the placard beneath the laurel gave his birth date as 1870. Time, we are told, is only a mode of thought. Frank Chase's nimble, sprightly mind, forever bubbling with plans and projects, ranged over the years as lightly as he himself over his beloved mountains. He was always with the interested and eager, whatever their generation.

Because he was so enthusiastic himself, Mr. Chase had the greatest capacity for kindling enthusiasm in other people. Witness those monthly luncheons of the editorial board of Library Life, the now defunct staff publication of the B. P. L. He was chairman of the board, and gathering his assortment of ill-trained amateur reporters, he would whisk them off to a little restaurant near Copley Square. There, his talk would be so stimulating, witty and helpful, that his associates would rise from their rapt, or chicken chow-mien determined to do a really brilliant article or editorial on the "Proposed Pension Scheme" or "Why Branch Children's Rooms Are So Crowded in Winter." His own style had grace and ease, as well as that rare literary quality: intimacy. You felt him leaning forward to catch your eye and nod brightly at you, between sentences.

What fun the staff club meetings were when he presided! Visiting celebrities felt immediately at home when he introduced them. Christmas, New Year, Valentine's Day parties took on the breathless excitement they have when the participant-pants are seven! The annual Drama Evening gave him the greatest kick, however. Though he always insisted he could never learn lines, he was once persuaded to appear as the father of a huge family of young ladies in a play from the French, which included a beautiful velvet jacket, and a make-up—very difficult—with a semi-bald wig and a grand, twirly mustache. Thereafter, "mother" and all the "daughters" were bidden to a party at the charming house in Hingham. And parties there were the most delightful in the world.

How many of the Boston Public Library as well as its public first learned the delights of scholarship from Frank Chase. Reference work with him was never an affair of card catalogues and shelf numbers. He could scurry to the shelves and get the book you wanted and, for good measure, an armful of others to compare with it. You heard his quick step, his enthusiastic, somewhat breathless voice now in Fine Arts, now at the end of Bates Hall, or on his way downstairs to the Open Shelf Room. There never was time to wait for elevators.

Mr. Chase lived and worked always with reckless generosity. It is to the loss of all of us that he did not spare himself. He would have loathed the idea of hoarding his vitality, of cherishing himself, feeling perhaps:

And he who shortens his life in time  
May lengthen it in living.

It is difficult to imagine Frank Chase as anything but vividly alive. For those of us who had the privilege of working with him will find this world a much slower, less radiant place now that he has left it.

## Boston Transcript

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1930

### Many Attend Services in Hingham for Frank H. Chase

Many friends and associates of Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, attended his funeral this noon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hingham. The services were of simple character and were conducted by Rev. Daniel R. Magruder, rector. Burial was in Linwood Cemetery, Haverhill.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT, 1

## Frank H. Chase Dies in Hingham

Asst. Librarian at Boston Public Library and a Graduate of Yale, '94

Frank H. Chase, who had for some years been associated with the Boston Public Library, where he was lately assistant librarian, died today at his home in Hingham, following an illness of several weeks.

Frank Herbert Chase was born in Portland, Me., April 22, 1870. His father and mother were Hazen M. Chase and Fannie L. (Hale) Chase. After leaving the high school in Haverhill Mr. Chase entered Yale where he was graduated with the class of '94, with his A. B. degree, two years later receiving his Ph. D.

At first he was a teacher at Cheshire (Conn.) Academy for one year; later a tutor of English at Yale University for two years. This was followed by the position of instructor in English at Bates College, this however, only for a year. When he accepted the post of professor of English at Center College in Kentucky, where he stayed two years.

From 1904 to 1911 Mr. Chase was professor of English literature at Beloit College, and it was from this place that he resigned to identify himself with the Boston Public Library, which he entered on May 19, 1916, in the special libraries department. He was appointed custodian of Bates Hall on Oct. 23, 1923, and later was reference librarian, his title having been changed in January of this year to that of assistant librarian.

Mr. Chase was one of the organizers and the first president of the Wisconsin Association of English Teachers, the American Institute of Architects, and a Phi Beta Kappa man. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Yale Club of Boston, the Episcopalian Club, of which he had been secretary; and a member of the Church of the Evangelist at Hingham, where he was junior warden.

He was the author of "Bibliographical Guide to Old English Syntax," published in 1896; "Bibliography of American Art and Artists Before 1835," 1918. During the years 1897 and 1898 Mr. Chase traveled extensively over Europe, and in 1900 and 1901 he spent considerable time in the Near East. Mr. Chase was especially fond of mountain climbing and research work.

On June 30, 1903, Mr. Chase married Mary Hollands McLean of Haverhill, who is his sole survivor.

## The Boston Post

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930

### FRANK H. CHASE

In the death yesterday of Frank H. Chase, the Boston Public Library loses a devoted and able official. Patrons of the library lose a kindly friend who was never too busy to help those who needed guidance.

Mr. Chase, a former professor of English, knew books and loved books. But he had more than the pedant's interest in them. He was keenly alive to the problems of life as well as to literature. His passing is a definite loss to the library, where he was assistant librarian, and to Boston and Hingham, where he worked and lived.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

DECEMBER 13, 1930

### Frank H. Chase

Funeral services will be held Monday noon for Frank H. Chase, 60, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, who died in his home on Pleasant street, Hingham, yesterday. He had been ill for several weeks.

He was a native of Portland, Me., and was graduated from Yale in 1894 with A. B. degree and two years later received his Ph. D. He was a teacher at Cheshire, Ct., Academy for a year and became a tutor of English at Yale for two years. From Yale he went to Bates College for a year and from 1904 to 1911 was professor of English literature at Beloit College. He became identified with the Boston Public Library in 1916. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Wisconsin Association of English Teachers. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Yale Club of Boston, the Episcopalian Club of which he had been secretary and a junior warden in the Church of the Evangelist at Hingham. He leaves a widow, Mary Hollands McLean Chase.

Mr. Chase was English instructor of the Bates College faculty in 1901-2, was two years at Centre College in Kentucky and then went to Beloit College for seven years. He had been connected with the Boston public library in responsible capacities for nearly 20 years. Mr. Chase was ranked very high among American librarians, had written for magazines and was author of several volumes pertaining to English literature and associated literary topics.

He was a member of the Wisconsin Association of English Teachers, the American Institute of Architects, and a Phi Beta Kappa man.

He was the author of "Bibliographical Guide to Old English Syntax," published in 1896, and "Bibliography of American Art and Artists Before 1835," 1918. During the years 1897 and 1898 Mr. Chase traveled extensively over Europe, and in 1900 and 1901 he spent considerable time in the Near East. Mr. Chase was especially fond of mountain climbing and research work.

On June 30, 1903, Mr. Chase married Mary Hollands McLean of Haverhill, who is his sole survivor.

## FRANK H. CHASE DIES; BOSTON LIBRARIAN

Head of Reference Department  
Was Widely Known as an  
English Scholar.

TAUGHT AT FOUR COLLEGES

Organized Teachers' Group in Wisconsin and Was Author of Two Works on Bibliography.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Frank H. Chase, who had been associated with the Boston Public Library since 1911, and as reference librarian since 1923, died today at his home in Hingham after an illness of several weeks.

Born in Portland, Me., in 1870, he was graduated from Yale in 1894 and two years later took his Ph. D.

He was a teacher at Cheshire (Conn.) Academy for one year; later a tutor of English at Yale University for two years, and then instructor in English at Bates College for one year until he accepted the post of Professor of English at Centre College in Kentucky, where he stayed two years.

From 1904 to 1911 Mr. Chase was Professor of English Literature at Beloit College, resigning in 1916 to enter the special libraries department of the Boston Public Library. He was appointed custodian of Bates Hall in 1916. For the last seven years he had held the title of assistant librarian.

Mr. Chase was one of the organizers and the first president of the Wisconsin Association of English Teachers, the American Institute of Architects and was a Phi Beta Kappa man.

He was the author of "Bibliographical Guide to Old English Syntax," published in 1896, and "Bibliography of American Art and Artists Before 1835," 1918.

Mr. Chase married Mary Hollands McLean of Haverhill, Mass., in 1903. She is his sole survivor.

Dec. 13, 1930

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EXPRESS, PORTLAND, MAINE

## F. H. Chase Dies In Hingham, Mass.

Assistant Librarian Of Boston  
Library A Portland  
Native

Frank H. Chase, 60, native of this city and assistant librarian in the Boston public library, died Friday in his home in Hingham, Mass. He was a son of Hazen M. and Fannie L. Chase and was educated in Haverhill, Mass., and Yale University, class of 1894. Mr. Chase was a teacher in Cheshire, Conn., Academy, two years, spent the next two years in travel and study in Europe and tutored in English at Yale two years, making a second trip abroad in 1901, where he studied more than a year.

Mr. Chase was English instructor of the Bates College faculty in 1901-2, was two years at Centre College in Kentucky and then went to Beloit College for seven years. He had been connected with the Boston public library in responsible capacities for nearly 20 years. Mr. Chase was ranked very high among American librarians, had written for magazines and was author of several volumes pertaining to English literature and associated literary topics.



December 12, 1930

THE JEWISH TIMES

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LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN  
A leader in "Big Business"  
and philanthropy

## A Business Executive Looks at Judaism

One of Boston's Most Distinguished Citizens Discourses on Religious Training, Anti-Semitism and Other Timely Topics

By FANNY GOLDSTEIN

THE scholar," says the Talmud, "takes precedence over kings." But how could the Talmud foresee an era when the Romance of Big Business would rule men, and when the business man would take precedence over scholars and kings? We have within our own day seen where

sceptres have been broken and thrones overthrown; we have seen the lagging reins of wounded nations taken in hand gradually but forcibly by men, not to the purple born; but kings of commerce, humanists, men of wide experience, who with an uncanny, almost x-ray sense, detect the social or economic canker, and fearlessly operate.

When a man is born into wealth we are prone to expect great things of him. He was born, we are likely to say, with a cawl, or a golden spoon in his mouth, so naturally luck follows him everywhere he turns. "Why shouldn't he do so and so? Look at the start he had! If I had his breaks I'd be great!" We expect great things of those who are born into or inherit wealth. Wealth is a trust in the hands of the rich man. Society should benefit from his surplus, but how he shall use this wealth no one has a right to dictate. That privilege must be wholly the individual's. It is, therefore, a fortunate thing for men when some of our modern kings of commerce are contemporaneously generous.

THE nature of wills is changing and men themselves gifted with vision and executive powers choose to use their surplus wealth during their own lives when they can rejoice in their gifts by aiding worthy causes, and see the fruits of their labors enjoyed by their fellowmen.

"The true and loyal Jew must show allegiance to all phases of Judaism—philanthropy, practical *mitzvot*, education, and the rest—if he is to be recognized as such." Wealth and scholarship, however, are not always twin sisters, and so there is an old Jewish adage which says, "He who aids the scholar and makes learning possible shall be counted as if learned and reap the blessings of the scholar." Upon close examination of the personalities weighted with academic degrees and of those who wield and mould educational, social or cultural possibilities without degrees, one is inclined to favor the self-made man; especially if in the making of self that man has retained and nurtured human qualities and warm heart beats for others less fortunate.

Of such men in Boston—like Abou ben Adem—the name Louis E. Kirstein leads all the rest. With this man's name we associate power, but no arrogance; generosity, but no ostentation; a high degree of human service, but always self-effacement.

The personality behind the name had intrigued many. Louis E. Kirstein was on the eve of sailing

for Europe, an inopportune time to request a busy man's ear; but when I called at his office at Filene's he received me cordially and graciously and asked what my business was.

"Mr. Kirstein, I would like to introduce you to your many Jewish friends of other places, who I am confident would benefit from the knowledge that such Jews as you exist."

He almost blushed. "Oh, there's nothing interesting about me. I'm just a hard-boiled business man."

"Mr. Kirstein, won't you please let me do the boiling? I'm really not such a bad cook!" At which he laughed and said, "Well, fire ahead. What would you like to know?"

"I should like to ask you a few questions. In the first place, was your business career an accident or choice?"

"That traces rather far back," he answered. "I started working when I was thirteen years old, and when one is forced into work at thirteen there is not much choosing."

"Did you find the lack of a college degree a handicap?"

"I should not put it exactly that way, but rather choose to say that any lack of a higher education is likely to prove a handicap and make success more difficult, especially so when, later on, the person is thrown in contact with people who have the cultural and educational backgrounds which he has missed. He will regret it even if he has overcome the handicap of not having a college education."

"How much time, for example, did you in your constructive years give to outside study for educational and cultural subjects?"

"Not nearly as much as I should have liked to, or, frankly, that I could have managed to had I foreseen their importance at a sufficiently early date."

"In your opinion, will a college degree be exacted in the future in all major or executive positions if the romance of Big Business in America continues as a syndicated or chain store idea?"

"I would not say so definitely. Let me rather put it thus. A college degree can hurt no one. It is always likely to prove an asset in a competitive race, and because competition in every phase of modern business or profession is so keen and demands so much of the vitality and the time of a person who takes his job seriously, it is better to get the right start."

"Mr. Kirstein, you have always been known as a generous man, deeply interested in all phases of Jewish life. You have affiliated yourself with almost every current movement in Jewry and yet you are not a man who takes an active part in synagogue or religious expression."

"That is chiefly because I believe in no dogmatic religion. I am rather what might be called a militant Jew. I feel that I want to do my own

thinking in a religious way just as I do in thinking in other things. But the synagogue is a necessary part in Jewish life, and the synagogue belongs to Temple Israel. I think that the trend in religious education and the part of the synagogue is playing in equipping the day with a more intelligent background, the history of their race is bound to produce upright Jews in the next generation who will not doubtless be lessened and difficulties will not be quite so great. I say this quite frankly today, that had I not the opportunities which the young have now in learning and observing Judaism, and if I had my younger days to live over I would aim to be better informed and more active in Jewish life than I am today."

"What in your opinion is the greatest Jewish question before the world today?"

Quick as a flash and without any hesitation whatsoever he answered, "Anti-Semitism!"

This answer, coming from a man who is as well absorbed as perhaps any Jew in Boston, and who has many contacts with non-Jews everywhere, seemed of especial significance to me.

"Have you, as a man in your position, sensed or experienced such a thing?"

FOR let it be known here that Mr. Kirstein sits at the council table of almost every important organization in Boston. He is vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston; director of B. Forman Company of Rochester, Abraham & Straus, Inc., of Brooklyn, and of Bloomingdale Brothers. He is an outstanding member or important officer of over a score of trade boards, financial institutions, educational bodies, and civic, religious and philanthropic institutions. In addition to all these distinguished posts he has just been appointed by Governor Allen of Massachusetts as chairman of the Boston Port Authority Board.

"Anti-Semitism is not a personal question alone," continued Mr. Kirstein. "It is a problem everywhere. Call it what you will, the Jew has what seems insurmountable difficulties to overcome in this respect. I personally do not encounter any because, if I may put it plainly, I am not looking for it. They must accept me as a man and, so long as I do my duty as such, let them think what they will."

"Do you think that in your particular case your wealth is in part a safeguard against anti-Semitism?"

"Not at all. A poor man, if he has the strength of will and self-respect and character, can overcome it."

"How in your opinion can Jews be absorbed as Americans without any loss of their racial identity?"

"By living clean, upright and ethical lives; by thinking fearlessly and applying themselves to their problems in a manner that must command the respect of other races; by convincing the rest of the world that religion is entirely a private affair and not the other fellow's business; by performing the duties imposed upon them as citizens of this country and as members of our society; by living as well and constructively and actively as the other fellow and then score one above."

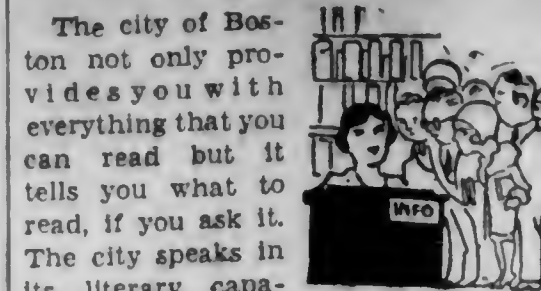
"What service gives you personally the greatest happiness?"

"Business. I am happy in my business relationship. I find it stimulating. I find it exhilarating. I find that it calls forth powers within me that other subjects rarely do. Business today is a great romance. It calls for specialization equally as much as the other professions. You go to a doctor when you are ill. You go to a lawyer when you need legal advice. But the business man must be in a position to serve you not only upon call but to do well, he must anticipate your demands. He is constantly running a race that calls for force

Continued on Page 7

THE BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930



The city of Boston not only provides you with everything that you can read but it tells you what to read, if you ask it. The city speaks in its literary capacity through the lips of Miss Laura Gibbs, reader's adviser at the Boston Public Library.

When this job was made three years ago, an enthusiastic reporter wrote that by consultation with Miss Gibbs one could obtain the equivalent of a college education. There was immediately a great rush to her office, but some three score of persons never went a second time when they learned that the library would issue no certificate or diploma for work done under Miss Gibbs's guidance.

All kinds of people come to her seeking information about books on all subjects. Most of her clientele are high school graduates—educated just enough to realize their ignorance, but not enough to feel superior to free advice. Club women ask what to read in preparing their papers. Travelling salesmen want a good list of serious but not too weighty fiction that they can read on a long trip through the West. She tells of one young man who wished her to prescribe a course of reading on underground telephone work. Miss Gibbs knew nothing about it but she knew another worker in the library who did. He told her that there was just one book on the subject, so she gave the young man that, sorry that she couldn't oblige with a "course."

Young women afraid to chat with their employers for fear of revealing their lack of education come to Miss Gibbs for advice. Technically trained men come to her for broadening. Her most persistent readers are those interested in history, and particularly current history.

She herself is a college graduate with a bachelor's degree in library science from the University of Illinois and an M. A. from Columbia. Her work is highly individual. First of all she tries to learn the reader's taste, ability and education. She tries to make sure that the books she recommends will suit the reader in both style and content. She discusses with the reader the books that he has read. She offers no short cut to culture.

### N. E. Association to Meet on Monday

The New England Association of America, an organization devoted to non-commercial interests of New England, will sponsor a program designed to give the public knowledge of its purposes at

the Boston Public Library at eight o'clock next Monday evening. Brief addresses will be made by William C. Crawford, Courtenay Guild, Logan L. McLean, Arthur L. Race, Mrs. Emily F. Hurd and John Jackson Walsh. Alton Hall Blackington will give an illustrated lecture on "The Romance of News Gathering," and there will be tenor solos by Helen Robinson of the New England Conservatory of Music.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1931

### SHOW SOUVENIRS OF TERCENTENARY

Coins, Medals, Buttons and Badges on Exhibit at Public Library

The most complete collection known to exist of the various souvenir tokens, coins, medals, buttons and badges which have been produced to commemorate the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary are being shown in an exhibition at the Boston Public Library as one of the final events of the celebration. The collection, numbering 180 items, has been assembled through the interest

and work of Henry Schumaker of the Roslindale Board of Trade following a suggestion from E. B. Mero, executive secretary of the conference of city and town committees who expressed a hope that some one would undertake the work.

Through the courtesy and interest of Director C. F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library, the collection is now being shown to the public daily and will continue for about two weeks in the exhibition hall of the library building in Copley square, on the third floor.

The collection includes souvenirs issued or sanctioned by about 25 local committees, the medallions issued the tercentenary corporation and the conference of city and town committees. The special medallion given by Gov. Allen and the several badges used by the city of Boston are also included.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1930

### Students and the Public Library

The New York Public Library will hereafter not permit school and college students to do class-room work in the reference department of the library, nor will they be allowed to take books from the shelves for class-study purposes. The reference-librarian holds that while the library exists only to serve the public and that an increase in readers is evidence of its usefulness, "it cannot properly fulfill its main purpose unless students doing ordinary class-room work are barred."

One imperative reason for this ruling is that there is great overcrowding of the reading-room and its tables. "On Saturdays or holidays," says the librarian, "it is not unusual to have every seat taken early in the morning and to see several hundred more persons leaning against the shelves or sitting on the floor to read," and of these it is believed that about a quarter are students doing class-room work. Then, too, it is impossible to provide the number of books of the kind consulted by students for all who call for them. The library does not attempt to keep on its shelves textbooks, students' translations, "notes" and other works of a similar character which are not literature in themselves but only guides and handbooks to literature. They should be kept in the libraries of the different schools and colleges where the students can freely consult them. The library's books have been selected, its catalogue planned and its staff organized to make its collections readily serviceable to the general reader and the specialist, "and undergraduate students coming to the reference department find a collection of books that was not selected for them, a catalogue that is not planned for them and a staff that is not organized to aid them."

We suspect that the officers of the library will find it easier to announce such a ruling than to enforce it, for we see no reason why a student should be denied the privileges of the institution because he is a student. We doubt whether any such restriction would be countenanced in Boston. But, granting so much, it is quite proper for a public library to decline to lend its shelves with school and college textbooks. If a library goes into that sort of thing at all, it must carry scores of copies of many books solely for the accommodation of students. On the other hand, there are hundreds of books not in the textbook category which students need to consult again and again—anthologies, encyclopedias, dictionaries. A public library that should refuse to permit a student access to the Great Oxford Dictionary, which few public-school libraries have the funds to possess, would really fail in its function of a public library, "devoted to the advancement of learning."

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The rule against students preparing their lessons has been in force for several months at the New York Public Library, and is only another indication of the petty officiousness and meanness and tyranny that characterizes all the servants of the library, from the director down. Everybody who carries a parcel or a bag into the library must submit to a search. All sorts of imbecile rules are laid down and enforced with that harsh churlishness found in New Yorkers.

Our own Boston Library has its faults, too, but courtesy on the part of the attendants is at least never lacking.

Boston, Dec. 28.

D. E. J.





The West End Branch of the Boston Public Library Did Its Bit on Christmas Eve to Add to the Good Cheer Dispensed by Dwellers on the Hill. From 8 to 10:30 P. M. a Constant Stream of People Passed in and Out of the Brilliantly Lighted Building. Groups of Singers Stationed in the Gallery Sang Carols, and Late in the Evening the Bell Ringers Rang Out Their Tunes to a Thoroughly Appreciative Audience.

**BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, JANUARY 5, 1931**

**Mr. Partridge on Exploration Bent**

IN the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, which has been until recently the place of string quartet music, Mr. Roland E. Partridge last evening renewed the simplicity and directness of musical performance which has so often prevailed in the hall. As is always the case in a recital by Mr. Partridge, the program was of major interest. It contained but three divisions: the first devoted to ancient composers, English and Italian; the second, wholly from Schubert, with several unacknowledged songs; and the last, from composers recent and contemporary, English, French, American and German. The singer thus ranged widely while holding to a neat plan. Never satisfied with the usual thing in the usual way and often on exploration bent, he proffered two pieces which he marked "First time in Boston." These were "Prado Verde," by one Esteban Daza of the sixteenth century, and "Die Allmähliche," by Richard Strauss. This was a program of style and, as Mr. Partridge projected it, of differentiation within style. As Mr. Partridge selects his music with discrimination, so he sings it understandingly. From the music of the early writers he draws the lightness, the grace, the restrained ardor, the form and balance which are so delicate a contrast to the more eloquent expression of Schubert's day. Ancient composers for the beginning of a program are unshakable tradition in the contemporary concert hall. Their characteristic way of writing is familiar to every listener; descriptive words come quick to mind—"pattern" and "symmetry," "sweetness and simplicity," and so on.

Yet it is only when an exacting and sympathetic musician such as Mr. Partridge sings them, that these songs are really living and persuasive, instead of merely convenient as material for opening vocal exercise. Mr. Partridge likewise finds matter and means for contrast in a field which is seemingly limited in contrast. Daza's "Prado Verde," for example, is curt and neat and even rather dry in a way quite different from the sweet simplicity of, say, "Gather Your Rosebuds" of William Lawes. Then, again, he finds something of a smooth and more Italianate grace in the airs of Carissimi and Bononcini. Whatever the quality of delicacy, blitheness or tender melancholy, his securely heavy voice is sympathetically attuned to the earlier styles.

At his middle group, he turned to Schubertian lyricism and Schubertian accuracy of expression. To those who are familiar with Mr. Partridge's singing, it was a pleasure to hear his voice become more eloquent in power and richer in quality without the effect of strain. There were sustained tones of full strength. There was effective command of color. Perhaps the high point of the evening, from the viewpoint not only of audience response but also of artistic achievement, was attained in his interpretation of Schubert's "Denn Unendlichen," an impression both stirring and dignified.

At the beginning of the division devoted to later music, the value of Mr. Lewis M. Stark's accompaniments became increasingly more apparent. In Schubert's "Die Forelle," of the preceding group, he had furnished a delicate and pertinent accompaniment. Now, with the even more independent and indispensable piano part for Strauss's "Die Allmähliche," he was again both capable and persuasive while at the same time wholly sympathetic.

N. M. J.

**Boston Traveler**  
Jan. 6, 1931

**Library Service**

People's Editor:

It seems to me that it is about time the Boston Public Library adopted modern methods in the delivery of books.

A few days ago I went into Bates Hall with a friend who wanted information on a subject on which he was to write a paper. I took a book from the shelves and read while he went through card catalogues and made out some 18 slips, which he handed in at the desk. This had taken him 40 minutes. In half an hour a boy brought him three dirty books and returned 15 slips marked either "out" or "gone to the bindery." My friend gave an exclamation of disgust. "I simply can't go through those cards again," he said. "I'll have to join a lending library where you get service."

And you get that service in the public libraries of all the big western cities, where they have the open shelf system. There the attendants help you find what you want instead of sitting at a desk reading the latest book or magazine.

And why not in Boston? They tell you it will cost money to make the change. Well wouldn't it be money well spent? Think of the time it would save students and others who can't afford to belong to private libraries!

L. RAINEY.

Boston.

**Boston Daily Globe**

FRIDAY, JAN 2, 1931  
EXHIBIT OF RARE SPANISH BOOKS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

In connection with the 14th annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, an exhibition of rare Spanish books has been arranged in the treasure room of the Boston Public Library. About 90 volumes have been displayed, chiefly the earliest editions of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Jodge de Montemayor and collections of popular ballads.

Two little volumes, printed in 1605 and 1615 at Madrid by Ivan de la Cuesta, are the earliest editions of "Don Quixote" owned by the library; the one is the second issue of the first part, and the other is the first edition of the second part. The library also owns the earliest Valencian, Brussels, Barcelona, etc. editions of this immortal story. The oldest English translation, made by Shelton and printed in 1600 in London, has also been displayed at the exhibit.

A copy of "Amadis de Gaula," the ancestor and archetype of all novels of chivalry, has been placed next to a copy of "Don Quixote." Cervantes' other works, his "Galatea," "Exemplary Novels," "Journey to Parnassus" and his "Comedies" are shown in original editions.

Among the works of Lope de Vega one may see the "Arcadia," the first edition of the first work published by that great poet and dramatist. His "Isidro the Ploughman," printed in 1599, was the first work by Lope to win great popular success. The "Juste Poetion," published in 1620, contains the long poem with which Lope as presiding officer opened the literary contests of the year. The library's copy once belonged to the poet Robert Southey.

More interesting and more valuable than any of these rare editions is the original manuscript of "El Castigo a Venganza," a drama, the whole in the handwriting of Lope de Vega, with the poet's signature and with the license for performance.

**Boston Daily Globe**

THURSDAY, DEC 25, 1930

**BEACON HILL FOLK AGAIN SING CAROLS**

**Great Crowd Views Spectacle; Snow Adds to Its Beauty**

**Other Sections of City Hear Hymns; Services in Many Churches**

The unexpected snowfall, mild temperatures, and other factors all combined to make the Christmas Eve celebration on Beacon Hill and throughout the city last night one of the most picturesque in several years.

It was on Beacon Hill that the

evenings groups of carolers headed for this open space, and from early in the evening until nearly midnight it was filled with people, standing in the darkness to hear the singers, or coming to sing and then departing. The houses walling in the square seemed like a row of altars, their windows were so filled with flickering candles.

Singing in Nearby Streets

The side streets formed a secondary attraction, for many of the windows here contained crèches, some of which have been imported from Italy. Chestnut st. is always a favorite for the singing of carols, with the slope of Mr. Vernon st. in front of the old Ames residence, and West Cedar st. are also popular. From Beacon Hill the singers wandered into the Back Bay, or departed for other sections of the city where they delighted shut-ins.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, one of those who helped to start this custom several years ago, again led a group of carolers up on the hill, after a visit to the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Charles st. where again in a circle on the second floor, in their appearance, the Christmas tree in the yard of the hospital was lighted.

Great crowds also followed three groups who manipulated hand bells, under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Shurtcliffe. One of these groups included Miss Sarah Shurtcliffe, Miss Mary Rogers of Cambridge, Miss Polly Palfrey, James White, Norris Tuttle, and Jose Castillo; another, Miss Elizabeth Shurtcliffe, Miss Barbara Bassett, Edward Yocmans and Jack Shurtcliffe. In a still younger group were Miss Alice Shurtcliffe, Miss Mary Bradley, Miss Selma Robins and Nancy Cabot.

They Play Old Carols

These groups began the evening at 6:30 on Beacon st. and appeared on the hill about 7:30 for the rest of the evening. They played the old carols, "Good King Wenceslas," "Bring a Torch, Jeannette," "Isabella," "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen," "St. Paul's Steeple," and other Christmas hymns. "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear," and, of course, "O Come All Ye Faithfuls." In fact, we heard all over the hill last evening.

Many of the groups represented churches of the city. A large number came from the Church of the Advent, non-Congregational Church. Others came from the Arlington street Church, under the auspices of the Marian Laymen's League, and most of the churches in the center of the city were represented.

The caroling extended all over the city. At the West End Branch of the Public Library, several groups sang under the direction of the staff of the library, coming from St. Joseph's Church, the Burroughs Neighborhood Church, the Ford Hall Folk, and groups were also heard on the hill. The male choir introduced a novel note by singing carols in Polish.



**Boston Transcript**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1931

**THE LIBRARIAN**

As a relief from the murky skies and prevailing dampness of New England mid-winter, the Boston Public Library has arranged a display of Samoan handicraft. The walls of the Fine Arts exhibition room are hung with tapa cloth in rich warm colors. The South Sea Islanders made this from the bark of the mulberry tree. It is beaten out on a log with a baton, placed on a wide board and scraped with a shell dipped at intervals into water to keep the surface wet. Pieces of the bark are glued together with a solution of gum from the breadfruit tree and water. The design is carved on a block of wood with a knife and the cloth is then printed from the block. The color dye is taken from trees, though earth pigment is also used.

The tapa is dyed in the most exquisite tones of red and brown. The designs are generally geometric and curiously suggestive of contemporary art. Included is an antique tapa with a design derived from the ancient sign language in black, brick red and fawn color. It is the only one of this type known to exist and was presented by Princess Tahi. Most striking is the circular tapa in yellow, brown and black, signed by King Tanumase, who was slain Dec. 23, 1929.

In the center cases are examples of the kind: the Samoa Siva dress skirt, made of a shrouded tropical plant, and much more charming than the familiar Hawaiian variety. These are exquisitely made, in delicious shades of gold, white and dawn pink. Here, too, are several of the Lavalava, the print cloth wrapped like a skirt around the body. These, curiously enough, are made in Paris, and shipped by the French to their South Sea Island possessions.

The display cases also contain war clubs and war knives, grimly beautiful, as well as reminders of the more placid side of the island existence: fans, table mats and baskets. There are also models of war canoes and boats, one of which is inlaid with mother of pearl. Most fascinating are the Kava cups, of coconut shells, miraculously carved.

Another case contains pictures of those islands of idyllic Pago Pago Harbor, in American Samoa is shown, bringing to mind pictures of Sadie Thompson and her protagonist, the Reverend Davidson. Samoan men and women are likewise pictured, and they are of splendid physique and with pleasant, cheerful faces. Then, too, there is a photograph of the home of Robert Louis Stevenson. The exhibit will continue for two weeks.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1931

**SAMOAN HANDICRAFT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Tapa-cloths are the main feature of a collection of Samoan handicraft material being exhibited by Omer Lassonde, a Concord (N. H.) artist, at the Boston Public Library. These cloths, which are used as partitions in houses in Samoa, are made of bark from the mulberry tree and are printed with a dye taken from the "Aos" tree.

Fans, bordered with brilliant feathers of native birds; a model of a "vaalo," a large canoe; one of a "pow," a small canoe; beads and rings made from shells; the cane of Matasafa, King of Samoa during the time of Robert Louis Stevenson, and a variety of handwoven baskets and mats are also being shown. The exhibit will be open to the public until Jan. 18.

**BOSTON GLOBE**  
JANUARY 7, 1931

**MAYOR ASKS \$25,000 PAY FOR GOVERNOR**

Mayor James M. Curley has filed a bill to increase the salary of the Massachusetts Governor from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year.

He also petitioned for legislation to permit the trustees of the Boston Public Library to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000. The present limit is \$10,000,000.

In another bill the Mayor asked for authorization to build a municipal building in the Franklin Park-Franklin Field section of Dorchester, with right to borrow \$400,000.

Ex-Senator Joseph J. Mulhern of Dorchester filed with the Legislature yesterday a bill to abolish the Boston Finance Commission. In a statement Mr. Mulhern assailed the Republican party as responsible for the creation of the commission. He further declared that the commission falls "to serve any useful purpose other than to create a great deal of unfavorable publicity for the city of Boston with no benefit resulting from its action."

Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington filed a bill directing the Metropolitan District Commission to construct and maintain a public bathhouse and swimming pool on the Mystic River easterly of the bridge leading from Bedford st. to Arlington, to High st. Medford.

Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield filed a resolve directing the State Department of Labor and Industries to investigate the hours of labor, working conditions of and compensation paid to employees, license fees and taxation of so-called chain stores.

A bill providing for a 20 percent increase in taxes paid on income, especially from investments in business corporations, banks and similar concerns, was filed by Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. "This bill," he said, "would place a small part of the added burden upon those who can afford to pay it and take it off the backs of those who are now overburdened beyond what they can stand."

**TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY.**

Women's City Club

George Russell (A.E.), Irish poet and economist, will speak in Steinert Hall on Monday, at 7:45 P. M. Mr. Russell, until recently editor of the Irish Statesman, will talk on "The Last of the Fantasies," a discussion of the end of the romantic Irish culture and the great Irish writers it produced. At a tea to be given by the art and library committee on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, will speak to members and their guests on the work of the Merchant Marine Library Association. Mrs. Henry Howard, president of the association, is unable to be present but announced. Mrs. Charles E. Morgan, chairman of the committee, will receive.

"Resolved, That Sinclair Lewis gives an accurate picture of American life" is the subject of a debate at the second meeting of Mrs. Hugh Butler's course in public speaking, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Legislation now pending in Massachusetts with reference to old age assistance will be explained and discussed at a luncheon at 12:30 P. M. on Thursday by Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, a member of the Board of Public Welfare and head resident of Elizabeth Peabody House.

JANUARY 17, 1931



## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1, 1931

**DEATH LAID** a heavy hand on the library profession, taking from amongst its old-time leaders the beloved William E. Foster, whose service at Providence developed its great library system from the beginning, and Clement W. Andrews, who had like experience in the development of the John Crerar Library at Chicago. That gentlest of gentlemen, Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, died after a trying illness in which he faced death with a smile as he faced life with cheerfulness, an example to us all. Charles S. Green passed on after thirty years with the Oakland, Cal., Public Library and Myra Poland after twenty-seven years' service in the Osterhout Public Library at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to which she left her life savings. The A. L. A. lost one of its most brilliant and promising younger members in the death of Marion Lovis, supervisor of Detroit School Libraries. The death of Edward C. Williams, librarian of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is especially to be lamented because as the leading negro librarian his experience would be especially useful in the coming southern development.

FRANK H. CHASE, who has been associated with the Boston Public Library since 1911 and Reference Librarian since 1923, died December 12, 1930, at his home in Hingham after an illness of several weeks.

## University Club News

January, 1931

In Memoriam  
Frank H. Chase

**IN** the death of Frank H. Chase, The University Club has lost an esteemed and beloved member and the community a distinguished savant.

He was one of the charter members of The New University Club of Boston, had served as a member of its Board of Governors since the opening of the Club in the fall of 1926, holding also the positions of Librarian and Chairman of the Library Committee from that date. To the Government of the Club he brought wise counsel and sound judgment gained through years of experience in collegiate and civic affairs.

In his duties as Reference Librarian and later Assistant Librarian of the Boston Public Library, he found opportunity for the full expression of his abilities. Idealistic, yet practical, he sensed the intellectual needs and tastes of the community and contributed, steadfastly and effectively, toward the happiness of his fellow men and the progress of the great library of this city.

Transcript, February 11, 1931

**At the Public Library**  
Current at the Boston Public Library are, in the treasure room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works and, in the exhibition room, a collection of thrift posters, displayed under the auspices of the Savings Bank Association. This will be seen only this week, through Feb. 22.

Annual Avukah  
Exhibit of Books  
and Art Work

*Jewish Advocate*—Dec. 16, 1930  
On Display at West End Branch  
of Public Library

Tying up with the 275th anniversary celebration of the first Jewish settlement in this country, and emphasizing the cultural Jewish contribution of modern art and literature, Fanny Goldstein, head librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, announces the annual Chanukah exhibit already on display at the West End Branch.

In addition to books of current Jewish interest and significance, there will be an exhibition of the work of local Jewish artists at the same time. Some piece of art representative of the following artists, all well known in the community, will be displayed: Jacob Binder, Bashka Paef, George Arons, Ethel Mechanic, Sonia Mazur, Jacob Rosenberg, Harold Rotenberg, Ernest Halberstadt, Arthur Esner, Edward Brodny, Isador Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Tock, Lewis Novack, Henry Klein, Beatrice Paupert and Arthur Rosenstein.

The public is cordially invited to view the exhibit.

WEST END BRANCH PUBLIC  
LIBRARY GAY AT CHRISTMAS

No one can visit the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library on Cambridge St. during this week without being aware that the spirit of Christmas has taken possession of the place. A great Christmas tree stands in the center of the building, every part of which is liberally decorated with Christmas greens. In front of the tree, facing the visitor as he enters, there is a Madonna.

On Christmas eve the branch Librarian and her assistants will dispense the usual hospitality. Carols will be sung during the evening by the Children's Choir of St. Joseph's Church, in which 11 nationalities are represented; by a group of carol singers from the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, by the Ford Hall Folks Choir, and by the Polish Male Choir, that has taken international prizes for singing. A group made up of library assistants from all over the city, accompanied by a violinist, will sing during the intervals between the coming of the groups.

*Black Week*—Dec. 24, 1930

**IN** connection with the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America, a special exhibition of "The Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature" will be placed on view tomorrow at the West End branch of the Boston Public Library, at 131 Cambridge Street, to remain through Dec. 22, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

*Transcript* Dec. 12, 30

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, England, by W. Ratcliffe. In the Yonatan Alcovy, Christmas exhibit of Children's books.

Boston Public Library, West End Branch, 131 Cambridge Street—Special exhibition of "The Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature." Through Dec. 22.

Transcript, February 11, 1931

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. In the Exhibition Room: Thrift posters, displayed under the auspices of the Savings Bank Association. Through Feb. 22.

**Chenoweth Jewish Artists**—Dec. 20, 1930.  
At the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, Cambridge and Lynde Streets, there is an exhibition of paintings hung in connection with the celebration of the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America. Miss Fannie Goldstein, chief librarian, has assembled a miscellany of works by amateurs and professionals.

Among the contributors is the very talented Ernest S. Halberstadt, who can model a head with sculptural fullness, who can make a water color an animated pattern of color. Louis Novak has made a sympathetic portrayal of a rabbi. Jacob Rosenberg in "Leo" manifests a marked talent for portraiture. Harold Rotenberg, in depicting Dorothy Livingston, has worked suavely while abandoning detail.

The art of caricature is represented in the contributions from Isaac Slocum, who underscores the follies of a man with a mixture of hope and cynicism. Others exhibiting are Isadore Richmond, Henry Klein, Martin Myerson, Sonia Mazer, Frances Maletz. The pictures are shown beneath the flickering lights of a Menorah, the seven-branches candelabrum. D. A.

**THE JEW IN CONTEMPORARY ART**—The Jewish Book of the Month Club, recently organized, is well represented on its advisory committee by five Bostonians—Miss Fanny Goldstein, Librarian of the West End branch of the Boston Public Library; Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, of Temple Ohabei Shalom; Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate; Prof. Nathan Isaacs of Harvard and Prof. Harry A. Wolfson of Harvard. So far the club selections have been: Sholem Asch's "The Mother" (Horace Liveright), for October; Charles E. Russell's "Havin' Salomon" (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation), for November, and Rabbi Stephen Wise's and Jacob Haas's "The Great Betrayal" (Brentano's), for December.

The West End branch of the Boston Public Library is observing Dec. 13-22 the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America, with a special exhibit of the Jew's cultural contribution in current American literature and art.

## West End Library Has Jewish Art

The West End Library, Cambridge and Lynde streets, marks the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in Boston with an exhibition of works by young Boston Jewish artists. Drawings, water-colors, pastels, architectural models and oils comprise the show. Exhibitors are: Jack Rosenberg, Harold Rotenberg, Ernest Halberstadt, Sonia Mazur, Beatrice Paupert, Ethel Mechanic, Louis Novack, Henry Klein, Isador Richmond, Arthur Rosenstein.

*Transcript* Dec. 20-1930

CHANUKAH BOOK  
EXHIBITION OPENS

Librarian Fanny Goldstein of the West end branch of the Boston Public Library, will welcome all who are interested in the annual Chanukah exhibition of books.

There will also be displayed the work of local Jewish artists—Jacob Binder, Bashka Paef, George Arons, Ethel Mechanic, Sonia Mazur, Jacob Rosenberg, Harold Rotenberg, Ernest Halberstadt, Arthur Esner, Edward Brodny, Isador Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Tock, Lewis Novack, Henry Klein, Beatrice Paupert and Arthur Rosenstein.

*Transcript* Dec. 20-1930

Transcript, February 11, 1931

The subject of the lecture scheduled to be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday, February 12, by Mr. Bradford Washburn has been changed to "Exploration of Mt. Fairweather, Alaska."

Boston American  
January 26, 1931

Praises Religious  
Collection at Library

*Editor Boston American:*  
Having occasion to consult religious weeklies in my tours through the United States, I have found the best collection in the Boston Public Library.  
Some public libraries seem to show religious prejudice in their selection of such weeklies, but the best and most liberal selection of these weeklies is to be found in the Boston Public Library and I would like others to know this if they have to consult these papers in libraries.  
N. H. KNUDSEN.  
Springfield.

## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, JAN 26, 1931

SMALL LIBRARY FIRE  
CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Fire in a waste paper chute in the basement of the Boston Public Library caused excitement at the library about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of men and women were reading in the building at the time, and some of them, when they smelled the smoke, went to the street.  
Fire Headquarters was notified by telephone, and firemen put out the flames without trouble.

DAILY RECORD, Monday  
January 26, 1931

Waste Paper Fire  
at Boston Library

A fire scare at the Boston Public Library yesterday caused a score of the 100 patrons present to hurriedly leave the building although their first knowledge that anything was wrong came with the arrival of the fire department.  
An employee discovered paper blazing in a waste paper chute in the cellar and telephoned to the fire department. The clanging of apparatus gongs drew a crowd in Copley sq., but the fire was quickly put out with hand extinguishers. The cause was not determined.

The Boston Post  
MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931PAPER BLAZE  
IN LIBRARY

\$250 Damage Caused by  
Cigarette in Basement

More than 200 persons reading in various rooms at the Boston Public Library, Copley square, Back Bay, were disturbed and more than a score left the building at 5 o'clock last night when a small fire in a waste paper chute in the basement filled the building with smoke.

Officials of the library called the fire department on a still alarm. Firemen had little difficulty extinguishing the blaze with a hand extinguisher. The blaze caused \$250 damage. A carelessly thrown cigarette is believed to have caused the blaze.  
When the smoke began to filter into the various rooms librarians went about the tables and announced that there was a small fire in the basement but there was no danger and that guests might remain if they wished.  
The greater part of the damage was caused by firemen tearing out walls in the basement to make sure the fire was extinguished.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1931

PUBLIC LIBRARY BLAZE  
FRIGHTENS READERS

Thin clouds of smoke seeping through the corridors of the Public Library in Copley square, and the arrival of fire apparatus shortly after 5 o'clock last night, created a scare among more than 300 readers and visitors. Many ran into the square, some watched the activities of firemen as they ripped away part of a waste paper chute, while others kept on reading unaware that anything was amiss.

The blaze started in the bottom of the chute after a careless smoker had tossed a lighted cigarette into a receiver. A still alarm was sounded when officials discovered the smoke. Damage was about \$250.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1931

CITY TO ERECT TWO  
BRANCH LIBRARIES

Brighton and Jamaica Plain  
Buildings Approved

New branch library buildings will be erected this year in the Faneuil district of Brighton and the Boylston section of Jamaica Plain. A loan order of \$200,000 was approved by the city council committee on finance yesterday after Chairman Frank W. Buxton of the library trustees had declared that preference should be shown the districts selected by the trustees because of existing conditions.

Chairman Buxton made known that the trustees consider that 32 branch libraries are sufficient to meet all demands and that the additional expenditures which any increase in the number would force are not looked upon as advisable.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JAN 30, 1931

COUNCIL COMMITTEE  
PASSES LOAN ORDERS

Four Departments of City  
to Share \$2,000,000

New Sewers, City Hospital, Libraries  
and Long Island Building Approved

Loan orders for more than \$2,000,000, divided among four city departments, were approved by the Committee on Finance of the Boston City Council yesterday.

The orders include \$1,000,000 for sewers, \$313,000 for immediate expansion and improvement at Boston City Hospital \$200,000 for branch libraries in the Faneuil district of Brighton and the Boylston district of Jamaica Plain, and \$280,000 for a recreation building at Long Island Hospital. The last order carries out the promise of Mayor Curley, made on his Christmas visit to the inmates of the hospital.

Chairman Frank W. Buxton of the library trustees recommended the branch library locations and said that the trustees consider 32 branch libraries ample.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931

## Wayland Woman's Club

Charles F. D. Holden, director of the Boston Public Library, will speak on "Adult Education" next Tuesday at 3 P. M. in the Unitarian vestry. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Charles A. Stockbridge, eleventh district director. The education committee, Mrs. F. Winchester Denio, chairman, is in charge.

BOSTON TRAVELER, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1931

## City Thanks Kirstein



Mayor Curley at left presenting Louis E. Kirstein with engrossed resolutions adopted by city council expressing thanks for the Kirstein Memorial Library on City Hall avenue, in the presence of Councilman Herman I. Bush, who recommended the resolutions.

JANUARY 30, 1931  
BOSTON POST.  
\$1,400,000 FOR  
CONSTRUCTION

Work to Be Started to  
Provide Jobs for Idle

Public construction projects costing \$1,400,000 late yesterday received the approval of the City Council committee on finance following hearings at City Hall during which city officials urged immediate action so that the work could be started without delay to provide jobs for the jobless.

Two new branch libraries will be built this year at a cost of \$100,000 each. Chairman Frank W. Buxton announced that the board of library trustees had decided to erect the new branch buildings in the Faneuil section of Brighton and in the Boylston section of Jamaica Plain. He declared that 32 branch libraries would be sufficient to meet the demands of the entire city.



Feb. 3, 1931

MORNING GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

## KIRSTEIN RECEIVES SET OF RESOLUTIONS FROM CITY

In appreciation of his gift to the city of a branch public library on City Hall av. Louis E. Kirstein yesterday was presented an engrossed set of resolutions adopted recently by the Boston City Council.

Mayor Curley, in making the presentation, declared that the building, opened on May 7, 1930, has proved most admirable in all respects, while its use has exceeded all expectations.

The average number of persons using the business branch during the day, said the Mayor, was 455, and the average number of persons using the Kirstein branch on the third floor was 203.

The total number of persons who have been served by the library from the date of its opening to Jan 30 was 134,778.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931

## Kirstein Given an Embossed Tribute

One of the pleasing duties of Mayor Curley yesterday was his presentation to Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant, of an embossed set of resolutions adopted by the city council in appreciation of his gift of a \$150,000 memorial branch library to the city and his service on the board of library trustees. City Councillor Herman L. Bush of Roxbury, who introduced the resolutions in the council, assisted the mayor in the presentation.

In his address the mayor declared that the use of the new library branch had exceeded all expectations by serving an average of 658 people a day, of whom 455 received books in the business branch on the first two floors, while the remainder went to the general adult's branch on the third floor of the beautiful brick structure.

February 3, 1931

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

## KIRSTEIN IS GIVEN THANKS

## Resolutions Presented by Mayor Curley

In appreciation of his gift of a \$150,000 memorial branch library to the city and his service on the board of library trustees, Mayor Curley yesterday presented to Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant, an embossed set of resolutions adopted by the City Council.

City Councillor Herman L. Bush of Roxbury, who introduced the resolutions in the Council, assisted the Mayor in their presentation to the founder of the Kirstein branch memorial library for business men at City Hall avenue and Williams court, the site of old police station 2.

In his presentation address the Mayor declared that the use of the new library branch had exceeded all expectations by serving an average of 658 people a day, of whom 455 received books in the business branch on the first two floors, while the remainder went to the general adult's branch on the third floor of the beautiful brick structure.

He voiced his praise of the service offered by the new branch in providing books from the Baker library at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and also in providing commercial information for business men by telephone.

February 2, 1931

EVENING GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

## PRESENTATION BY MAYOR TO LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

## Resolutions by City Council in Appreciation of the Memorial Library



MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTING RESOLUTIONS TO LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Louis E. Kirstein in the office of Mayor Curley today was presented an engrossed set of resolutions adopted by the Boston City Council last year, in appreciation of Mr. Kirstein's gift to the city of a branch library on City Hall av. The sponsor of the resolutions was Councillor Herman L. Bush, Mayor Curley, in making the presentation, said:

"The new Kirstein Memorial Library, housing on the first two floors a business library and on the third floor a general library for adults, was opened to the public on May 7, 1930. The building and its equipment has proven most admirable in all respects, while its use has exceeded all expectations. The total number of persons who have been served by the library from the date of its opening on May 7 to the closing hour on Jan 30 was 134,778 (business branch, 93,156; general branch, 41,592), being an average of 658 persons each day. The library is not open evenings, Saturday afternoons or Sundays.

"The average number of person using the business branch each day was 455. The average number of persons using the Kirstein branch on the third floor was 203 persons. The maximum attendance for both the business and the general branch was on Jan 12 when the business branch served 657 persons and the general branch 329 persons, or a total of 1016.

## Ready Reference Books

"As stated, the first two floors are occupied by the business branch. The third is occupied by a unit of the regular library branch system known as the Kirstein branch. Use of the material in the business branch may be had by calling at the branch, by telephoning, or in certain cases by taking books away for use. The first floor is devoted to ready reference material. Here are to be found city and state directories, cable codes, maps, atlases, investment services, timetables and countless other ready reference books.

"On the second floor will be found a wide collection of business reading, on all matters relating to business, the latest and most authoritative books. These may be borrowed for home or office use. In addition there are on file a large collection of pamphlets, bulletins, and magazines covering almost every phase of business; in addition the business information to be found in the publications of the United States Government.

"The close relations established by the Boston Public Library with the Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration place the resources of that great library at the disposal of all citizens of Boston. Through the business branch it will often be possible to borrow the desired books from the Baker Library. At all times the volumes are available for use and study by the Boston business man at the Baker Library itself.

"The third floor of the Kirstein memorial branch, a regular branch of the Boston Public Library, is intended solely for the service of adults. Here may be found general reference works, magazines and a good collection of books for the borrower. Through daily deliveries all books available for circulation at the central library may be obtained not only here, but at any branch.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931

## GIVES LECTURE ON ITALY

An illustrated lecture, "Italy, the Birth of Ruskin," was given in the Public Library yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley presided. The 31st anniversary of the Ruskin Club will be observed Feb. 25 at the Homecraft shop, 192 Boylston street. Miss Margaret Fryer of Jamaica Plain will be chairman of the day.

BOSTON POST,

FEBRUARY 5, 1931

## Gossip of the Town

Fiction doesn't go so well with the business man during his business day though he'll spend hours browsing around the shelves of the business branch of the Boston Public Library in City Hall avenue. What the business man reads most, if one should happen to step in and look about, are books that tell the secrets of his trade. There are something like 55 men who come into the place daily. The figures are from Mary Watkins Dietrichson, the librarian.

Journalism gets a great break and even bauxite, about which somebody had the patience to write books and which we never heard of before, and which is nothing more or less than "a native ferruginous hydrate of alumina," in case you are interested. From those shelves one can learn how to run anything from a metropolitan newspaper to an enormous department store, down even to the salaries the executives get, how newspaper features are written and syndicated and what newspapers pay for them.

Most of the men who use the library in the avenue are either 40 or over and have, for the most part, a substantial and successful look. There are some expert research workers who come to the library in quest of special material. One of these recently got through sketching a series of commercial charts which are now appearing in the financial journals. Women are regarded very welcome in the library but for some strange reason they rarely come.

When we were there we saw two women readers on two floors of the library and upwards of probably 150 men. The library's record day was on Jan. 12 when it served some 657 readers. The place, as everybody knows, is Louis E. Kirstein's gift to the city in memory of his father.

## Boston Traveler

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931

## RUSKIN CLUB MEETS MONDAY

The Boston Ruskin Club will observe its 11th anniversary of Ruskin's birthday in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, the president, will present, Prof. Agnes Knox Black of Boston University, who will speak.

## CHANGE IN SUBJECT OF FREE LECTURE

The subject of the lecture scheduled to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday, Feb. 12, by Bradford Washburn has been changed to "Exploration of Mt. Fairweather, Alaska."

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1931

## Drawings by Thornton Oakley at Library

Seventy-six pen-and-ink drawings by Thornton Oakley, of Philadelphia, are on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The drawings are full-page and double-page illustrations of Amy Oakley's recently published "Enchanted Brittany" and of her "Cloud-Lands of France." Eight drawings were originally produced in Esie Masson's "Folk-Tales of Brittany."

Mr. Oakley's drawings are romantically picturesque. Churches, castles, ramparts, bridges, boats, harbors, roads, forests, old streets and markets. Men and women in their quaint costumes are merely part of scenes laid in Concarneau, Fontenay, Pontivy, Douarnenez, Belle-Ile-en-Mer, and Mont-Saint-Michel.

"In the Silent Forest of Saint-Bruno still stands the Convent of the Grand-Chartreuse," reads the title of one drawing. "Black and drear is the Hamlet of La Berarde" is the title of another. Streets from Chambéry, Annecy, Nice and other old towns are shown. One picture shows "The Valley of the Ubayette" and another is called "Above the town of Chamonix rise the snowy bastions of Mont-Blanc."

The exhibit will be on view till February 15.

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE Friday, February 6, 1931

## Kirstein Receives Gratitude of City of Boston

## KIRSTEIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY PROVING GREAT BOON



Photo shows Mayor James M. Curley (left) presenting Louis E. Kirstein with set of engrossed resolutions adopted by the City Council, expressing thanks for the Kirstein Memorial Library on City Hall avenue. Councillor Herman L. Bush (right) recommended the resolutions.

A recent report of the librarian of the Kirstein Branch of the Boston Public Library, on the third floor of the Kirstein Memorial Library, indicates that the demand for books is steadily growing. Says Miss Brady: "A survey of circulation figures is a conclusive proof of the need for a branch library in this part of the city. During the 181 1/2 days the branch has been opened, 18,020 books have been issued — 10,870 fiction and 7,150 non-fiction. Nine hundred

and seventy-seven books were also obtained from the Central Library in response to requests for titles which were not in our collection or which were in circulation when asked for. Month by month we noticed a steady and persistent growth in our circulation. All present signs point to a continuance of the progress we have made during the past eight months. With our policy of service, we hope to increase our circulation through the commendation of a satisfied public."

BOSTON POST,

FEBRUARY 19, 1931

## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MAN

There is much to make especially interesting the Washington's birthday anniversary of this year, which falls on next Sunday, Mount Vernon is being reproduced at Paris for the French International Colonial Exposition, to open there this spring. The room occupied by Lafayette at Mount Vernon while visiting there, the key of the castle sent by Lafayette to Washington, who had just entered upon his high duties as President—these are among the reproductions which will arouse keen interest.

The 20th anniversary of the birth of Washington is now so near at hand, falling on this next year, 1932, that it is already much in our thoughts. No other anniversary occurring in our times can have a larger interest and significance than this. From now on, everything connected with the life of Washington will receive careful and minute attention.

For this present anniversary now at hand, the Boston Public Library will put on exhibition in the lecture room next Saturday, the large and beautiful Washington gold medal presented

by Congress to Washington, in recognition of his high service in freeing Boston from the British occupation. The medal will remain on exhibition during the following Sunday and Monday. It is only once a year that there is given opportunity to see this precious treasure, which is at all other times kept securely locked up in a safe.

No other city has quite so much reason as Boston for tenderly cherishing the name of Washington. Here began the Revolution, and here were those dark and crucial days when the success of our struggle for independence seemed to hang upon the outcome of what was then a mere phone here. Had Washington failed in his efforts here, how well-nigh hopeless could have been the outlook. He saved the town, he saved the cause, and he won a fame which made all subsequent patriotic and attacks upon him, fall harmless.

See how any other city such little nearly interesting Washington medals as are here to be found. Next Sunday and next Monday will be days when one may well go once more to stand before the Stuart portrait of Washington in our Art Museum, the portrait which holds its own undiminished eminence. And there are also days in which to pause before the noble equestrian statue of Washington, in our Public Garden, and to rejoice that one of the world's great statues is thus dedicated to his memory, and finds its fitting place in the city which owes him so much, and that holds him so reverently and tenderly in its heart.



# SCHOOL of POLITICS

"FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

CONDUCTED BY THE

## MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

AND

## The Cambridge League of Women Voters

### AGASSIZ HOUSE

10 GARDEN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

JANUARY 27, 28, 29, 1931

TICKETS: \$3.00, on sale at

STATE LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS, 31 Mt. Vernon St., Boston  
CAMBRIDGE LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS, 42 Brattle St., Cambridge

## BOSTON POST,

JANUARY 1, 1931

### Rare Spanish Book in Library Display

In connection with the 14th annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, an exhibition of rare Spanish books has been arranged in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library. About 60 volumes have been displayed, chiefly the earliest editions of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Jorge de Montemayor, and collections of popular ballads.

Two little volumes, printed in 1586 at Madrid by Ivan de la Cuesta, are the earliest editions of "Don Quixote" owned by the library; the one is the second issue of the first part, and the other is the first edition of the second part. The library also owns the earliest Valencia, Brussels, Barcelona, etc., editions of this immortal story. The oldest English translation, made by Shelton and printed in 1605 in London, has also been displayed at the exhibit.

January, 1931

## THE CHURCH MILITANT



FRANK HERBERT CHASE.

### A Devoted Layman

In the death of Frank Herbert Chase at his home in Hingham on December 12, 1930, the Diocese has lost one of its most active lay workers. He was senior warden of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Hingham, clerk of the congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral, a member of the Bishop's Committee, and since the death of the late Irving P. Fox, secretary of The Episcopal Club. At the Cathedral he had been from the beginning a member of the Dean's Council and active in the Lawrence Men's Club.

Mr. Chase was born in Portland, Maine, in 1870, and secured his preparatory education in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1894 and a Ph.D. from the same university in 1896. He married Mary Holland McLean, head of the English Department in the Haverhill High School in 1903. The first fifteen years of his career were spent in teaching at Cheshire Academy, at Yale University, Bates College and Beloit College.

Since 1911 Mr. Chase had been connected with the Boston Public Library, most of that time as custodian of Bates Hall. He was well known as a teacher of English and a librarian, and contributed to many magazines in addition to publishing two books of a bibliographical character. The following resolution speaks for itself:

"The members of the Council of the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts, assembled in a meeting on December 12, 1930, wish on their own behalf and as on behalf of all of the members of the Club to place upon the record this expression of their sense of the occasioned by the death of their Secretary on December 12, 1930. His cheerful and able assistance in the meetings of both the Club and Council will cause a void which will be very difficult to fill. Greater than that, the loss of his kindly and friendly spirit it will be impossible to replace. The members universally always cherish the memory of his friendship and wish to extend to Mrs. Chase their highest esteem and sympathy."

J. GILBERT SWIFT,  
Secretary pro tem.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931

## THE LIBRARIAN

FROM the extraordinary success of the Kirstein Branch, it is evident that Bostonians appreciate the idea of a public library so convenient to the business district. As a neighbor who has dropped in at various hours of the day, the Librarian is in a position to note how the clientele has increased since the opening. Indeed, in recent months, during the noon hours there has often been what amounts to a library "run on the bank." Every chair is occupied by an intent reader sampling fiction, non-fiction, or magazines. Lines form at the charging desk and the agreeable attendants are kept hustling to check books in and out. This, in spite of the fact that there is no public elevator and the patrons must plod up three flights of stairs—even though they are as creaky in the joints as the Librarian.

We quote with pleasure certain paragraphs from the report of Miss Grace C. Brady, Librarian of the Kirstein Branch: "Eight months have elapsed since the Kirstein Memorial Library was first opened to the public. Situated in the heart of the business district, the value of a general circulating branch, housed in the same building with a business

"An analysis of the classes of non-fiction books we have given out indicates the types of books in which the public is interested."

Class	Number
Literature	1,678
Biography	1,421
Travel	848
Philosophy	578
History	567
Natural Science	578
Fine Arts	327
Sociology	294
Useful Arts	241
Periodicals	228
Religion	165
Language	142
Amusements	127
Medicine	86
Reference	42
Law	21
Total	7,150

It is interesting to note that borrowers drew more books from the literature class than from any other. Books on drama and poetry by contemporary authors were requested as soon as the publication announcements were made. As to biography, there was always a waiting list for such books as Maupassant's "Byron," Aston's "Marshall Foch," Hackett's "Henry the Eighth," Ludwig's "Napoleon, Heloise's "Richelieu."

Third on the list of popular books were those on travel. Many of our borrowers have taken a number of pleasant trips by "book route" during the last eight

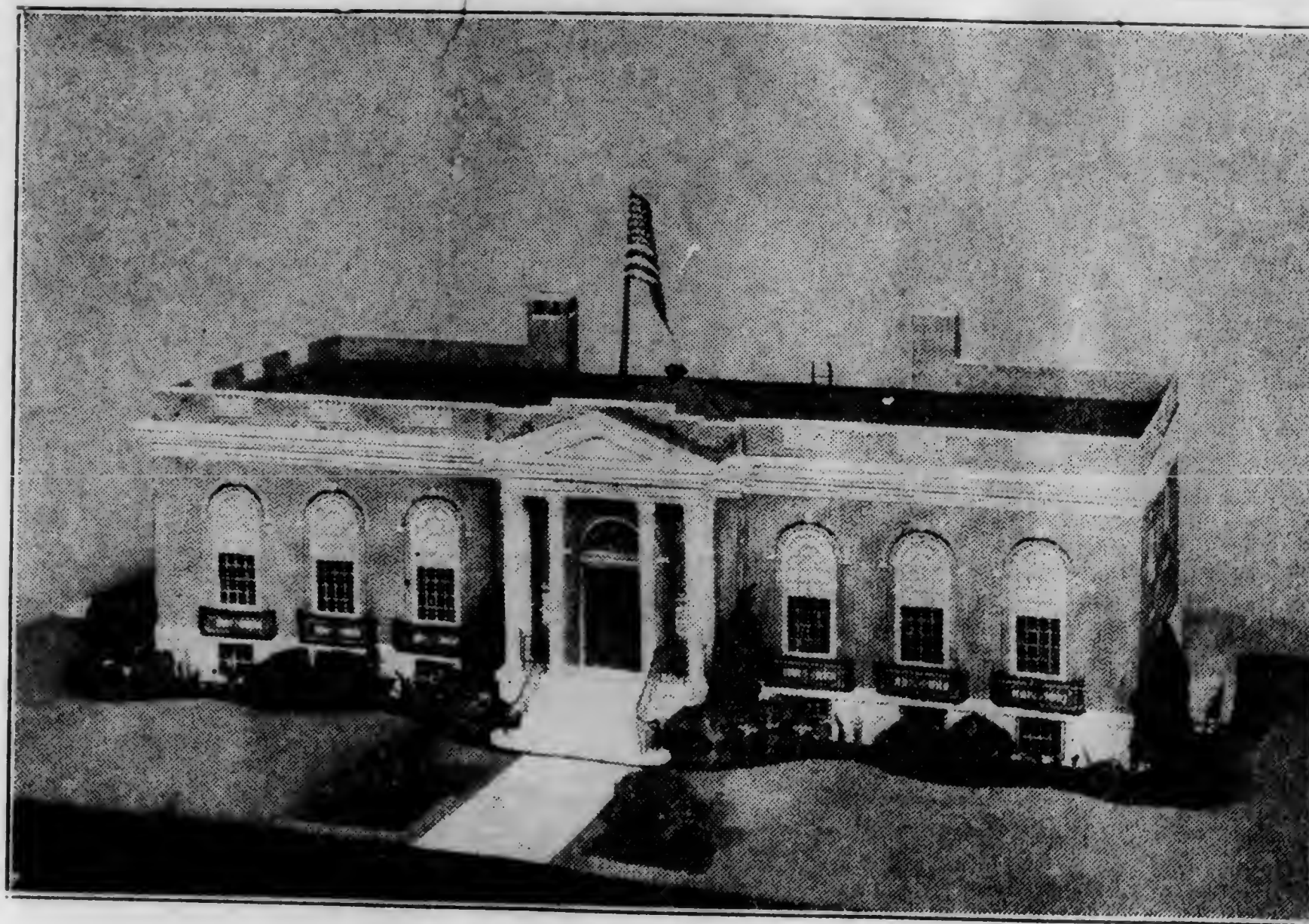
we expect that more attention will be paid to books on gardening, birds, animals, etc., in the early spring, when there is a greater interest in out-of-door life.

"The use of books in the useful arts class was not very great, due probably to the fact that we have very few tradesmen in our locality. Nevertheless, we did have a few calls for books on cookery, boatbuilding and surveying.

"Books on games and sports have a reasonable circulation, as interest in these books depends a good deal on stimulation from the sporting world outside the library. While our collection of books on religion, law and medicine is limited, we are very much pleased with the use the public made of these volumes. The Harvard Classics were used a great deal, and many persons have followed the reading course recommended by the editor.

We have gained many patrons through our file of periodicals. Not a few of our readers confined themselves to this type of literature, and they also made use of the privilege of taking out the back numbers on their library cards.

"The 10,870 books of fiction which were issued amounted to about 60 per cent of our total circulation. Deeping, Waipole, Dine were among the most popular of the modern authors. There were also many calls for older fiction, such as "Tom Jones," "Jane Eyre," "Anna Karenina," "Quo Vadis" and "Little Dorrit." Personal service to readers, an up-to-date book col-



### One Good Branch Boosts Another

This Model of the West Roxbury Branch Is Now Displayed in the Window of the Kirstein Memorial Library on City Hall Avenue. The Accompanying Caption Reads: "One of Boston's Thirty-Two Branch Libraries. From Each of These Books Can Be Drawn on Your Library Card."

branch, could not be ascertained until after the experiment. Whether or not the business man and woman would have time for reading general literature and whether or not they would regard such books as either superfluous or complementary to the more specialized books of the business library was the question.

"A survey of circulation figures is a conclusive proof of the need for a branch library in this part of the city. During the 181½ days the branch has been opened, 18,020 books have been issued—10,870 fiction and 7,150 non-fiction. Nine hundred and seventy-seven books were also obtained from the Central Library in response to requests for titles which were not in our collection or which were in circulation when asked for. Month by month we noticed a steady and persistent growth in our circulation. The figures noted below are an indication of the progress in the number of books issued from May to December.

Month	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total
May	919	728	1,647
June	1,213	856	2,069
July	1,486	865	2,351
August	1,454	874	2,328
September	1,333	903	2,236
October	1,454	891	2,345
November	1,408	974	2,442
December	1,545	1,169	2,712
Total	10,870	7,150	18,020

months and they evidently enjoyed their journeys, for the circulation in this class has grown noticeably since we opened. There was a continual call for books on philosophy, popular psychology, behaviorism, as well as numerous applications for books on astrology. Actual experience has demonstrated that books on etiquette were used more by men than women.

"Because of the Boston Tercentenary celebration, much interest was shown in the history of early Boston and other historic cities and towns. Revolutionary disturbances in Russia, India and China caused many persons to seek information from books on these countries. Since we opened in May, no copy of Wells's "Outline of History" has remained on the shelf for more than one day.

"Books in the fine arts section were used extensively by the many merchants, interior decorators and architects in the district, and most of the time all the volumes on commercial art were in circulation.

"Located practically next door to City Hall, we have supplied the various city departments with books on municipal government, citizenship and general sociology. There was an interest shown in books on general science, but no great use of the separate divisions. However

fiction and enticing book exhibits have been the chief stimuli for our increase in circulation.

"Borrowers have availed themselves of our telephone service by calling to find out whether or not particular titles were 'on shelf,' asking us to send to central for books not in our collection, requesting reference information. We planned about fifty lists for patrons who wished to read systematically on various subjects, such as "Russia," "Modern Poetry," "Newspaper Writing," "Masters of Painting," etc. Classified lists of new books were distributed from time to time, informing the public of the new titles added to the branch.

"Our attractive book exhibits in the street window have persuaded many passers-by to acquaint themselves with the library and to renew their reading habits. The value of our last exhibit, which was on "Travel," can be measured by the increased number of books circulated on this subject during the period of the exhibit. 170 volumes were issued through the publicity received from this display.

"All present signs point to a continuance of the progress we have made during the past eight months. With our policy of service, we hope to increase our circulation through the commendation of a satisfied public."



PROGRAM  
THURSDAY, 2:30 O'CLOCK  
DRAMATIZATION OF A SESSION OF THE WORLD COURT  
Presented by the  
Massachusetts League of Women Voters  
and the  
Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association  
**THE LOTUS CASE**

Introduction:  
Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson  
Scene I. Opening of the Court:  
Queen of the Netherlands  
Prince Consort  
Princess Julianna  
Judges  
Bernard Cornelius Johannes Loder (Holland), President.  
Dr. Hans Max Huber (Switzerland), Judge  
Dr. Charles Andre Weiss (France), Vice-President  
Sir Herbert B. Ames  
Viscount Robert B. Finlay (Great Britain), Judge  
Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti (Italy), Judge  
Charles F. D. Belden  
Dr. Rafael Altamira y Crevea (Spain), Judge  
Didrik Galtrup G. Nyholm (Denmark), Judge  
Dr. Yorozu Oda (Japan), Judge  
Dr. John Bassett Moore (United States), Judge  
James A. Moyer  
Charles W. Putnam  
Mary Tenney Healy  
George Grafton Wilson  
Epitacio de Silva Pessoa (Brazil), Judge  
Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamante (Cuba), Judge  
Frederik Valdemar N. Reichmann (Norway), Deputy Judge  
Ellen Fitz Pendleton  
Demetrie Negulesco (Rumania), Deputy Judge  
Mikhailo Jovanovitch (Yugoslavia), Deputy Judge  
Bernice V. Brown  
Rose Darney Forbes  
Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui (China), Deputy Judge  
Ake Hammarskjold (Sweden), Registrar  
Feizi Daim Bey (Turkey), National Judge  
H. Kexan Hallet Bey  
Representatives of the League of Nations:  
Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General  
M. Da Cunha, representing the Council of the League of Nations  
Eldon R. James  
Carlos F. Weiman  
M. Villalonga, representing the International Labor Organization  
M. Van Karnebeck, Dutch Foreign Minister and President of the Assembly  
Diplomatic Corps  
Representatives of the Carnegie Endowment  
Attendants of the Court  
Scene II. The Lotus Case: Presentation of the French Argument  
M. Basdevant, Professor at the Faculty of Law of Paris  
Charles O. Roger  
Scene III. The Lotus Case: Presentation of the Turkish Argument  
Mahmout Essat Bey, Minister of Justice at Stamboul  
A. F. Kurt Bey  
Scene IV. Judgment of the Court and Dissenting Opinions

BOSTON POST,  
JANUARY 1, 1931

Rare Spanish Book  
in Library Display

In connection with the 14th annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, an exhibition of rare Spanish books has been arranged in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library. About 60 volumes have been displayed, chiefly the earliest editions of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Jorge de Montemayor, and collections of popular ballads.  
Two little volumes, printed in 1606 at Madrid by Ivan de la Cuesta, are the earliest editions of "Don Quixote" owned by the library; the one is the second issue of the first part, and the other is the first edition of the second part. The library also owns the earliest Valencia, Brussels, Barcelona, etc., editions of this immortal story. The oldest English translation, made by Shelton and printed in 1629 in London, has also been displayed at the exhibit.

January, 1931  
THE CHURCH MILITANT



FRANK HERBERT CHASE.

A Devoted Layman

In the death of Frank Herbert Chase at his home in Hingham on December 12, 1930, the Diocese has lost one of its most active lay workers. He was secretary of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in Hingham, clerk of the congregation at St. Paul's Cathedral, member of the Bishop's Committee, and since the death of the late Irving P. Fox, secretary of the Episcopal Club. At the Cathedral he had been from the beginning a member of the Diocesan Council and active in the Lawrence Men's Club.  
Mr. Chase was born in Portland, Maine, in 1870, and secured his preparatory education in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1894 and a Ph.D. from the same university in 1896. He married Mary Holland McLean, head of the English Department in the Haverhill High School in 1903. The first fifteen years of his career were spent in teaching at Cheshire Academy, at Yale University, Bates College and Beloit College.  
Since 1911 Mr. Chase had been connected with the Boston Public Library, most of that time as custodian of Bates Hall. He was well known as a teacher of English and a librarian, and contributed to many magazines in addition to publishing two books of a bibliographical character. The following resolution speaks for itself:  
"The members of the Council of the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts, assembled in a meeting on December 1, 1930, wish on their own behalf and as on behalf of all of the members of the Club to place upon the record this expression of their sense of the occasion by the death of their Secretary on December 12, 1930. His loyal and conscientious attendance, cheerful and able assistance at the meetings of both the Club and the Council will cause a void which will be very difficult to fill. Greater than that, the loss of his kindly and friendly spirit it will be impossible to replace. The members universally always cherish the memory of his friendship and wish to extend to Mrs. Chase their highest esteem and sympathy."  
J. GILBERT SWAN  
Secretary pro tem

Boston Transcript  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1931

THE LIBRARIAN

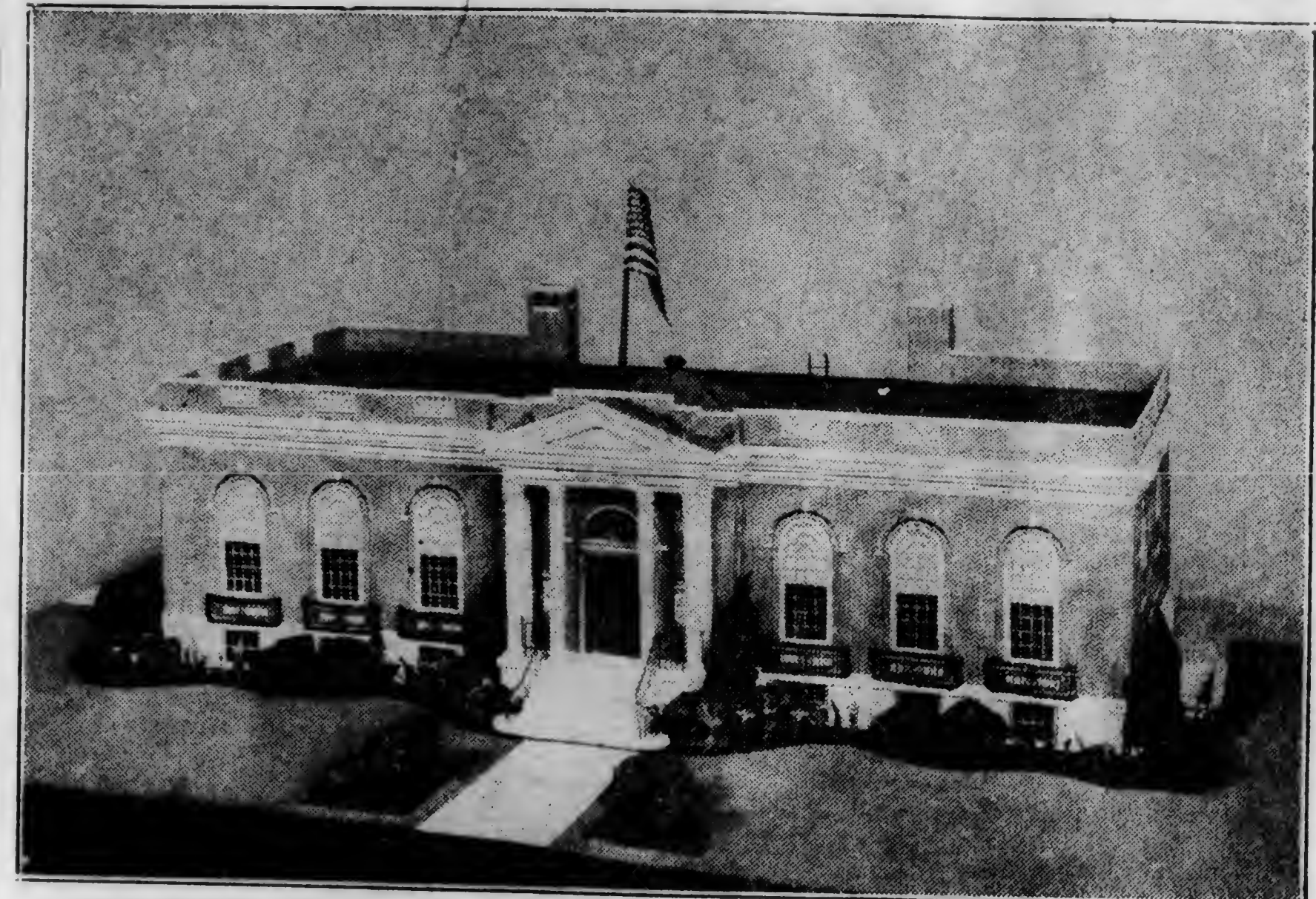
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We quote with pleasure certain paragraphs from the report of Miss Grace C. Brady, Librarian of the Kirstein Branch: "Eight months have elapsed since the Kirstein Branch, on the third floor of the Kirstein Memorial Library, was first opened to the public. Situated in the heart of the business district, the value of a general circulating branch, housed in the same building with a business

"An analysis of the classes of non-fiction books we have given out indicates the types of books in which the public is interested."

Class	Number
Literature	1,475
Biography	1,421
Travel	818
Philosophy	578
History	567
Natural Science	578
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Periodicals	228
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It is interesting to note that borrowers drew more books from the literature class than from any other. Books on drama and poetry by contemporary authors were requested as soon as the publication announcements were made.  
"As to biography, there was always a waiting list for such books as Maupassant's 'Hippolyte', Aston's 'Marshall Poch', Hackett's 'Henry the Eighth', Ludwig's 'Napoleon', Belloc's 'Richelieu'.  
"Third on the list of popular books were those on travel. Many of our borrowers have taken a number of pleasant trips by 'book route' during the last eight

we expect that more attention will be paid to books on gardening, birds, animals, etc., in the early spring, when there is a greater interest in out-of-door life.  
"The use of books in the useful arts class was not very great, due probably to the fact that we have very few tradesmen in our locality. Nevertheless, we did have a few calls for books on cookery, boatbuilding and surveying.  
"Books on games and sports have a reasonable circulation, as interest in these books depends a good deal on stimulation from the sporting world outside the library. While our collection of books on religion, law and medicine is limited, we are very much pleased with the use the public made of these volumes. The Harvard Classics were used a great deal, and many persons have followed the reading course recommended by the editor.  
"We have gained many patrons through our file of periodicals. Not a few of our readers confined themselves to this type of literature, and they also made use of the privilege of taking out the back numbers on their library cards.  
"The 10,870 books of fiction which were issued amounted to about 60 per cent of our total circulation. Deeping, Walpole, Dine were among the most popular of the modern authors. There were also many calls for older fiction, such as 'Tom Jones,' 'Jane Eyre,' 'Anna Karenina,' 'Quo Vadis' and 'Little Dorrit.' Personal service to readers, an up-to-date book col-



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**Reviving Defoe**

It is an impressive fact that the Boston Public Library should be able to place on exhibition in its treasure room a selection of books and pamphlets from a collection of the works of Daniel Defoe, its own possession, that is more complete than any other in the world—greater than that possessed even by the British Museum. Our Boston collection, which in chief part is the one which through a long course of years was made by Professor William P. Trent, of Columbia University, contains 1600 examples or editions of books or pamphlets written by Defoe, or attributed to him. Those who know "Robinson Crusoe" and nothing else of Defoe's will be seized with a sense of wonder that he could have written so much, or that so much of him should be preserved and treasured. As a matter of fact, he was one of the most prolific journalists, pamphleteers and promiscuous publicists that England ever produced. He had kept the presses, as it were, groaning with his productions for many years before, at the age of nearly sixty, he published, merely as a pot-boiler, "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." It is not too much to say that nothing but the desperation of very hard luck drove him to the production of this masterpiece.

Born in 1659, the son of a butcher, Defoe became a merchant or broker, and in 1703 was put in the pillory in London for financial irregularities. He early began to write pamphlets on all subjects, most of them attacking something, and he also became a copious writer for the newspapers of the day. He was an extremely "cranky" individual, and sometimes turned a penny by writing pamphlets against his own pamphlets. The populace, in his public exigencies, often sympathized with him. Capitalizing his own humiliation, he wrote a "Hymn to the Pillory," which today graces the show-cases at our Public Library. He spent some time in Newgate Prison, and was very much down on his luck when, in 1719, he produced "Robinson Crusoe." The best known of his other works are his "True Born Englishman," in verse, and his novels "Moll Flanders" and "Captain Singleton." Though he had made a great deal of money, he died, in 1731, a bankrupt.

It is extremely doubtful whether Defoe would ever have been known to fame in any degree but for "Robinson Crusoe." That fascinating story has been translated into every civilized language on earth and into several that are not civilized. Founded on the story of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman who was marooned on the island of Juan Fernandez, belonging to Chile, it took all sorts of liberties with that true tale. Defoe transported Selkirk's island to the mouth of the Orinoco river, and invented the greater part of the absorbing incidents that made the life and the fame of his story. That his poor and promiscuous pamphleteering should at this age of the world prove the motive for so monumental a collection as that which is now to be seen at our Public Library is past comprehension. For that matter, "Robinson" itself has probably lost its grip on the imagination of this generation. It is no longer popular with children, who weary of what they call its big words and its literary touch; their lack of appreciation, however, is in no sense a compliment to the intelligence of the present youthful generation, for the work is beyond all doubt extremely clever and essentially interesting. We may rejoice, perhaps, if the present exhibition in some degree stimulates the interest of our local youth in so admirable a classic.

† **FRANK HERBERT CHASE** †

At the annual meeting of the Parish in January, the following beautiful resolution on Mr. Chase was offered by Mr. George Cunningham, and unanimously adopted. We are printing it here for the benefit of many who were unable to be present at the meeting. It gives such adequate expression to what we all felt in regard to our late Senior Warden.

**RESOLUTION**

Whereas, it has pleased God to call to a life of higher service the soul of Frank Herbert Chase, our beloved Senior Warden, We, therefore, the Rector, Wardens and Vestry and members of the Parish of Saint John the Evangelist in Hingham, at its annual meeting this twelfth day of January in the year of our Lord the nineteen hundred and thirty-first, wish to preserve in the parish records for years to come our feeling of gratitude for the fellowship and example of a blithe and courageous Christian; and to determine that, by the grace of God so fully bestowed upon him, we continue his work for Christ and the Church in this parish which lay close to his heart. He who gave generously and gladly of himself would be the first to bid us not to grieve our loss.

Be it resolved, that we extend to his widow, Mary McLean Chase, our deepest sympathy and our thanks for sharing him so freely with us all.

Into Thy hands O Lord, we commit his spirit.

**ANNOYANCE TO READERS**

To the Editor of the Star:

The mutilation of public library books has become an increasing and serious source of annoyance to readers.

Through the courtesy of the local librarian and the Inter-Library Loan management, I borrowed recently from the Boston Public Library a book which I expected would be a valuable contribution to my study of a certain psychological matter. When the book was delivered to me it appeared to be in good condition, but before I had reviewed half of its contents I found that, at widely separated intervals, whole pages were missing, torn out, two pages at a time, mostly, but, in two cases, a half dozen or more pages successively—in all about 30 pages. Moreover, the missing pages seemed to be related to important phases of the matter preceding and succeeding correlative text. At any rate, the book, as valuable as it might have been, in its entirety, was spoiled for me, and I so, reported to Miss Quimby, the local librarian, though I willingly paid the postage cost of the loan, realizing that the fault of mutilation did not lie with the local library management.

But I had come to know that the Winchester Library management has its troubles also, with vandals who attack books and magazines. In the local library reading-room, which, by the way, has a most excellent assortment of periodicals and works of reference, there was, until recently, on file with other magazines, a copy of the Illustrated London (England) News, a weekly periodical of unusual typographical and pictorial beauty. I know of nothing, in this country, that will compare with it, and it is a magazine of great interest to those who are interested in noting the progress of the times in the old mother country. But week after week, upon looking over its pages, I found them mutilated, by the tearing out of single half-

tone pictures, or something of unusual beauty, which happened, I suppose, to strike the fancy of some conscienceless vandal. When I called the attention of the librarian to the matter, she expressed her grief and despair at such an exhibition, but confessed her inability to cope with the situation, as she and her assistants could not keep their eyes in two places at the same time, and when their backs were turned the mischief in the reading-room was done. The London magazine was an expensive one and I was not surprised when the library management withdrew it from the reference room altogether.

I have frequently taken books from the library and found whole pages torn out, utterly destroying the coherent continuity of the text oftentimes illustrations were torn out also.

Who has not seen the work of the congenial idiots who persist in writing and penciling their names, or drawing disfiguring sketches and scrawls upon the walls of public buildings, etc., but it is a very common thing to read at the top of the page of some book in the Winchester Library this idiotic penciled line, "If my name you wish to see, look on page 53," etc. If an innocent child reader does look he find an insolent instruction, to look further—to page so-and-so, and then ad libitum, repetitions, to the same effect.

Everybody, of course, knows the law relating to the subject and yet I have some respect for the reader who writes at the head of the page, or the end of a volume, "This is a good book," or the word "Good" only, after a paragraph he deems particularly worthy of approval. I have the complete works of Gibbon, the historian, and the famous DeQuincey, bequeathed me by a friend, so closely and learnedly annotated, in pencil upon nearly every page, that I value the impromptu notes of the former owner of the books almost as much as the volumes themselves, and I believe that the law relating to library books should be amended, to distinguish be-

tween honestly penciled comment and the mischievously made defacement and mutilation of the vandals, but some one might consider this an impracticable indulgence, though I doubt if it would invite any such general practice as to make it a nuisance, while the distinction in law would call for attention to the present vandalism in libraries and decrease the practices of the vandals.

I remember stopping, about 40 years ago, over night, in New York City, at what was called the "Grand Union Hotel," close to the Grand Central depot of that time. That hotel disappeared about 20 years ago, with the improvements made in that part of the city, but the hotel I refer to was owned and managed by a genius named Ford. In the hotel directory he had stenciled some large instructions to patrons and transient visitors, some of whom made themselves so obnoxious to lovers of business, law and order. One of Ford's blackboard stencillings was more sensible than poetical—more in the interest of cleanliness than artistry of personal conduct, and I will not repeat it here, for obvious reasons. There was one blackboard left perfectly blank, at the head of which were the words: "For the use of the dandies and fools who are not satisfied with placing their names in the hotel register." Mr. Ford was evidently determined to keep the walls of his hotel clean and he was.

For obvious reasons a public library management could not avail itself of a similar method of keeping the vandals and idiots who deface and mutilate books, but it might, for awhile, to put a good plan in place, detective in charge, to examine the books and scrutinize suspicious characters, especially when the Winchester Library takes possession of a new building, as it is hoped will sometime before another year.

Charles Forbes Walker  
14 Fenwick road  
Jan. 16, 1931

**THE LIBRARIAN**

FEW realize the scope of the Defoe collection in the Boston Public Library. Not even the British Museum possesses as many of the books and pamphlets by the author of "Robinson Crusoe." At present, the show cases in the Treasure Room of the library are stocked with the works of this one author, and with few exceptions they are first editions.

Zoltan Haraszti, editor of the library bulletin, More Books, devotes his leading article this month to a description of the Defoe collection and its acquisition by the library, followed by a critical survey of the man himself. Commenting on the number of Defoe items now on view, the editor declares that the Boston Public Library could arrange another—and perhaps even a third—exhibit that would be an almost exact duplicate of the present exhibit. A large number of the books and pamphlets displayed exist only in four or five copies, it appears, and of these the library owns two or three. In some cases the library owns the only known copy.

This splendid collection of Defoe's works was acquired when the library of Professor William Peterfield Trent went on the market. For several decades this great Defoe enthusiast has been working on a life of the English author. For two years Mr. Michael McCarthy chief classifier of the library, has been sorting and arranging the collection with the aid of various members of the Catalogue and Ordering departments. The books and catalogues now await their final cataloging, and meanwhile temporary lists are available for scholars.

Of the display in the Treasure Room Mr. Haraszti says: "Spread out in the showcases lie some four hundred volumes, each opened at the title page, with large headlines and thickly set subtitles clamoring for attention. Their variety is bewildering. Defoe the patriot reflects upon the origin of royal authority; Defoe the man of conscience inquires into the occasional conformity of dissenters; Defoe the reformer proposes a whole array of projects about the founding of country banks, relief societies, the establishment of insane asylums and the education of women; Defoe the tribune defends the poor man against the over-bearing Parliament; Defoe the economist discusses the causes of the financial panic; Defoe the statesman argues for the conclusion of peace or continuation of war; Defoe the moralist discourses upon the right conduct in matrimony—from 1659, when his first pamphlet appeared, till 1731, when he died, there was no question in the life of England upon which Defoe did not pronounce his opinion."

From the beginning of the eighteenth century until today, controversy has raged as to whether Defoe did or did not write certain pamphlets. One of the great games of the bibliophiles has been alternately attributing a pamphlet to Defoe, or denying that he wrote it. Certainly the man displayed extraordinary ingenuity in eluding the criticism of his contemporaries.

Professor Trent, Defoe's biographer, explains this: "After 1703 Defoe adopted tactics of dissimulation which, save for one brief period, secured him from immunity from all punishment. He not only took refuge in anonymity, but he wrote in all sorts of assumed characters; for example, as a high churchman, a merchant, a member of Parliament, an officer in the army. Whenever, as often happened, he was detected in his disguise, he used in his denials of authorship every resource of casuistry and effrontery. He would lie with a straight face, or else admit only an advisory connection with the tract in question, or invent out of whole cloth an author for the offending book. He kept up surreptitious connections with rival newspapers and publishers, and he supplied them with an almost inexhaustible stream of copy. . . . As a result, in the case of a large number of pamphlets, declares Mr. Haraszti, nobody knows as yet whether Defoe was the author or not."

Considering the youthful vigor of the style, it is astonishing to realize that Defoe was nearly sixty years old when The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe was written. The Library owns a set of the first edition of the First, Second and Third Parts. For the sake of those, as the editor of More Books puts it, who like to know the money value of rare books, a similar set was sold two years ago, at the Kern Sale, in New York, for \$11,500. The exhibit in the Treasure Room contains one whole case filled with the early editions of Robinson Crusoe. One may see a copy of the first edition, described as the third variant; also a copy of the second edition; copies of the two separate issues of the third edition; copies of the A and B issues of the fourth edition; also a copy of the fifth edition. There is, however, no copy of the very rare sixth, which, for the first time, had a red and black title-page and contained illustrations.

Early copies of the many abridgments and chapbooks fill a second showcase. A third is reserved for the translations, which include the first French, German, Italian and Portuguese editions.

How the veteran embattled librarian came to write a novel which has never been surpassed in popularity is something of a miracle, Mr. Haraszti explains. He lays its success to the plain, matter-of-fact style Defoe developed in his journalistic work. "A controversialist, whose reliability was notoriously uncertain, he proceeded to exercise his proofs even before they were asked for. He thus early recognized the value of details in creating verisimilitude—and so he became a 'realist,' even when farthest from reality. 'Truth' was a mania with him, as it is with many a prevaricator. His technique in telling a fib had grown perfect with continuous practice. What he needed in order to write a novel—an author of fictitious stories—was a fit subject upon which to exercise his technique. When he was restricted to petty party squabbles, the result was to be a journalistic juggle, galling or amusing to people, according to their political affiliations. But given a universal theme, the work of the pamphleteer was bound to be a masterpiece."

Defoe's career as a novelist lasted only about six years. Nevertheless, in that brief time, he produced about ten or twelve novels. In the year 1723 alone, he published "Moll Flanders," "Colonel Jack," "The Journal of the Plague Year," and "Religious Courtships." In his sympathetic, graceful tribute which closes the article, Mr. Haraszti says of Defoe that with all his prodigious ability, he did not possess the distinction which would qualify him to the position of great. He had learning, inventiveness and an amazing energy, yet his mind was burdened with conventional ideas. His imagination—as a French critic wrote—was that of a man of affairs, not that of an artist. Perhaps here lies the secret of his shortcoming. He had greater versatility than almost any other writer, and yet he was lacking in freedom of mind.

The Defoe exhibit will continue for three months, as the Library is anxious to bring the collection to the attention of scholars and the public alike. The present time is particularly appropriate for the exhibit. On April 24 of this year, Mr. Haraszti reminds us, will be the two hundredth anniversary of the day when Daniel Defoe—bankrupt merchant, pilloried and jailed journalist, hack writer and government spy, but also the author of Robinson Crusoe and one of the chief founders of the English novel—died in a country place outside London.

Why was the Public Library built? This is the way the poet of City Club Life, the weekly bulletin of the Boston City Club, is tempted to account for it from the way that all the rurals keep looking at the murals.

Oh! Stanford White sat down one night  
And drew some snappy plans.  
A library we'll build," said he,  
"Where Peewee de Shavannes  
With murals great shall decorate  
The walls where Sargent's chin—  
And Sargent's art shall do its part  
Where Peewee doesn't paint!"

**He Wrote "Robinson Crusoe"**

The British people are about to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the death of Daniel Defoe, author of the immortal "Robinson Crusoe," and many other works, myriads of pamphlets on every conceivable subject, poems, leaflets of denunciations of men and matters to whom and to which he was ardently opposed. He was also the first real journalist, and his Review, edited originally while in prison, may be regarded as the basis for many a famed periodical of later times. It is said that Richard Steele framed his publications on the format and contents of the Review, the latter, of course, being somewhat on a milder scale. Defoe was all inventive and Steele always courteous and suave, critical, but moderate. The two men had nothing in common except a desire for the emancipation of what appeared to them as truth, but their modes of expression varied.

Defoe's pamphlet, "The Shortest Way With the Deserter," in which he satirized the Lord Mayor of London in 1697, got him into trouble. The House of Commons directed the libel to be burned by the common hangman and an Old Bailey judge sentenced him to three days' exposure in the pillory and to be imprisoned during good Queen Anne's pleasure. So popular, however, was Defoe that the great crowd that gathered each day brought him garlands and wreaths. It did not take long for the Government to realize that it would not injure its reputation to give the author his freedom, and Harley, later Earl of Oxford, not only provided Defoe and his family with the means of living but befriended him in various other ways. Harley, indeed, may have been moved by a not altogether unqualified altruism. He was one of the first British statesmen to appreciate the power of the press and he saw in Defoe an able and willing assistant to promote his ambition.

The originality of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" has been disputed often enough. The foundation of the story has been ascribed to Alexander Selkirk who spent several years on the island of Juan Fernandez, living a life similar to that of Robinson's and undergoing experiences not far removed. Granting that, the glamour that surrounds Defoe's hero, his way of thinking, his philosophy, his method of expression, his description of minute details, are all Defoe's. What Selkirk sets down in calm, unpoetical language Defoe reveys in thrills that move men reading the book long after their boyhood. The story is fascinating to a degree hardly reached by the writers of modern mystery tales. And here is a verisimilitude of life as one can imagine it on a lonely isle in the vast ocean, and all presented in language that schoolboys understand and stay up secretly all night to absorb its sensations. Defoe's "History of the Great Plague" was for many years regarded as a veritable account of the ravages of a plague which devastated not only London but many Continental centers. The facts are given with such lucidity and an air of reality that even today when we all know that the narrative is pure fiction, based only on an actual historical event, the blood curdles on its perusal. It is a dreadful picture of a fearful day. In his novels Defoe wrote of the underworld of his day and he made himself sufficiently acquainted with evil-doers and their ways to present scenes and men of living, subterranean criminal dramas.

Daniel Defoe was a vigorous opponent of slavery and while in Virginia he spoke for the Negro slaves in a manner which did not gain for himself any particular friendships in the South. He did not remain in America very long, and so no doubt showed wisdom in that.

Our author was a native of London and in that city he died in 1731, at the age of seventy. He lies in Bunhill Fields, a few yards separating his tomb from that of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

**Little Walks  
About Boston**

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MAN

There is much to make especially interesting the Washington's birthday anniversary of this year, which falls on next Sunday. Mount Vernon is being reproduced at Paris for the French International Colonial Exposition, to open there this spring. The room occupied by Lafayette at Mount Vernon while visiting there, the Key of the Bastille sent by Lafayette to Washington, who had just entered upon his high duties as President—those are among the reproductions which will arouse keen interest in the life of Washington will receive careful and minute attention.

For this present anniversary now almost at hand, the Boston Public Library will put on exhibition in the treasure room next Saturday, the beautiful Washington gold medal presented by Congress to Washington, in recognition of his high service in freeing Boston from the British occupation. The medal will remain on exhibition during the following Sunday and Monday. It is only once a year that there is given opportunity to see this precious treasure, which is at all other times kept securely locked up in a safe.

No other city has quite so much reason as Boston for tenderly cherishing the name of Washington. Here began the Revolution, and here were those dark and crucial days when the success of our struggle for independence seemed to hang upon the outcome of what was taking place here. Had Washington failed in his efforts here, how well-nigh hopeless would have been the outlook. He saved the town, he saved the cause, and he won a fame which made all subsequent jealousies and attacks upon him, fall harmless.

Nor has any other city such intimately interesting Washington memorials as are here to be found. Next Sunday and next Monday will be days when one may well go once more to stand before the Stuart portrait of Washington in our Art Museum, the portrait which holds its own unique pre-eminence. And they are also days in which to pause before the noble equestrian statue of Washington, in our Public Garden, and to rejoice that one of the world's great statues is thus dedicated to his memory, and finds its fitting place in the city which owes him so much, and that holds him so reverently and tenderly in its heart.

Transcript  
18 February 1931

**At the Public Library**

Current at the Boston Public Library are, in the treasure room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works and, in the exhibition room, a collection of thrift stores, displayed under the auspices of the Savings Bank Association. This will be seen only this week, through Feb. 22.



# Art, Artists and Fine Art Exhibitions



## Impressions of Boston Events

Lithographic Crayon Drawings by Virginia Lee Burton Teem with Life and Activity.

By Albert Franz Cochrane

VIRGINIA LEE BURTON, known to Transcript readers by the signature "VleeB" attached to innumerable drawings appearing in this paper during the past several years, is holding an extensive exhibition of sketches in the Fine Arts room of the Boston Public Library.

Nearly all the work included in the group is related to her newspaper assignments. Miss Burton, who is the daughter of A. E. Burton, former dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who is but twenty-one years old, spent many years on the Pacific coast, returning to Boston in 1928. In San Francisco she was a scholarship student at the California School of Fine Arts where she developed an easy style of sketching which aims at rapid notation of uninterrupted motion by the enumeration of the essential lines of action and volume.

Upon coming to Boston, Miss Burton continued her studies at the studio of George Demetrios, a brilliant young instructor at the Boston Museum School. She also made a practice of making at



## A Page of Sketches by Virginia Lee Burton, Transcript Artist

Random Notes in Crayon Made at the Theater, the Concert Hall and Sports Arena Included in Miss Burton's First Exhibition Current For the Fortnight at the Boston Public Library

least one hasty sketch a day of people busy in their daily occupations or passing along the city streets. Her work soon came to the attention of the editors of the Transcript and she was assigned to execute a group of impressionistic drawings of players and audiences at the "Pop" concerts.

Miss Burton's facile crayon has since been kept busy in pictorially recording for the Transcript a longhoning series of symphonic performances, plays, operas, lectures, sporting events and other activities of general interest.

Among some of the most successful of

Miss Burton's sketches of stage productions were those of Jane Cowl in "Jenny," "The Age of Innocence" with Katherine Cornell, Jack Donahue and his "Sons o' Gun," Donald Meek in "Broken Dishes," Ziegfeld's "Smiles," the "Vanties," "Little Show," "Strike Up the Band," "Follow Through," "Chocolate Soldiers," "Fifty Million Frenchmen," "Pleasure Bound," "The 915 Review," and Fred Stone and his brood of "Stepping Stones."

She has also caught the rhythm of the Duncan Dancers, of Harold Krutzberg and Yvonne Giorgi, Agna Enters

and La Argentina, and has made rapid notes of Paderewski, Schamie and other artists of the music halls. Besides these Miss Burton has made many studies of boxing, wrestling, hockey and other sporting events, and has recorded her impressions of the Dartmouth Carnival and Harvard drawings now on view at the Public Library reveal Miss Burton's gift of catching fleeting action and transferring it in line to paper. It is interesting in this connection to note that the young artist never studied, in her days at the art academy, from the

cast, but entered directly into life classes, specializing in ten minutes sketches and memory work.

As a result of this training—a training far more beneficial than that had from dreary weeks of painstaking studies of inanimate casts—she learned to observe in terms of fundamental lines and volumes, and learned as well that humanity in all its varying phases is an inexhaustible field of study for the artist.

The display of Miss Burton's drawings, augmented by a small group of linoleum block prints, will remain on view at the library for two weeks.

nine years, and that was written entirely by himself. It is claimed that he was the first to introduce the editorial, or "leading article," into journalism.

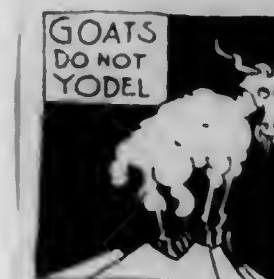
One edition of his works runs into 20 volumes, and a chronological catalogue of his writings lists 24 numbers. It is the one book, however, that has made him enduringly famous, and but for Robinson Crusoe the name of Daniel Defoe would today be but little known or remembered.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1931

## BOSTON PERSONALITIES

By MASON HAM



It seems that the Museum of Natural History expends no little energy in seeing to it that their patrons leave the building with fewer fallacies than when they entered. We

poked around there the other day—among the whales' skeletons, stuffed skunks and plaster-cast frogs. There were a score or more of bats on display, and under each was posted this little sign:

"Bats do not get into people's hair." And can it be that any one actually does take seriously what the newspapers talk about on Feb. 3? The museum officials apparently believe that some one may, for a card underneath the woodchucks informs us:

"The popular superstition concerning 'Ground Hog day' has no scientific foundation."

The locomotive habits of one other New England animal seem particularly intriguing. In travelling over snow in the winter, we are informed, the otter "may progress by means of a series of slides, gliding on its stomach."

That little item on the front page of The Boston Herald early this week caught our eye—that one about the Bostonian who had coined a word at a meeting of the National Puzzlers League in Baltimore. To think that any one would travel 100 or 200 miles round trip and give up four days in the middle of the winter, all for the sake of talking things over with a lot of other puzzle fans. But it is done. More than 60 delegates from the North as far as Toronto and from the West as far as Ohio were present. The league has 500 members in all.

The Boston man who went is Everett M. Smith of Jamaica Plain, a newspaper man. His new word was "ergophile"—a man who loves his work. Words are among the most important materials used by puzzlers and they're always suggesting new ones. One of the most recent, it surprised us to learn, was "refree." The dictionary hadn't recognized it and the puzzlers league called it to their attention only a year ago. Six months ago the puzzlers noticed that there was no single word for a "folding of the earth's surface," so

they got up "geosere," which the dictionary publishers promised to include in future editions.

There are two other members of the puzzle league who live in Greater Boston. One of them is Lewis C. Hall of 34 Mount Vernon street, Malden, a postal employee. The other is Hardy Ropes, a Tech student.

Real puzzlers don't know each other by their real names so much as by their nicknames, which are all but universal among the serious addicts. Mr. Smith is "Puzzlesmith," Mr. Hall is "Kee Pon" and Mrs. Ropes is "Ajax."

The nicknames are used at the conventions, a circumstance which adds greatly to the informality and good fellowship of these semi-annual occasions. The last conference, by the way, was the 95th. The society, you see, is no fledgling, and it has traced the art of puzzling back to several hundred years before Christ. Men and women of all occupations belong to it. Mr. Smith named specifically farmers, doctors, dentists, newspaper men, teachers and a woman civil engineer.

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Department of Useless Information: The wood of which a policeman's billy is made is the cocobola wood. It comes from British Guiana. It is very hard and heavy. It burns unusually well. Its grain is "coarse but close and even." Nobody knows much about the tree it comes from. The wood is used also in turnery, inlaying and turnbridge ware.

The billy costs 75 cents in all—40 cents for the wood and 35 for the leather thong. The man who buys them for the police department is William H. Gowell, property clerk. The club is 14 inches long from tip to tip and weighs about 11 ounces. It is not loaded. The department purchases from 125 to 150 new ones a year.

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# Art, Artists and



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ordinary lot of conceptions, most of which he should deny admittance to the country. But he lets them in and there is no telling what a duty of grief they will earn before they are banished. At the risk of seeming encyclopedic, this day's space will be devoted to some of the untold misadventures of beauty, the things that make the enjoyments of travel possible.

The American visiting England for the first time is very much in the same position as the Englishman visiting America for the first time; that is to say, he does not, and in the nature of things, he cannot understand all the small details of traveling and life in general which are different in the two countries. The common language is, of course, a great simplifier, but the very fact that the language is common to both countries throws the slight difference of customs into stronger relief, and is apt, at first sight, to magnify the contrasts.

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The moment the American lands, he will perceive that England is England as surely as America is America; a country with its own inalienable but strong personality, with its own customs that have naturally evolved, with its own national attitude, and its own way of doing things. And this, admittedly, may seem a little confusing to an American settling foot on these shores for the first time. Because he hears English spoken he is less likely to allow for the differences than if he were to hear French or German. And yet the fact that the language is his language proves that the stock of both countries is the same, and the fact that the stock is the same shows that the differences are only on the surface. It is easy for the American to adjust himself to English life, for its strangeness is not the strangeness of a foreign land but a strangeness which conceals a fundamental similarity.

Many Americans of moderate means are kept from visiting England, just as many English people of moderate means are kept from visiting America, because they have a vague idea that everything will be very expensive, because they feel they will be rather lost in a strange country, and because they do not know how to set about seeing, with the time and money at their disposal, the particular sights which they wish to see.

It is undoubtedly true that travel between the two countries would be far greater if before the traveler started out, he could be given clear and accurate help on all those small points which are of such importance in the understanding of another country's customs, facilities and points of interest.

Rich people, with plenty of time at

their disposal, over such matters this was the only way that was chiefly grown up a year for granted that England requires. But it is common of limited means in England it is excessive and the strangers in a traveler by the at a remarkable land also is of such visitors.

It is possible, month away from voyage out and many of the in England and view of their in fact a cost, should be drawn carefully, down to the hotel prices and tourists for shopping should use a dry and so on within a matter of a little time, whom time and ing concern where they are. They are sure, but it is a Such matters, tipping, and the prehensible, but able to learn is little fear of cheating. If one of things in units, and more each other that our scheme of and one will be dental losses as

Prices in the as greatly but, just as about the restaurants, apt to suppose hotels and the standard ing could be Inconclusive board and \$5 to \$8 a day

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L EXPENSES

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LUXE ROUBER



## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1931

### THE LIBRARIAN

In the latest issue of More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, the Librarian finds this sincere tribute to the colleague who, for so many years, wrote the Bibliographer department on this page.

"Through the death of George Henry Sargent the book world has lost a distinguished character, an authority on rare books, whose weekly column 'The Bibliographer' in the Wednesday Boston Transcript has won a unique reputation. This column—expert, full of news, invaluable to collectors, bibliophiles, and librarians—was at the same time lively enough to attract the general reader. According to the Publishers' Weekly, Mr. Sargent was the most widely reprinted writer on bibliography in the world."

George Henry Sargent was born in 1857, a descendant of a William Sargent who came to Ipswich in 1639. Though his schooling was in the East, he began his newspaper career at St. Paul, Minn., first as reporter and later as city editor of the Pioneer-Press. In 1895 he returned to Boston and joined the Transcript staff as a reporter. It was in 1903 that he started his column 'The Bibliographer,' which has greatly contributed to making book collecting popular. For Mr. Sargent emphasized especially that book collecting was not exclusively a rich man's game. Besides his column, he wrote numerous special articles for the Transcript on topics of bibliographical interest. He was the author of nine books; the most recent are 'Modern Tendencies in Book Collecting,' 'Amy Lowell, a Mosaic,' 'A. Edward Newton, a Bibliography,' and 'A Busted Bibliophile and His Books.' Since 1914 Mr. Sargent lived at Elm Farm, Warner, N. H., in the beautiful White Mountain region. His house, filled with antiques and rare books, attracted collectors and book lovers to whom it was hospitably open.

## BOSTON POST, FEBRUARY 27, 1931

### Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library has recently bought a fine new exhibit in its new treasure room, rare editions of the works of Daniel Defoe, author of that ever-famous book, Robinson Crusoe. These books are from the library of William P. Trent, who devoted many years to the building up of this unusual collection.

Numberless boys and girls have read 'The Strange Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' and many of us older ones cherish the memory of that much-prized book of our youth. Yet how few there are who know much about the author or perhaps the most widely popular story for young people that was ever written, or who realize the extent of his other writings.

Daniel Defoe was born in London in 1660. He was nearly 60 years old when he wrote Robinson Crusoe, but his life up to that time had been a sufficiently varied and exciting one. He studied for the ministry, but abandoned the idea of entering upon that profession. He became successively, merchant, writer, journalist, and a free lance in the disturbed politics of his times.

He wrote a controversial pamphlet which caused him to be thrown into prison and thrice exposed in the pillory. The mob, however, treated him as a hero, and eagerly bought up the copies of 'A Vindication of the Pillory,' written by him for the occasion, and hawked about the scene of his punishment.

In spite of this popular favor and applause, Defoe's imprisonment had a disastrous effect upon the business he had successfully conducted up to that time, and he was left practically without means, and without occupation. He turned to literature and to journalism. He established his celebrated newspaper 'The Review,' which he carried on as a tri-weekly for some eight or nine years, and that was written entirely by himself. It is claimed that he was the first to introduce the editorial, or 'leading article,' into journalism.

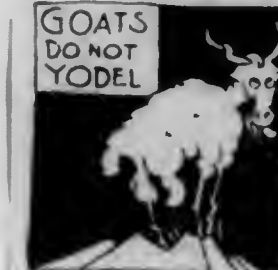
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By MASON HAM



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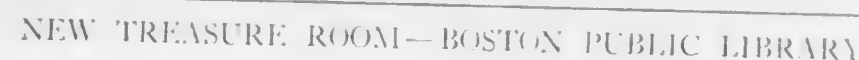
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## Would Honor McKim by Restoring Bacchante to Library Court Pool

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The Boston Public Library Fosters Printing



lapsed into her mystery story.  
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## Would Honor McKim by Restoring Bacchante to Library Court Pool

on to  
books

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931

## Wants Bacchante Back at Library

March, 1931

[THE NEW ENGLAND PRINTER]

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NEW TREASURE ROOM—BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Boston Public Library Fosters Printing

The Treasure Room is in the upper part of the extension into the courtyard of the Library. It is reached from the third floor. In general construction the room seems to have been planned for its present purposes, although it was used for many years for music reference. The interior has been entirely refinished with new lighting fixtures, and fireproof shelving and display

The bookcases along the walls shelve 6,000 volumes of supreme bibliographic interest. These are selected from the special collections of Shakespearian and Elizabethan literature from the Barton collection; Americana from the Prince collection; also volumes from Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer, and other treasure hoards. To the right and left of the windows are two wall safes, and down the main floor are low safes, over which are permanent exhibit cases. These provide proper safeguards for the large volumes and illustrated work, yet are within easy access.

At the time of the opening of the Treasure Room last summer, a general display was made to represent some of the Library's most choice treasures. Medieval manuscripts on parchment and with illuminated miniatures were shown in one case; fifteenth-century books printed in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and England were placed on view in another; Shakespeare folios and quartos and other precious Elizabethan and



## THE LIBRARIAN

It cheers the Librarian greatly to hear from one American tourist who does not regard Bermuda as Bar-muda or pass the time dashing from one cocktail party to another. From that enchanted land comes a communication from a lover of travel and of books, who went searching for a rare volume, yet managed to enjoy the beauties of the "still vexed Bermoothes" and chat with many of its inhabitants who are among the most gracious and soothing people in the world.

Dear Library Columnist—In my wanderings over the earth I often come upon a copy of the Boston Evening Transcript in most unexpected places.

I always read the library column, because public libraries are a sort of hobby of mine and wherever I may be, one of the first places I look for is a library.

Saturday week I arrived in Bermuda, that best group of islands where there are neither automobiles, airplanes, nor loud-speaking radios. As I wandered about Hamilton, almost the first building that met my eye was a low, orange-colored structure bearing the sign, "Bermuda Library." I entered the grounds, passed what is said to be the largest rubber tree in Bermuda, and went up the broad outside flight of stairs which lead to the library. When I approached the desk the attendant did not look up and smile as your librarian in the Kips-Bay Branch did when I climbed the three flights which lead to that library. I recall with pleasure how an alert young person found me a nice guide book and some travel folders and when I wanted a book which was not on her shelves, she telephoned the main library and arranged to have it sent down to me the next day.

I read the guide book and made several notes, one in particular about a very old book to be found in the Bermuda Public Library; a book I decided to look up as soon as I arrived.

Well, to get back to Bermuda, the attendant, still continuing to read what looked like a mystery story, I said "Ahem," and then "Will you please tell me whether you have here any very old books?"

"I can't say," she replied. "You can look in the reference room."

"I understand," I persisted, "that you have a book printed in London in 1613." "I don't know," she said. "I'll show you some books which were printed in London," and she began leading me to the shelves.

"Never mind," I said, thinking to myself that she was probably taking the desk while the librarian went to lunch.

At five o'clock I returned and asked the same question of another young person, who was also reading. "No, we haven't any very old books," she said. "You can look at what we have on Belmont; they are over there."

"The book I refer to," I replied, "is too valuable to be on open shelves."

"Well, if we have it, it is on the shelf with the books on Bermuda," she affirmed and returned to her book with never a smile.

After a few moments I humbly presented myself at the desk again and showed her the following quotation which I had copied:

"In the public library at Hamilton Bermuda, there can be seen a quaint little book dated, London, 1613.

"The red morocco binding seems quite new; and so it is. But open the book and look at its pages. The old English letters, and the old paper, tell their own story; and as we count back nearly three hundred years, we handle it with a feeling of reverence.

"On the title page we read: 'A Plain Description of the Bermudas, now called Sommer Islands. With the manner of their discovery. Anno, 1609. . . .'

"Ecclesiastes: 3. 11.

"God hath made everything beautiful in His time."

"After a hurried glance through the pages, we acknowledge it to be one of the rare productions worth preserving and interesting to read. It is too valuable to be much used, and for this reason, among others, you will find the contents reproduced in Lefroy's Memorials, Vol. 1.

"The narrative was written by Sylvanus Jourdan, and first published in 1610. This, with another account by William Strachey, was the foundation of Shakespeare's play, The Tempest, which has immortalized Bermuda.

"The writers were among a party of English people who accompanied Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Gates and Captain Newport to supply the infant colony at Virginia. On their way they were turned aside and the Admiral Ship, 'Sea Adventure,' guided by an unseen hand, with all on board found a haven in 'The Inhabited Land.'

The attendant, still unthrilled, returned the quotation to me without comment. "Might this book be at the historical society in St. George's?" I ventured.

"I don't know," she replied and repeated into her mystery story. —

Now Mr. Library Columnist, I couldn't

Jacobean works were displayed, and next to them some of the rarest productions of the early American press; and finally autograph letters and poems by such writers as Poe, Longfellow, Dickens, Browning, and Emily Dickinson.

The Library has about two hundred fifteenth-century books, many of these being prized by type designers for the humanistic quality of early types. These include Jenson's roman type, which has long been used as an inspiration for book types, and a special treasure is a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible of 1450-55. While complete Gutenberg Bibles are out of reach, financially valued in the hundreds of thousands, the Library's single leaf, according to recent auction sales, would be appraised at over \$600. There are also Shakespeare folios and other works in which the Library's collections are unrivaled.

For the student of printing the Boston Public Library

offers comprehensive resources in the original works of the world's foremost printers. There are representative works by the early Venetian printers, specimen books of the types and decorations by Plantin, and the unrivaled collection of Baskervilles bequeathed to the Library by a former trustee, Josiah H. Benton. The private presses of Europe and the United States, representing the modern revival of the arts of the book, are also well represented.

The Treasure Room and the collections of the Barton-Ticknor Library afford a resource from which students of printing can obtain an intimate knowledge of the world's best printing. The study of such works is not merely academic, but is today the greatest inspiration for the printing craftsman. Later articles in THE NEW ENGLAND PRINTER will give information about special resources and typographic reference material in the Boston Public Library.

For information on other items of interest to printers at the Boston Public Library, readers are referred to the October, 1930, issue of THE NEW ENGLAND PRINTER.

## Binding as Experts Find It

Printers Can Obtain Much of Value from Craftsmen Lecture Series

PRINTERS will find much of value in the volume on "Bookbinding" which is in preparation by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, as the third of their series of printing books. Material for this book is developed largely from the stenographic notes taken at the lecture series conducted by the Craftsmen during the past two months. John B. Curry, president of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, has announced that the material in these lectures will be amplified by many additional practical examples and that other phases of the subject will be included.

Due to the fact that Elbridge W. Palmer of the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press was unable to appear, a variation in the program was made. On January 26, Frank J. Barnard of F. J. Barnard & Co., Boston, spoke on "Library Binding." On Monday, February 2, R. M. Weiser, superintendent of the National Blank Book Company, of Holyoke, was the speaker. On February 9, Mrs. Katherine Osborn of Boston spoke on "Unusual Binding," and Roy C. Baker of the Colonial Press of Boston spoke on "Edition Binding." On February 16, Paul A. H. Shults of the Berkshire Embossing & Finishing Co., Holyoke, described "Super-finish and Embossed Cover." The final speaker was C. A. Mershon of Braunworth & Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, N.Y., who outlined the trade customs.

Through the courtesy of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, THE NEW ENGLAND PRINTER has been permitted to summarize some of the high lights of these lectures.

Library Binding, said Mr. Barnard, is the youngest branch of the trade, with the possible exception of loose-leaf binding. Public libraries created this branch, during the last half-century, in order to bind and rebind library publications. There are three phases of this work: (1) rebinding fiction and textbooks; (2) binding periodicals or newspapers; (3) reconstruction of publishers' bindings.

In the first instance, large lots of fiction books arrive at the binders, who must mark them for ownership and requirements. Next the book is carefully pulled apart, section by section, and all torn leaves mended. It is then inspected to determine how it will be bound. Then it is "benched"; that is, the ridge (or back) is pounded, pressed, or rolled out. Sewing is the next process, which is practically all done by machine. By the oversewing process, where the stitches pass over the backs of successive sections, greater strength is gained. In fact, this is the strongest sewing devised and accounts for the fact that rebound books last longer. New books are seldom oversewn. Next the book is lined and backed. For the covers, only solid binders' board is used by the reputable concerns. Then the book is covered and pressed for drying. In the finishing process, the book is lettered. This is generally done by hand, as until recently no successful machines have been developed. Binders are growing away from the uniformly plain covers, and modern rebound books are often more attractive than originals.

(Continued on page 130)

these collections, and the rooms were furnished in a manner which will encourage their use as a gathering place for those interested in poetry. In these rooms will be given each year the several talks by poets brought by the Morris Gray fund to speak to undergraduates. Two rooms will be set aside by the library, near the Child Memorial Library of English Literature.

The gift has significance as a memorial to a member of the Harvard class of 1877 who was not only a poet of distinction, with a high place among American critics, but one who was a leading exponent of Shelley among American men of letters. It commemorates, too, a man who held a very significant place in the annals of higher education through his influence during ten years teaching at Columbia when he built up around himself a group of students inspired by him with a literary fervor scarcely equalled at any other institution.

When his classmate, Morris Gray, gave Harvard a fund to provide for talks by poets on poetry the natural person to

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the desk attendant and the three flight attendants in the kitchen. When I climbed the stairs I found with pleasure how an alert young person found me a nice guide book and some travel folders and when I wanted a book which was not on her shelves, she telephoned the main library and arranged to have it sent down to me the next day.

I read the guide book and made several notes, one in particular about a very old book to be found in the Bermuda Public Library. A book I decided to look up as soon as I arrived.

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"The narrative was written by Selvanus Jourdan, and first published in 1610. This, with another account by William Strachey, was the foundation of Shakespeare's play, The Tempest, which has immortalized Bermuda."

"The writers were among a party of English people who accompanied Sir George Somers, Sir Thomas Gates and Captain Newport to supply the infant colony at Virginia. On their way they were turned aside and the Admiral Ship, 'Sea Adventure,' guided by an unseen hand, with all on board found a haven in 'The Inhabited Land.'"

The attendant, still unthrilled, returned the quotation to me without comment. "Might this book be at the historical society in St. George's?" I ventured.

"I don't know," she replied and relapsed into her mystery story.

Now Mr. Library Columnist, I couldn't rest till I found whether or not that book was in Bermuda, so I hired a horse and buggy and started for St. George's, that being the oldest settlement on the island.

About noon we clattered through the narrow streets of St. George's and drew up at the door of St. Peter's Church.

"I don't want the church," I said. "I want the historical society."

"But the church is very historical," said Clifton Trotter. I obediently entered the ancient structure, escorted by way of the cemetery, and found myself in a high-walled lane. An old Negro woman was wailing in a gay-colored washing direct-

ed me to the Featherbed Lane, and on the corner I found the historical society. The librarian was at lunch, but the assistant was most cordial and anxious to please. When I exhibited my quotation she said I would have to wait for the librarian to show me the old books, but most belatedly, which she proceeded to do, explaining that at the time that monumental piece of furniture was in use it was the custom on the husband's death for the widow to be lifted into the four-poster and placed in the middle of the bed. Sheets were then pinned all around the bed, making a tent of it, and in this the widow remained till after the funeral.

As the young lady was preparing to

charge of the collection was from a shipmate. "No, she had never heard of the book and she doubted if it was still in existence. Books in Bermuda were very hard on books and consequently Bermuda did not attempt to collect books because the books migrated from the books into the lamps of the houses and I soon wouldn't even have it."

In her endeavor to comfort me the young caretaker showed me many real treasures in old china, furniture and clothing. At last she said, "You better go to Miss — at the Treasure Chest. She will help you."

When Miss — had read my quotation she said, "I never heard that the book was in Bermuda. The librarian would know but she has been out all for some time. I know of a lady who bought a copy in London some years ago and paid a thousand dollars for it."

I remarked that whoever said it might possibly have picked it off the Bermuda shelves if it had ever been there.

She smiled tolerantly and said, "Miss — over at the 'Power' might know something about it." So over to the "Power" I went.

"No, I don't know about it," said "my sister," but the library used to be in the custom house and perhaps they have the book in the safe. You'll know the building by the sign in front of it." At the custom house no less a person than the colonial secretary smoked his pipe at the quotation and disposed of it finally.

"Never heard of it," he said. I passed my scotch and for the time being ended my search.

Now I'm sending this to you, Mr. Columnist, because I know many librarians read this column and for the honor of the profession I think some one of them should locate this book for me, don't you?

I'm not in a hurry to get it any more, as just now I'm touring the island with a copy of "The Tempest" in my pocket, trying to locate Prospero's Cave and Ariel's tree and Caliban's rock.

A gift of \$50,000 in memory of George Edward Woodberry has just been received from Harry Harless, Plagiarist of Millbrook, New York, to endow a poetry room in the Harvard Library. Here will be placed the books of the Morris Gray foundation, the books left to the library by Mr. Woodberry himself, and the collection of Amy Lowell. Through this gift, the poetry room becomes a memorial not only to Prof. Woodberry, but to his classmate Morris Gray and to Amy Lowell, the sister of a third classmate, President Lowell.

The fund will provide for a curator for these collections, and the rooms will be furnished in a manner which will encourage their use as a gathering place for those interested in poetry. In these rooms will be given each year the Morris Gray fund to speak to undergraduates. Two rooms will be set aside by the library, near the Child Memorial Library of English Literature.

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When his classmate, Morris Gray, gave Harvard a fund to provide for talks by poets on poetry the natural person to give the first was his classmate, George Edward Woodberry, who had been living in Beverly since his withdrawal from active teaching. On this occasion he was covered that in spite of his long period of absence from public activity, a roomful of undergraduates at his own apartment, for which his affection had grown with the years, were familiar with his poetry. All this gave him a renewed interest in life and made the last year one of the happiest of his entire life.

It was an aftermath of this visit to Cambridge which led to the publication of a facsimile of the Harvard Shelley notebook which had formed the subject of the first publication on Shelley which Woodberry made after graduation. His original description of this notebook was reprinted as an introduction to the facsimile, and to it he appended his recollection of circumstances attending the acquisition of the manuscript. It was his last publication on Shelley, and a copy of this book reached him in the hospital on Christmas Eve, 1929, about ten days before his death.

Mr. Fingler's gift is in a measure an expression of the grateful recognition by Woodberry's loyal disciples of the pleasure which that visit to Harvard gave to the graduate of the Class of 1877.

Librarians, who for some reason or other, feel apologetic because their patrons prefer fiction to any other kind of reading matter, have a backer in Margaret Cullen Manning, who has supplied libraries with charming fiction, herself. At the North Central Library Conference held recently in St. Paul, Minnesota, the novelist addressed the delegates, pleading for a greater toleration toward fiction. According to her belief, the novel is the greatest and most important literary form. "I am confronted a good deal of the time," said Mrs. Manning, "by the attitude of many educated people toward it. They are often hesitant, and tolerant and mildly superior. It is not safe to be dogmatic about anything that feeds the human imagination. Nor is any piece of writing that honestly attempts to interpret life basically unimportant." The novelist was also of the opinion that all great literature is the result of experiments by many writers. The librarian can encourage the production of works of genius by dealing justly and understandingly with the experiments that precede them and by recommending them to readers. They can help build up a public for the work of a really supreme writer.

A man who had an actual hand in the installation of the then shameful bronze Bacchante, William Mitchell Kendall, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, also related his part in placing the statue at the pool's edge, poised for her fall. Although not formally received for the statue, which formed in the dead of night, newspapers reported the erection of the bronze the next morning, and hundreds of Back Bay folk flocked to the library to register their vigorous disapproval of the "nude, drunken woman." Thus, in 1897, started a controversy by which guardians of the civic morals of Bostonians finally brought about the rejection of the figure.

The late President Eliot of Harvard and Charles Eliot Norton, Mr. Morse disclosed last night, were principally responsible for the removal of the infamous figure. Subsequently, in 1910, it was placed on exhibit in the Fine Arts museum, and has been there since, without upward objection.

TABLET IN WALL

After Thomas Mullen, representing Mayor Curley, and Messrs. Morse and Kendall had spoken, the tablet was formally received for the statue by Frank W. Buxton, chairman of the trustees. W. Stanley Peters, president of the Boston Society, presided at the dinner.

The guests and speakers then adjourned to the library, where the tablet was unveiled by Mr. Peters. Set off from the second floor corridor by the Statues murals, its inscription reads: "Charles Follen McKim, architect, 1817-1909. Faithful servant of the art, a comparable friend to youth, honored master of his profession, in this building, is enduringly revealed the splendid amplitude of his genius, an aspiration to all men."

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931

### Wants Bacchante Back at Library

Charles Moore of Washington, chairman of the national Fine Arts Committee, last evening suggested at the dinner meeting of the Boston Society of Architects at the Copley-Plaza, that the society start a campaign to restore the MacMonnies Bacchante statue to the pool in the courtyard of the Public Library. Other speakers were Robert D. Kohn, president, American Institute of Architects; Thomas Mullen, representative Mayor Curley, and William W. Kendall, president of the society, presiding. And the tablet in memory of Charles F. McKim, designer of the library, had been unveiled. F. S. Buxton, chairman of the trustees, accepted the gift on behalf of the board.

"The brazen husk," said Mr. Moore, "is now incorporated in a rear exit of the Fine Arts Museum. It would be a tribute to you, fellow architects, greater even than carving McKim's name on the wall, if you of the Boston society should start a campaign to honor the little lady in the museum and place her on the pool's edge, where she ought also to please the summer residents who frequent that court. By doing so you would also soothe the outraged feelings of the donor, George K. White, carried even beyond the grave."

It was to the late Mr. McKim that MacMonnies presented the statue after he had declined \$50,000 for it in Paris. McKim's presentation of the bronze to the library committee and its subsequent erection brought an attack on the propriety of placing such a statue of the goddess of Bacchus before public gaze. Protests of artists, architects, and others were of no avail, and the statue went to New York for the Metropolitan Art Museum. Later, it was returned to Boston and now is in the Museum of Fine Arts.



NEW TRV. POST. BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

## The Boston Public Library Fosters Printing

ONE of the world's best opportunities for inspection of the treasures of the art of printing is to be found in the Room of the Boston Public Library. For a long series of years representative examples of the art of writing and printing. These range from the earliest inscriptions, scrolls, and illuminated manuscripts to the work of the foremost American and American printers.

Heretofore these rare and increasingly scarce specimens have been kept in restricted storage. In 1929 the more important specimens were gathered in the newly constructed Treasure Room. The appointment of this room provide permanent display cases, in which varying exhibits will give the public knowledge of the Library's treasures.

The Treasure Room is in the upper part of the extension into the courtyard of the Library. It is reached from the third floor. In general construction the room seems to have been planned for its present purposes, although it was used for many years for a music reference. The interior has been entirely refitted with new lighting fixtures, and fireproof shelving and display

On the wall at the left of the entrance hang portraits of Benjamin Franklin by Duplessis and Copley. To the right is Copley's painting of Charles I in the House of Commons demanding the expulsion of the five impeached members.

The bookcases along the walls shelves 6,000 volumes of extreme bibliographic interest. These are selected from the special collections of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature from the Barton collection; Americana from the Prince collection; also volumes from Theodore Parker, Bowditch, Longfellow Memorial, Thayer, and other treasure boards. To the right and left of the windows are two wall safes, and down the main floor are low safes, over which are permanent exhibit cases. These provide proper safeguards for the large volumes and illustrated work, yet are within easy access.

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## Urge Bacchante Statue Be Returned to Library



A suggestion that the Boston Society of Architects start a campaign to borrow McKim's statue of Bacchante from the Museum of Fine Arts and place it at the pool in the Boston Public Library courtyard, for which it was originally destined, was made to the society last night by Charles Moore, secretary of the Fine Arts Commission.

Moore was one of the speakers at a dinner meeting in honor of Robert D. Kohn, president of the American Institute of Architects, and which was part of the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling in the library of a tablet in memory of Charles Follen McKim, designer of the building. The terrible fight which started when the Bacchante was placed in the courtyard years ago was reviewed by Moore and by William Mitchell Kendall, associate of McKim, and the verdict which sent the statue out of the library was scored as a blot upon the history of the famous building.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931

### THE McKIM TABLET

The late Charles F. McKim, to whose memory the Boston Society of Architects has dedicated a tablet in the central Public Library building, had great talents in other fields than architecture. He was an excellent organizer. He administered well. He had a genius for friendship. Men of business, the arts and the professions took pride in their association with him. Major Higginson was particularly devoted to him and proved his attachment by a liberal gift to the American Academy in Rome, which Mr. McKim established.

He was the inspiring force of the great firm of McKim, Mead and White, who designed 6000

buildings all over the country—the Algonquin Club and Symphony Hall in Boston, the Rhode Island State House, the old Madison Square Garden, the American Library and University Club in New York. He was very proud of the Boston library. The long-deferred memorial

which our Society of Architects unveiled is especially appropriate in this city, for Boston and Mr. McKim were mutual admirers.

It cannot fairly be said that the country failed to appreciate him. Realization of his remarkable qualities would have been greater and more general, however, but for the dreadful Stanford White tragedy, with all its implications, and its effects on Mr. McKim's physical health and attitude toward life. His fame is safe enough, but how much better our American architecture would be if he had come happily to a mellowed, mature age!

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1931

### RETURN 'BACCHANTE' TO LIBRARY URGED

Moore of Art Commission  
Makes Plea at Dinner

Bronze, Now in Museum, Removed  
in 1897 After Protests

Still smarting under her chilling and punitive ejection from the courtyard fountain of the Boston Public Library back in 1897, the famous bronze "Bacchante" heard last night the rumblings of a movement to bring her back—grapes, unadorned child and all—to the library courtyard.

This life-sized original bronze, the work of the eminent sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, brought the attention of the whole Nation to Boston when a united front of opinion caused the statue to be taken away from the library.

Restoration of Bacchante was urged last night by Charles Moore, secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, speaking at a dinner of the Boston Society of Architects at the Capewich Plaza hotel.

Charles Follen McKim, architect of the library, was the subject of a memorial inscription in the Public Library to Charles Follen McKim, architect of the library.

### Gift to McKim

It was to the late Mr. McKim that MacMonnies presented the statue after he had declined 150,000 francs in Paris for it. McKim's presentation of the bronze to the library committee and the subsequent erection in the foundation brought a seething attack upon the propriety of placing such a statue in the courtyard.

Protests of artists, architects and others were of no avail, and the famous nude went to New York for the Metropolitan Art Museum. Later it came back to Boston and now is in the Museum of Fine Arts here.

"It would be a tribute to your fellow architect, greater even than carving his name on the walls of the library," said Mr. Moore last night, "if you of the Boston Society of Architects should start a campaign to borrow the little lady from the Art Museum and place her on the pool's edge, where she might give pleasure to the summer readers who frequent that court."

"By so doing you would also soothe the outraged feelings of the donor, George K. White, carried even beyond the grave."

### Tribute to McKim

Mr. Moore's suggestion came during his tribute to Mr. McKim. A distinguished group of architects and artists, including Robert D. Kohn, president of the American Institute of Architects, had gathered at the hotel for a dinner previous to unveiling the society's memorial to McKim.

Tracing the many voices of architectural art left behind by McKim, Mr. Moore told of the tragedies which befell the library. He told first of the "crude blocks of stone on the main steps that destroy the unity and detract from the beauty of the entrance."

After the dinner, Mr. Moore discussed with other Boston architects the possibility of borrowing the statue and

it was agreed that this probably would not be difficult. Mr. Moore said that he will at once start plans for this action.

### Memorial Unveiled

The unveiling of the McKim memorial at 10:30 last night brings to public gaze on the second floor of the library this inscription: "Charles Follen McKim, 1847-architect-1899... faithful servant of the arts... generous friend to youth... honored master of his profession... in this building enduringly revealed the splendid amplitude of his genius... an inspiration to all men."

W. Stanley Parker, president of the Boston Society of Architects, did the unveiling, while the guests assembled in a semicircle.

Mr. Kohn, in his speech at the dinner, made a strong plea for the removal of architectural divisions from the Government employ. If the profession of the architect is to advance to the fullest extent, the work of designing the public buildings of the country better could be placed in the hands of private architects, he said.

Such a move would enable each section of the country to have its buildings designed on sectional lines, and Florida or the Pacific Coast would not have the same type of public buildings as Massachusetts, for instance, would have.

"Architects cannot work efficiently under Government supervision, hampered by Civil Service requirements, and their employees and the large and often incompetent staffs that must be maintained at Washington," he declared. "It would mean that New England would have New England architecture, that California would have California architecture."

### Plea for Statue

Then he turned to the Bacchante episode. "The statue tragedy," he said, "is not unmixing with comedy. It is needless to go into the details, which in 1897 convulsed the country, but I will suffice to say that McKim planned as a feature of this building a court of rare charm, for which he gave a pool and on the edge of the basin placed MacMonnies' now just famous Bacchante, the sculptor's gift to him."

"The hue and cry raised in Boston and Cambridge over the proposed location of this temple of knowledge by the introduction into its sacred precincts of a shameless, husky, red-haired woman, who had been brought to withdraw his gift from Boston and bestow it on New York, where it could possibly bring contamination."

"Chagrined for his city, the late George K. White, a large benefactor of the Boston Art Museum, borrowed the Bacchante off the first having gone to the Luxembourg and bestowed it upon that institution."

"Now she is incarcerated in a corner, a confinement on the chilly main axis of the Boston museum."

### 'Not Enough Good Men'

"There are not enough good men in Washington to keep this country in the forefront, architecturally speaking," he asserted.

"The United States will have a true democracy only when architects and others interested in the national and artistic welfare of the Nation cooperate for the interests of the library," he declared.

Thomas Mullen brought a great treat to the dinner by reading a letter of the firm of McKim, Mead and White to McKim's widow, Mrs. Frank W. Boston, chairman of the Boston Public Library, officially accepted the memorial inscription on behalf of the trustees.

Since McKim died the Boston society has planned to erect this memorial but it was not until a few months ago that it became possible.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931

### THE THIRD BACCHANTE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The letter, "The Third Bacchante," in the Transcript of March 3, is a fine example of the possibilities of a woman for about the Boston Public Library. I am sure that institution does not want it. As a work of art it is a masterpiece of sculpture, and it is a masterpiece of sculpture. It would be a masterpiece of sculpture. It would be a masterpiece of sculpture. It would be a masterpiece of sculpture.

The Third Bacchante is in Paris, in the Luxembourg gardens.

Needham, March 16.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931

### RECEPTION TENDERED LITHUANIAN VISITOR

Prof Birziska Honored at  
South Boston Dinner

More than 500 gathered last evening in Lithuanian Hall, E. St. South Boston, to honor Prof Michael Birziska, who recently arrived from his native country for a tour of America, to study American education and to report at home his impressions of the system here. A banquet was served in the hall and there was a general good time, in which speechmaking was interspersed. Kazimer Sidlauskas, general chairman of the committee, presented Vincent Jenkins, following his welcome to the distinguished scholar of his native country. Mr. Jenkins extended a welcome to the professor and then presented Mrs. Anthony Shalina as toastmaster.

She told of the activity of Americans of Lithuanian descent, in behalf of their parents' country, and then presented Edith A. Stone as the speaker of the evening.

### Mr. Stone's Talk

Mr. Stone, a native of Lithuania, formerly assistant United States District Attorney, urged the Lithuanians to stand united to foster ideals that will aid the home country in its progress among the Nations of the world. He paid tribute to Prof Birziska as a representative of the country in which he was born. He spoke of the act he presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, which was passed, making this State the first in the Union to ask for the independence of Lithuania as a Nation, in the peace conference which followed the World War. He was most warmly applauded.

Other speakers included F. J. Bagossus, Rev. Joseph Zelechosky, Stanley Michaelson, A. Paulauskas and Anthony Kneivas.

All speakers touched on the splendid progress that Lithuania has made and expressed hope for greater prosperity in its self-government of the future.

### Prof Birziska's Message

The special guest brought a message of cheer from Lithuania. He said that he was especially pleased at the fine treatment he had received on arriving in Boston and that he was especially impressed with the progress Boston demonstrates.

He expressed his thanks for the fine reception the Governor of the Commonwealth gave to him in the morning and the wonderful greeting which came from the Mayor of the city. Then he spoke of the Boston Public Library, where he visited in the afternoon, and he expressed his thanks to Librarian Charles F. Bolden, who took him through the library in Copley sq and explained the general scheme of library activity in the city.

He said that he was pleased that the Lithuanian people of the city and in Greater Boston are so well united and that they hold such a fine spirit toward their native country.

He explained that the new country is prospering and that every effort is being made to educate the youth of the land. There are 50 high schools in the country. A school system quite similar to that in this country, is in vogue. There is a kindergarten for the children and graded schools for them as they grow older. Higher education, including a college course, has been made most attractive.

He promised that his tour of America would be a great benefit to those at home, because he already has learned a great deal that could easily be put into practice at his home country and will be a material asset in the training of the men and women of that country to be better citizens.

He said that one of the requirements in higher educational schools will be a study of the English language. This, he declared, is already in practice but, on his return, he will advocate it more strenuously.

There was a fine musical program. Violin selections were given by Alfred Kisikis, accompanied by Frank Ryan at the piano.

## THE DORCHESTER BEACON

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931

### BOOKS OF EVACUATION DAY AT DORCHESTER BRANCH LIBRARY

A collection of books and pictures relating to the Siege of Boston are being displayed at the Dorchester Branch Library for the next two weeks. In the days of the Revolutionary War the residents of Dorchester took an active part in the defense of Boston harbor. It is said that they covered the main highways with hay so that the movement of troops and ammunition during the night would not be heard by the enemy. The story of Dorchester Heights never grows old.

No exhibition on this subject is complete without the Stuart portrait of Washington standing beside his horse. Other views include the Washington medal, a view of Boston Harbor showing the troops landing in 1768, a copy of a map of Boston and its environs and old print of the State House.

Among the books it is only possible to mention briefly special features. Toomey and Rankin's "History of South Boston" has always been invaluable. The Letter from Washington to the President of Congress, March 19, 1776, is particularly valuable as the Commander's own story of the Evacuation. Rev. George Ellis has compiled a chronicle of the siege in an accurate and detailed form. This adds greatly to the "Anniversary Program of 1876." "The Story of the Washington Medal" written by Former Mayor, Samuel C. Cabot, and extracts from British magazines are special features in "The Celebration Program of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary in 1901."

Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams tells the story as she viewed the operations from a hill in Braintree in her "Familiar Letters." She quotes General Howe as saying, "These fellows have done more work in one night than I could make my army do in three months." Her letters are a real diary of Revolutionary affairs written in a keen observant manner.

These are just a taste of the many books relating to Boston History of the Revolutionary period that can be found at the Dorchester Branch Library, 1 Arcadia Street. Come and investigate the material on local history at Dorchester's oldest branch library!

### Mme. Beale-Morey of Malden Prominent in Musical Work

Madame Ellen Beale-Morey, widow of Herbert E. Morey and long well known in musical circles in Boston and throughout the State, died this morning in her eighty-first year at a private hospital in Malden, as the result of injuries received early in March, when she tripped on a rug, at her home at 34 Hillside avenue, Malden, and broke her hip. She was taken at that time to the Deaconess Hospital, after going to a private hospital in Aspinwall avenue.

Born in Oxford, N. H., she was the daughter of Royal and Josephine (Johnson) Beale. She was married to Herbert E. Morey, who was a prominent musician and composer. She was a member of the Boston Musical Association and the Malden Musical Association. She was a devoted mother and a devoted wife. She was a prominent figure in the musical world of Malden and Boston. She was a member of the Boston Musical Association and the Malden Musical Association. She was a devoted mother and a devoted wife. She was a prominent figure in the musical world of Malden and Boston.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1931

### The Nomad

THE great collection of Washingtoniana made by the late Walter Epilke Lewison and bequeathed by him to the Boston Public Library, is the subject of an interesting article in the current number of More Books, the bulletin of the library, by Mr. Haraszti. The wealth of this collection in contemporary matter about Washington is very great, and is well set forth in this article. One point raised by Mr. Haraszti's article is worthy of note for the historical questions which it may raise. After telling the story of the insurrection in Pennsylvania and Virginia occasioned by the levying of a Federal excise tax on the domestic manufacture of whiskey, and known in history as the Whiskey Rebellion, and after recording the manner in which it was suppressed, with a firm military hand, by President Washington, the article says: "It happened for the first time that the President used Federal force to subdue lawlessness in the States, and the suppression of the insurrection was regarded as a proof of his powers. Indeed, the Democrats believed that the whole incident was provoked for this very purpose by the Federalists themselves." This charge seems to suggest that some of the Democrats believed that Washington was capable of being the head of a conspiracy against the rights of the States. No doubt many of them believed that. But was there anything to sustain the charge that the Federalists provoked the insurrection?

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Probably there was nothing of the sort. The insurrection was practically confined to the four Scotch-Irish counties of Pennsylvania, though there were demonstrations of resistance and violence in Virginia and North Carolina. The sturdy Presbyterians there made their own liquor, and they thought they had a right to go on making it. They burned buildings, robbed the mails, and tarred and feathered the Government officers. They were encouraged, aided and abetted by the governor (then called the "president") of Pennsylvania, Thomas Mifflin, and by Albert Gallatin and other prominent personages. They took the field with arms in their hands, to the number of about 16,000. Governor Mifflin, when called upon by President Washington to do so, at first refused to call out the militia against the rebels, but afterward called out and joined the militia under the command of General Henry Lee. When they found out that the armed forces of the Republic were coming against them, the rebels submitted, and the war was over. Mifflin and Gallatin subsequently acknowledged that they were wrong. Their action in doing so indicated that they had no sympathy with the idea that the rebellion had been cooked up by the Federalists. It was a perfectly genuine and a thoroughly spontaneous resistance. Of Washington had not suppressed it with a strong hand, the whole power and authority of the Federal Government would have been knocked into a cocked hat. He never did anything more just and commendable. Unquestionably his action did tend to strengthen the Federal authority at a very critical introductory period. But that, if it had been a fault, would not have been the fault of Washington or of the Federalist party. All rebellions against the nation's authority have had the effect to strengthen the Federal principle.

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make outside contacts. The only publicity that can be squeezed into her crowded days is the arrangement of the window or the display of recently received book jackets on a bulletin board in the entrance hall. In time, she hopes to be able to distribute each month mimeographed lists of books received.

Librarians who had not hitherto had the opportunity to visit the Business Branch became acquainted with its treasures at the October meeting of the Boston Special Libraries Association which was held there. Mrs. Brewster was able to publish at further showing at the June meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Swampscott and to the librarians of the general branches in December. Mrs. Dietrichson likewise manages to keep Boston's first Business Branch in the forefront of the attention of colleagues through her services this year as vice-president of the local Special Libraries Association and on a commit-

[illegible]

**Good Use of the Valuable, Up-to-Date Directories and Reference Material on First Floor of the Kirstein Business Library**

tee of the National Special Libraries Association which is making a selected list of trade directories for use in libraries.

The following questions are among those recently answered by telephone, at Kirstein Branch. If you wish to add to the list, call Hubbard 0860.

Specific gravity of granite.  
When was the Kennebec Canoe Company incorporated in Maine.  
Statistics for five years of the world's produc-

Bank at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.  
Current price of nickel.  
Automobile registration for England and Wales.

Address of the American Hotel Association.  
Newspaper of Kingston, Jamaica.  
Value of \$1000 at 5% at the end of 17 years.  
compounded semi-annually  
Manufacturer of asphalt by James

Manufacturer of asphalt in France.  
Personnel of Senate Committee appointed to investigate the stock exchange.  
What was the total dividend paid by U. S. Steel in 1930.

Chain store sales in October, 1930, as compared with October, 1929.

Teak exporters of Slam and Burma.  
Address of the Billimore School of Forestry.  
What securities are used as a basis for the  
New York currency.

Dow Jones averages.  
New officers elected within two weeks of  
American Woolen Mills  
Amount of exports from Boston.  
Spanish equivalent of elephant's tusk.

Owner of the "Lady Bird" steamship.  
Rate of tax on individual incomes in Missouri.  
Are municipal bonds taxed there?

Antique furniture dealers in England  
Decoding of a Bentley code calligrapher

**Boston Transcript**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1931

**Public Lecture Monday**  
**by Ralph Adams Cram**

The omitted lecture in the Boston Public Library course by Dr. Ralph Adams Cram on "A Greek and Byzantine Pilgrimage" will be given in the lecture hall of the central library building, Copple square, on Monday, at 8 P. M.

## Appeal by Boston Library Official Fails to Gain Entry for Irish Poetess

An appeal by Miss Alice M. Jordan, chief of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, to the state department at Washington in an effort to aid Miss Ella Young, Ireland's foremost woman poet, to re-enter this country, has been turned down by Secretary Stimson, she said last night.

Word had been received by Miss Jordan that Miss Young had been refused a visa at Berlin, B. C., by the American consul, George A. Bucklin, on the grounds that the noted writer was a "subversive" and was on public charge. She seeks re-entry into the United States, where she has lived as a temporary visitor for the last five years.

(At right) TWO DRAWINGS in charcoal from the recent exhibition of Miss V. Lee Burton held at the Boston Public Library. Miss Burton is the daughter of Ex-Dean Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Left to right: Harald Kreutzberg in "Three Mad Figures"; and "Supper Dancing."

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

## WASHINGTONIANA

Under the will of the late Walter Uplike Lexisow of Boston, who died in October last, the public library now has come into possession of a great collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, broadsides and clippings dealing with President Washington. There are some 5000 items in all, of unequal value, of course, but including at least 600 which would command high prices in the book markets.

It seems that Mr. Lewisson made two huge collections of materials relating to the Father of His Country. One was sold a few years ago to the great Huntington Library in California. Data for comparison are lacking, but the one now in the Barton gallery in the Copley square building is understood to be of equal value with that which went to the far coast. What is more, the collection is completely catalogued, readily accessible and available for public consultation.

Practically every phase of the life of Washington is covered. Here the twelve big volumes of writings collected by Jared Sparks may be compared with the Worthington C. Ford edition in fourteen volumes. Here are the spurious letters alleged to have been found in the bag of Billy, the mulatto servant, when he was made a prisoner in the revolution. A large collection of papers deals with the Whiskey Insurrection. There are many editions of the Farewell Address. The number of biographies is pronounced by the author of an article in the Library Bulletin to be "enormous." And, what may surprise most of us, we are informed that "the most complete and the most valuable part of the collection is made up of eulogies and funeral orations."

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

## Simmons Girls Work in Libraries

While other students were returning to classes yesterday at the end of the Simmons College spring recess, 74 girls in the school of library science were beginning a two-week period of intensive practice work in libraries of the eastern United States.

Eighteen graduate students and 56 seniors, some of them assigned to posts in cities as far distant as Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, New York, Buffalo, and Evanston, Ill., will have no more class work until they have obtained a practical working knowledge of their subject, and have had 14 days of actual experience in dealing with library problems. Then they will return to Simmons to complete the work of the spring term.

Fifty-six libraries, including the Boston and New York public libraries, the Philadelphia Free Library, and 12 college libraries, are cooperating with Miss June R. Donnelly, director of the school, by giving the girls employment.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931

WILL DISCUSS THE HOME

The home as an expression of the individuality of its owner will be discussed by Burrill S. D. Martin, Providence architect, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library, Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. His topic will be, "Your Home—It's Beauty and Peace."

The Sunday Post

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

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The library recognizes the unequal value of the items comprising this collection, but points out that at least 600 of them have a distinct bibliographical and also a high monetary value. The collecting of Washingtonians seems to have been a real passion with Mr. Lewisson. Some years ago he sold a similar collection to the Henry E. Huntington Library in California. This present collection is kept in one of the alcoves of the Barton Library, and is now available for public use.

One interesting item is a sermon on "Religion and Patriotism" preached by Samuel Davies on Aug. 17, 1755, to Captain Overton's company of volunteers, raised in Hanover county, Va.

After speaking of those who were engaged for this expedition as instances of the sparks of martial fire then beginning to kindle in the country, he says in a foot-note: "As a remarkable instance of this I may point out to the public that heroic youth Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so sig-  
vice to his country."

Items relating to the war of the Revolution, and printed contemporaneously, are especially numerous, such as orders, proclamations, and letters and addresses of the commander-in-chief. One of these items is a letter written by Washington to General Burgoyne, who had just surrendered, and wishing him "a safe and agreeable passage, with a perfect restoration of his health." A contemporaneous printed copy of Washington's final address to the army, in 1783, is also at hand.

Of Washington's "Farewell Address" there are over a dozen different editions in the collection, all printed in 1796, and a like number printed before 1800. Of the 1796 editions the one published by John Russell in Boston. Again we have to thank Mr. Haraszti, the editor of the Bulletin, for keeping us in touch with the treasures and new acquisitions of the library. It is well worth your while to make a habit of securing the issues of "More Books," as they appear, for they always contain important and interesting matter.



## THE LIBRARIAN

It would be interesting to compute the exact amount of time and money that the business branch of the Boston Public Library has saved its neighbors in the brief period of its existence. Who—You might paraphrase the biblical question—are its neighbors? Not only those who use the splendid collection of financial and trade material arranged on two floors and a gallery of the Kirslein Memorial Building in City Hall avenue, but anyone at the end of a telephone.

Efficient Bostonians long ago learned that they might call Hubbard 0860 for addresses in any part of the world, so complete is the business library's directory section, or statistics, tax rates, prices of commodities, or even information about

make outside contacts. The only publicity that can be squeezed into her crowded days is the arrangement of the window or the display of recently received book jackets on a bulletin board in the entrance hall. In close, she hopes to be able to distribute each month mimeographed lists of books received.

Librarians who had not hitherto had the opportunity to visit the Business Branch became acquainted with its treasures at the October meeting of the Boston Special Libraries Association which was held there. The librarian was able to publicize it further through short talks given at the June meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Swampscott and to the librarians of the general branches in December. Mrs. Dietrichson likewise manages to keep Boston's first Business Branch Library before the eyes of her colleagues through her services this year as vice-president of the local Special Libraries Association and on a committee



Boston's First Branch Business Library

▲ Interested Clientele Makes Good Use of the Valuable, Up-to-Date Directories and Reference Material on the First Floor of the Kirslein Business Library

the income tax. In recent weeks, so much valuable assistance, advice and comfort, not to mention income tax blanks, have been distributed by the attendants at Kirslein that the percentage of suicides among distraught Boston business men is bound to be somewhat lessened this year.

Secure in the cunning knowledge that the best way to appeal to the interest is through the eye, Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian at the business branch, has arranged a display in the window, centered about a reproduction of Alexander Graham Bell's original telephone of 1875 and the latest 1931 model. "When days are stormy and time is pressing, call Hubbard 0860," a legend above the exhibit suggests. Also displayed in the window is a representative array of reference tools: trade publications, investment sheets, atlases and directories, including the ever-useful Kelly's, which is not a listing of all of that name in the world, whatever you may think.

The Business Branch is eager to increase its telephone service and welcomes inquiries of this kind. Of course, it would prefer you to be reasonable and not expect them to read you pages of information or long lists of names, but should you desire the address of a competitor in Detroit, the height of a New Hampshire mountain, or the date of incorporation of a particular company, they would be only too glad to save your time and energy.

Mr. Louis E. Kirslein, whose generosity made possible the Business Branch, should be most gratified at the way the attendance and circulation have grown. However, this particular library is one of the few in this country which does not bow down at that word-of-power circulation. Mrs. Dietrichson believes that in a library of this type, reference work is much more important. And this is no sour grapes attitude, for the circulation of books has consistently increased ever since the building opened last May. In a month, for example, the average daily circulation was 614.

Already the patronage of Boston's Business Library is greater than that of the famous branch at Newark. This, in spite of the fact that the staff at Kirslein is about half that of Newark. Work on the catalogue has necessarily been slow because of the smallness of the

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Statistics for the years of the world's production of petroleum.

Bank at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.  
Automobile registration for England and Wales.  
Address of the American Hotel Association.  
Newspaper of Kingston, Jamaica.

Value of \$1000 at 5% at the end of 17 years, compounded semi-annually.  
Manufacturer of asphalt in France.  
Personnel of Senate Committee appointed to investigate the stock exchange.

What was the total dividend paid by U. S. Steel in 1929.  
Chain store sales in October, 1929, as compared with October, 1928.  
Distance from London to New Zealand.

Is the Blue Bird Mining Company still in existence.  
Teak exporters of Siam and Burma.  
Address of the Billmore School of Forestry.

What securities are used as a basis for the Dow Jones averages.  
Navy officers killed within two weeks of American War in Asia.  
Amount of exports from Boston.

Number, equivalent of sleeping "abandonment" of a ship.  
Rate of the "Trade Index" as compared with the rate of the "Trade Index" in 1929.  
Are municipal bonds issued here?

Where is the headquarters of the British code department.  
Densities of a Bentley code machine.

## Boston Transcript

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THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

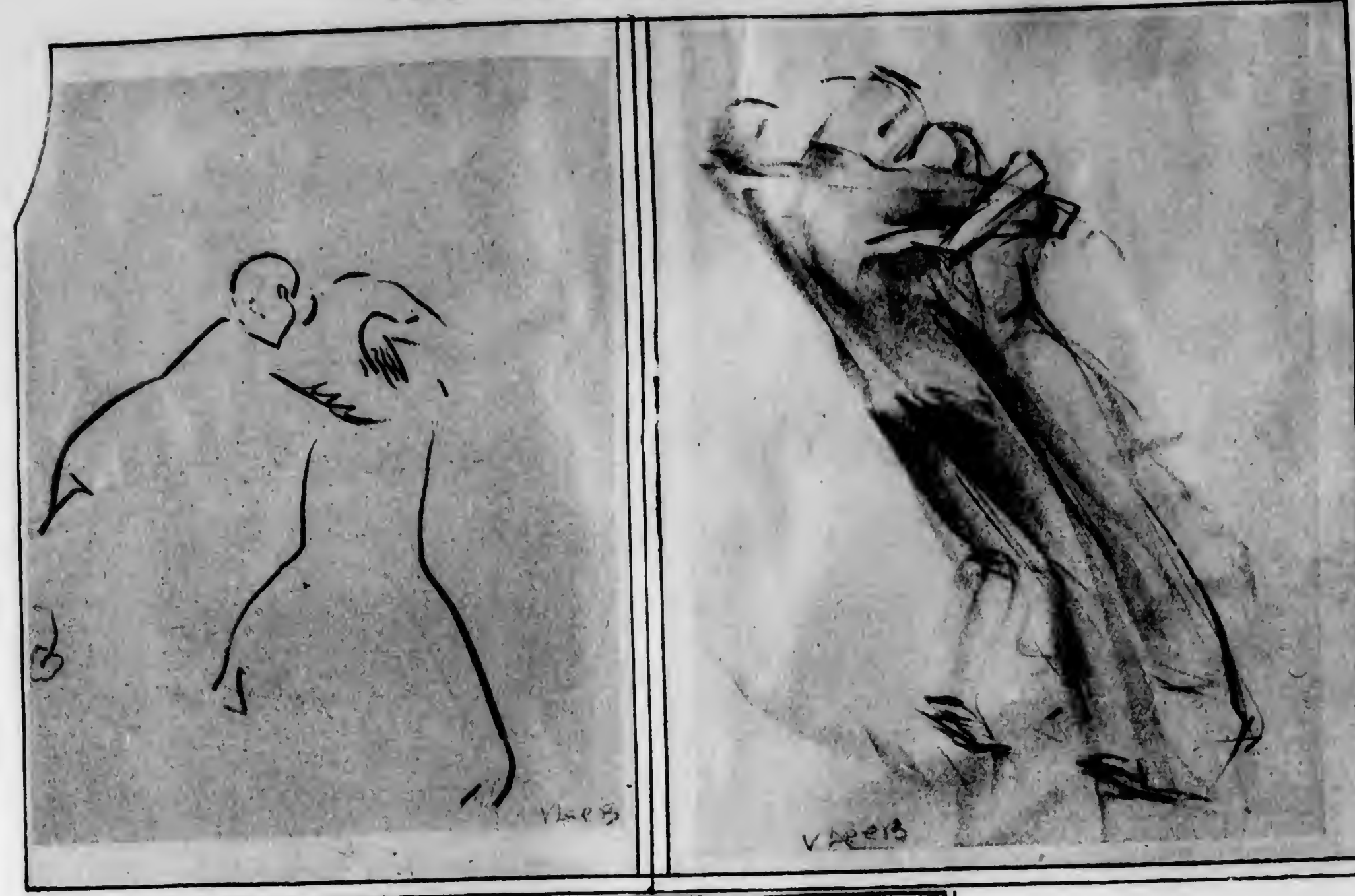
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Miss Jordan said that she met Miss Young here three years ago when she lectured at the Women's City Club and the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. She said that she has a high regard for the writings of Miss Young, whom she considers an outstanding student of Celtic mythology, and whose books are likely to continue in demand. Her writings have been on the shelves of the library here for many years, she said, and have always been very popular and particularly appealing to children. Secretary Stimson told Miss Jordan he could do nothing, but suggested she write the consul. A group of San Francisco friends of Miss Young have telegraphed offers to the state and labor department to post bonds that the Irish writer will not become a public charge.

MARCH 22, 1931  
THE BOSTON HERALD



(At right) TWO DRAWINGS in charcoal from the recent exhibition of Miss V. Lee Burton held at the Boston Public Library. Miss Burton is the daughter of Ex-Dean Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Left to right: Harold Kreutzberg in "Three Mad Figures"; and "Supper Dancing."

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## THE BOSTON HERALD

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An Interested Clientele Makes Good Use of the Valuable, Up-to-Date Directories and Reference Material on the First Floor of the Kirstein Business Library

the income tax. In recent weeks, so much valuable assistance, advice and comfort, not to mention income tax blanks, have been distributed by the attendants at Kirstein that the percentage of suicides among distraught Boston business men is bound to be somewhat lessened this year.

Secure in the canny knowledge that the best way to appeal to the interest is through the eye, Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian at the business branch, has arranged a display in the window, centered about a reproduction of Alexander Graham Bell's original telephone of 1875 and the latest 1927 model. "When days are stormy and time is pressing, call Hubbard 0860," a legend above the exhibit suggests. Also displayed in the window is a representative array of reference tools: trade publications, investment sheets, atlases and directories, including the ever-useful Kelly's, which is not a listing of all of that name in the world, whatever you may think.

The Business Branch is eager to increase its telephone service and welcomes inquiries of this kind. Of course, it would prefer you to be reasonable and not expect them to read you pages of information or long lists of names, but should you desire the address of a competitor in Detroit, the height of a New Hampshire mountain, or the date of incorporation of a particular company, they would be only too glad to save your time and energy.

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, whose generosity made possible the Business Branch, should be most gratified at the way the attendance and circulation have grown. However, this particular library is one of the few in this country which does not bow down at that word-of-never circulation. Mrs. Dietrichson believes that in a library of this type, reference work is much more important. And this is no grapes attitude, for the circulation of books has consistently increased ever since the building opened, last May. Last month, for example, the average daily circulation was 614.

Already, the patronage of Boston's Business Library is greater than that of the famous branch at Newark. This, in spite of the fact that the staff at Kirstein is about half that of Newark. Work on the catalogue has necessarily been slow because of the smallness of the staff. However, as the Kirstein Business Branch librarian philosophically admits, the fact that there was no complete catalogue to fall back on, made all the attendants learn their reference material more thoroughly than they might otherwise have done. Cataloguing is not done there in the usual placid remoteness from the public, but constantly interrupted by reference and desk work.

The Boston Business Branch, from its beginning, has been the most heavily used of all similar institutions. So great is the press of business between eleven-thirty and two, that none of the attendants is able to take more than half an hour for lunch. March 2 was a record day for attendance, with 724 on the two floors.

Before the Business Branch opened, there were doleful prophecies that the curbstone lawyers and traders would transfer their allegiance to its comfortable interior. This never happened, fortunately. This clientele has always been business-like and well-mannered. All who came had a definite purpose in mind and wasted no time. There have never been chronic idlers snoozing over the daily papers or abstractedly turning the pages of a directory.

Victims of unemployment have made good use of the Business Library. Many have made good use of their involuntary idleness studying and preparing themselves for a better job when conditions improve. Fewer women than men use the Business Library, but the former have lately become interested in the investment services. They have probably come to the conclusion that limited as their experience has been, they could not possibly make a worse mess of things than the bulls and bears.

Because of constantly increasing business, it has been impossible for the librarian to leave the business library to

the National Special Libraries Association which is making a selected list of trade directories for use in libraries. The following questions are among those recently answered by telephone, at Kirstein Branch. If you wish to add to the list, call Hubbard 0860.

Specific gravity of granite.  
When was the Kennebec Cane Company incorporated in Maine.  
Statistics for five years of the world's production of petroleum.  
Automobile registration for England and Wales.  
Address of the American Hotel Association.  
Newspaper of Kingston, Jamaica.  
Value of \$1000 at 3% at the end of 17 years, compounded semi-annually.  
Manufacturer of asphalt in France.  
Personnel of Senate Committee appointed to investigate the stock exchange.  
What was the total dividend paid by U. S. Steel in 1920.  
Chain store sales in October, 1920, as compared with October, 1920.  
Distance from London to New Zealand.  
Is the Blue Bird Mining Company still in existence?  
Teak exporters of Siam and Burma.  
Address of the Baltimore School of Forestry.  
What securities are used as a basis for the Daw Jones averages.  
New offices closed within two weeks of American Wooden Mills.  
Amount of exports from Boston.  
"Equal" equivalent of "Daily Light" in Germany.  
Rate of tax on individual income in Missouri.  
Are municipal bonds taxed there?  
Vintage furniture dealers in England.  
Densities of a butterfly collection catalogue.

THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

## Appeal by Boston Library Official Fails to Gain Entry for Irish Poetess

An appeal by Miss Alice M. Jordan, chief of the children's department of the Boston Public Library, to the state department at Washington in an effort to aid Miss Ella Young, Ireland's foremost woman poet, to enter this country, has been turned down by Secretary Stimson, she said last night.

Word had been received by Miss Jordan that Miss Young had been refused a visa at Victoria, B. C., by the American consul, George A. Bucklin, on the grounds that the noted writer of children's stories might become a public charge. She seeks re-entry to the United States, where she has lived as a temporary visitor for the last five years.

Miss Jordan said that she met Miss Young here three years ago when she lectured at the Women's City Club and the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. She said that she has a high regard for the writings of Miss Young, whom she considers an outstanding student of Celtic mythology, and whose books are likely to continue in demand. Her writings have been on the shelves of the library here for many years, she said, and have always been very popular and particularly appealing to children.

Secretary Stimson told Miss Jordan he could do nothing, but suggested she write the consul. A group of San Francisco friends of Miss Young have telegraphed offers to the state and have department to post bonds that the Irish writer will not become a public charge.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

### WASHINGTONIANA

Under the will of the late Walter Updike Lewiss of Boston, who died in October last, the public library now has come into possession of a great collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, broadsides and clippings dealing with President Washington. There are some 5000 items in all, of unequal value, of course, but including at least 600 which would command high prices in the book markets.

It seems that Mr. Lewiss made two huge collections of materials relating to the Father of His Country. One was sold a few years ago to the great Huntington Library in California. Data for comparison are lacking, but the one now in the Barton gallery in the Copley square building is understood to be of equal value with that which went to the far coast. What is more, the collection is completely catalogued, readily accessible and available for public consultation.

Practically every phase of the life of Washington is covered. Here the twelve big volumes of writings collected by Jared Sparks may be compared with the Worthington C. Ford edition in fourteen volumes. Here are the spurious letters alleged to have been found in the bag of Billy, the mulatto servant, when he was made a prisoner in the revolution. A large collection of papers deals with the Whiskey Insurrection. There are many editions of the Farewell Address. The number of biographies is pronounced by the author of an article in the Library Bulletin to be "enormous." And, what may surprise most of us, we are informed that "the most complete and the most valuable part of the collection is made up of eulogies and funeral orations."

(At right) TWO DRAWINGS in charcoal from the recent exhibition of Miss V. Lee Burton held at the Boston Public Library. Miss Burton is the daughter of Ex-Dean Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Left to right: Harald Kreutzberg in "Three Mad Figures"; and "Supper Dancing."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1931

### Simmons Girls Work in Libraries

While other students were returning to classes yesterday at the end of the Simmons College spring recess, 74 girls in the school of library science were beginning a two-week period of intensive practice work in libraries of the eastern United States.

Eighteen graduate students and 56 seniors, some of them assigned to posts in cities as far distant as Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, New York, Buffalo, and Evanston, Ill., will have no more class work until they have obtained a practical working knowledge of their subject, and have had 14 days of actual experience in dealing with library problems. Then they will return to Simmons to complete the work of the spring term.

Fifty-six libraries, including the Boston and New York public libraries, the Philadelphia Free Library, and 12 college libraries, are cooperating with Miss June R. Donnelly, director of the school, by giving the girls employment.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931

### WILL DISCUSS THE HOME

The home as an expression of the individuality of its owner will be discussed by Burritt S. D. Martin, Providence architect, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library, Sunday, at 3.30 P. M. His topic will be, "Your Home—It's Beauty and Peace."

## The Sunday Post

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1931

### Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library has just received a notable bequest of material concerning Washington. There are some 600 items in the collection which was brought together by Walter Updike Lewiss, a Boston man, who died last October. This collection furnishes the subject for the leading article in the current number of "More Books," the bulletin of the Public Library.

The library recognizes the unequal value of the items comprising this collection, but points out that at least 600 of them have a distinct bibliographical and also a high monetary value. The collecting of Washingtonians seems to have been a real passion with Mr. Lewiss. Some years ago he sold a similar collection to the Henry E. Huntington Library in California. This present collection is kept in one of the alcoves of the Barton Library, and is now available for public use.

One interesting item is a sermon on "Religion and Patriotism" preached by Samuel Davies on Aug. 17, 1755, to Captain Overton's company of volunteers, raised in Hanover county, Va.

After speaking of those who were engaged for this expedition as instances of the sparks of martial fire then beginning to kindle in the country, he says in a footnote: "As a remarkable instance of this I may point out to the public that heroic youth Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so significant to his country."

Items relating to the war of the Revolution, and printed contemporaneously, are especially numerous, such as orders, proclamations, and letters and addresses of the commander-in-chief. One of these items is a letter written by Washington to General Burgoyne, who had just surrendered, and wishing him "a safe and agreeable passage, with a perfect restoration of his health." A contemporaneous printed copy of Washington's final address to the army, in 1783, is also of interest.

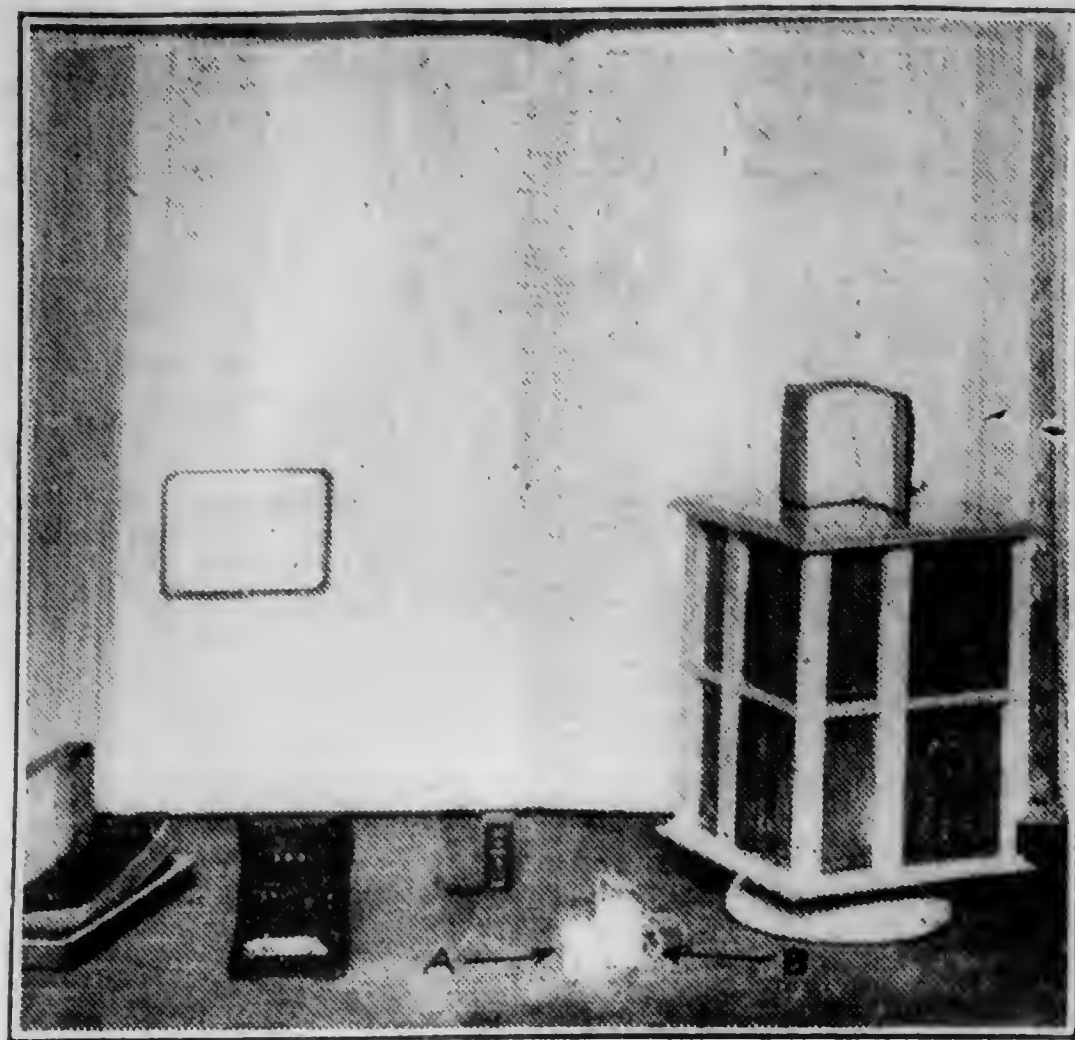
Of Washington's "Farewell Address" there are over a dozen different editions in the collection, all printed in 1796, and a like number printed before 1800. Of the 178 edition one was published by John Russell in Boston. Again we have to thank Mr. Hamazil, the editor of the Bulletin, for keeping us in touch with the treasures and new acquisitions of the library. It is well worth your while to make a habit of securing the issues of "More Books" as they appear, for they always contain important and interesting matter.



Among those who criticized the situation was Councillor John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, who said he had been unable to find out where all this money goes to and therefore it was time to call a halt.



## Pee-wee Books May Solve Issue Of Libraries for Cliff Dwellers



PART OF JAMES D. HENDERSON COLLECTION

Note the Large Book in Background in Comparison With Shakespeare's Complete Works in 40 Volumes in Miniature Bookcase. A Copy of Miniature Hamlet Against the First Folio. "A" is the Smallest Book Printed in Movable Type and Is Compared With "B," a Thimble and Thread and Needle.

Nowadays when city dwellers live in pueblos, or what they prefer to call apartments, they are neither amazed nor shocked when they find no shelves provided for books and no space available for book shelves.

The public library now supplies the needs of millions of readers and large valuable collections of books are being turned over to public libraries to administer.

One man, however, has solved the problem of having as many books as he wants in the smallest possible space and in such form that several dozen of them in one of his pockets are imperceptible. That man is James D. Henderson, who spends his days in his Boston real estate office and by night produces an XLIVMOS book lovers' magazine, receives bibelots from all over the world, rearranges his collection of over 3000 books, and reads with the aid of a small but powerful magnifying glass the books he loves best.

Mr. Henderson began collecting XLIVMOS in earnest about three years ago. He had at the time in his possession a complete set of Shakespeare in forty miniature volumes, and today he is reputed to have the largest Lilliputian library in the world.

Some choice items from his library are now on view at the Kirstein Branch of the Boston Public Library. Occupying the most conspicuous place, if so tiny a book can be said to occupy a conspicuous place, what is said to be the smallest book in the world, printed from movable type, a book eleven-sixteenths of an inch long by seven-sixteenths of an inch wide by four-sixteenths of an inch thick, entitled "Galileo a Cristina di Lorena," being a letter from Galileo written about 1614 to Cristina di Lorena, Dowager Grand Duchess of Tuscany. In this treatise he defends the Copernican theory against theological objections.

Among the Japanese items are several little books which are supposed to provide answers to every question under the sun. These, Japa-

nese students are said to hide in their sleeves when taking examinations.

The Law of Moses is contained in a tiny gold case with a ring at the back which can be attached to a watch chain.

Should a Muhammadan stroll into the library he will find many copies of the Koran at his disposal, three of the most beautifully bound volumes being contained in David Bryce's snuff box.

Now David Bryce was a bookseller in Glasgow who became a publisher in 1876. Realizing the ordinary person's keen enjoyment of novelties, he started to print and publish Lilliputian books in attractive bindings. Among the hundreds of titles he published in wee form are what are declared to be the smallest dictionary and the smallest Bible in the world. His press is represented in the collection by the New Testament, beautifully bound in red morocco, which is inclosed in a small leather case. Ter-nyson's and Burns's poems, the smallest dictionary and Gray's Elegy and a Bhakavadgita in Sanskrit.

Mr. Henderson is himself a publisher of a newspaper devoted to the inter-

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1931

### M. S. P. C. A. Posters Shown at Library

Posters prepared by school children in connection with the annual observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," are on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. The walls of the Fine Arts Department and Sargent Hall are covered with hundreds of multicolored compositions submitted by parochial and public school children throughout the State in the contest conducted annually by the M. S. P. C. A. The exhibit, however, embraces but a small percentage of the 5,533 posters submitted.

Three classes of prizes have been awarded: first, gold medals; second, silver medals; third, honorable mention, with a year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals. The object has been to judge the posters independently, by schools, or by grades wherever possible. In all, 825 first prize medals, 850 second prize medals, and 1213 honorable mentions have been awarded. The exhibition will continue through next week.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

### Lt.-Col. McEntee to Speak on Italy's Part in War

Lieutenant Colonel Girard L. McEntee, an American Army officer, who saw service during the World War, will speak on "Italy's Part in Winning the World War," at the Boston Public Library, next Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. His talk, which will be illustrated, will be given under the auspices of the Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts, Inc., of which Professor J. D. M. Ford of Harvard is president.

Colonel McEntee is an officer of twenty-nine years' commissioned service. He completed three tours of duty in the Philippine Islands; was with General Funston's expedition to Vera Cruz, and saw service in France as a staff officer of the Seventh Division. He holds an A. B. from George Washington University and an A. M. degree from New York University. He was graduated from the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, in 1912, and has had two details in the Signal Corps since that time. In 1921, he was graduated from the Army School of the Line, and in 1922 from the General Staff College, both at Fort Leavenworth. He was graduated from the Army War College at Washington, D. C., in 1923.

BLOCH PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK April



JEWISH BOOK WEEK EXHIBIT, 1930  
Public Library, West End, Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON POST

APRIL 24, 1931

## Gossip of the Town

Louis E. Kirstein, and Boston Public Library.

It is a fact that the Boston Public Library is particularly rich in treasures relating to the Bible and Hebrew scholarship. Many of these priceless possessions will be displayed during Jewish Book Week, in the Main Exhibition Room of the Central Library. Special exhibitions of suitable books, photographs, periodicals, clippings, and ceremonial objects will be featured at all the branches that have Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages bearing upon Jewish life through the ages will be available. A selected list of 100 books of Jewish significance offered for circulation may be had upon request at either the Central Library or its branches.

It is planned to have the Faneuil Hall observance of the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jew in America tell its own story of the occasion in a memorial volume which is to be issued in the near future. Suffice it to say that President Hoover sent the following greeting from the White House:

"The Jewish people have brought to this country both the treasures of their ancient tradition and the pioneer spirit which looks forward hopefully into the future. They have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the task of the nation's uplifting. In every national crisis they have shown their loyalty and devotion to the home of their choice, and they have made valuable contributions in every worthwhile field of endeavor. I felicitate the gathering of those who celebrate the passing of the 275th year of the Jewish participation in American life."

When the new emphasis on Jewish festivals, and their revival and observance, again penetrated the life of the Jew and recolorated the social fabric of his life with a new dye, the Boston Public Library not only kept pace, but anticipated their cultural value by assembling picturesque, esthetic and informative exhibits which appealed to both Jew and non-Jew. Utilizing the idea of the importance of books and scholarship to a people who have always held learning as a cardinal virtue and the scholar as the most respected member of the community, it stressed its Jewish collections of books, and introduced them to the public.

The official opening of the Jews' share in the Massachusetts Tercentenary was launched with the observance of Jewish Book Week. The following notice appeared in the press:

"In New England, where colleges and academies have for many years offered their students courses in Hebrew and Aramaic, a strong scholarly interest in Hebrew studies may be found to this day among many

educated people. The Boston Public Library is particularly rich in treasures relating to the Bible and Hebrew scholarship. Many of these priceless possessions will be displayed during Jewish Book Week, in the Main Exhibition Room of the Central Library. Special exhibitions of suitable books, photographs, periodicals, clippings, and ceremonial objects will be featured at all the branches that have Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages bearing upon Jewish life through the ages will be available. A selected list of 100 books of Jewish significance offered for circulation may be had upon request at either the Central Library or its branches."

Throughout the entire year the library continued to assemble and to make available all suitable material bearing upon the history of the Jew in America and the contemplated observance of the 275th anniversary of his settlement in America. In commemorating this event it again took the initiative and held an exhibit of the "Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature" which has perhaps never been equaled as a Jewish cultural interpretation and ensemble in America. The keynote of the exhibit was literature, grouped around a

striking portrait of an old rabbi painted by Louis Novak, and augmented by the works of contemporary Jewish artists, ranging from pencil sketch to oil. Architecture was emphasized by architects' models of two of the leading congregations. The entire exhibition was characterized by good taste.

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VOLUME 45

APRIL, 1931

NUMBER 7

# THE B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE

The National Jewish Monthly

## Library Celebrates Jewish Anniversary

By FANNY GOLDSTEIN

MASSACHUSETTS has just closed its Tercentenary Year, which coincidentally also marked the 275th anniversary of the landing of the Jews in this country.

"The Jewish people in America," said Dr. Cyrus Adler, "themselves have but scant information about their own history, and the general world at large has almost none at all. On purely educational grounds this omission should be remedied. . . . Anyone who has read and studied the public statements of Jewish writers and thinkers in America is made plainly aware of the fact that the great mass of them have no notion at all that Jews in America have a distinct historical tradition of their own, linked up, of course, with the whole Jewish tradition, but nevertheless of sufficient dignity and importance to make a true understanding of it worth while."

It is apropos at this time to mention the part which the Boston Public Library has played as a collector and disseminator of Jewish information and material. It was perhaps the first library in the country to recognize at an early date the importance of the Jewish renaissance movement in America, and the rebirth of Jewish nationalism through the Zionist movement.

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Throughout the entire year the library continued to assemble and to make available all suitable material bearing upon the history of the Jew in America and the contemplated observance of the 275th anniversary of his settlement in America. In commemorating this event it again took the initiative and held an exhibit of the "Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature" which has perhaps never been equaled as a Jewish cultural interpretation and ensemble in America. The keynote of the exhibit was literature, grouped around a

striking portrait of an old rabbi painted by Louis Novak, and augmented by the works of contemporary Jewish artists, ranging from pencil sketch to oil. Architecture was emphasized by architects' models of two of the leading congregations. The entire exhibition was characterized by good taste.

It is planned to have the Faneuil Hall observance of the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jew in America tell its own story of the occasion in a memorial volume which is to be issued in the near future. Suffice it to say that President Hoover sent the following greeting from the White House:

"The Jewish people have brought to this country both the treasures of their ancient tradition and the pioneer spirit which looks forward hopefully into the future. They have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the task of the nation's uplifting. In every national crisis they have shown their loyalty and devotion to the home of their choice, and they have made valuable contributions in every worthwhile field of endeavor. I felicitate the gathering of those who celebrate the passing of the 275th year of the Jewish participation in American life."

When the new emphasis on Jewish festivals, and their revival and observance, again penetrated the life of the Jew and recolorated the social fabric of his life with a new dye, the Boston Public Library not only kept pace, but anticipated their cultural value by assembling picturesque, esthetic and informative exhibits which appealed to both Jew and non-Jew. Utilizing the idea of the importance of books and scholarship to a people who have always held learning as a cardinal virtue and the scholar as the most respected member of the community, it stressed its Jewish collections of books, and introduced them to the public.

The official opening of the Jews' share in the Massachusetts Tercentenary was launched with the observance of Jewish Book Week. The following notice appeared in the press:

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educated people. The Boston Public Library is particularly rich in treasures relating to the Bible and Hebrew scholarship. Many of these priceless possessions will be displayed during Jewish Book Week, in the Main Exhibition Room of the Central Library. Special exhibitions of suitable books, photographs, periodicals, clippings, and ceremonial objects will be featured at all the branches that have Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages bearing upon Jewish life through the ages will be available. A selected list of 100 books of Jewish significance offered for circulation may be had upon request at either the Central Library or its branches."

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"The Jew in Contemporary Art and Literature"—an exhibit in the Boston Public Library to mark the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jew in America. The architects' models on right and left are of "Temple Israel" and "Temple Mishkan Tefila."



# RAREST BOOK IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

First Folio Volume of Shakspeare's Works, One of 14 Existing Now Valued at More Than \$100,000

The most valuable book in the Boston Public Library is a first folio volume of Shakspeare's dramatic works. This book, despite its typographical and editorial imperfections and its lack of pictorial embellishments, is worth \$100,000.

Very few of the hundreds who visit the library every day of the year get an opportunity to see this volume and it is seldom read. With the exception of a period of about two weeks each year the book, enclosed in a protecting case, reposes in a locked safe. Once a year it is brought out for public exhibition. During this period it rests beneath a glass case in the treasure room, with a guard standing over it.

## ONLY 14 EXIST

In all probability there are many who view the book while it is on exhibition without discovering why it is valued so highly, for there is nothing unusual about the first folio volume as far as appearance goes. The binding is morocco. The paper, though of good quality, is not of the finest texture. There are typographical errors and capital letters frequently used without reason.

But the book is one of 14 copies in existence.

It was printed more than three centuries ago, in 1623, seven years after Shakspeare's death, when for the first time the comedies, tragedies and histories of the bard were collected and published in folio form. The book has been characterized as the greatest contribution made in a single volume to the secular literature of any age or country. It is regarded as the fountain source of knowledge of Shakspeare's complete achievement.

The Boston Public Library copy is one of the Barton collection. Thomas Pennington Barton, an American diplomat, bought the book from one Benjamin Rind, an Englishman, in 1855, for 119 pounds, about \$500. When the diplomat died, in 1873, his entire collection, including the first folio Shakspeare, went to the local library. Since then the value of the volume has increased steadily and it is now worth \$100,000.

## Highly Valued Painting

In addition to its books, the Boston Public Library also boasts some valuable paintings. The most valuable is one of John Singleton Copley's, which hangs in the treasure room above the safe wherein the \$100,000 volume lies. This painting, which depicts Charles the First, in the House of Commons demanding the five impeached members, has been in the library for 70 years.

The picture was bought by a group of distinguished citizens for \$500 and presented to the trustees of the Public Library in 1859 on the condition "that it shall be forever preserved in some one of the rooms and never be removed from said library." The value of the painting at present can not be easily estimated, but it is known to be worth many times the original price.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931

## Gordon Abbott and C. K. Bolton Resign

Former Gives Up Post as Library Trustee and Latter Leaves Commission on Historic Sites

Gordon Abbott, member of the Board of Library Trustees, and Charles K. Bolton, member of the Commission on the Marking of Historic Sites, today resigned their positions because of their health, and, in letters to Mayor Curley, each expressed his regret at being obliged to leave the city's service in these unpaid posts. The mayor expressed appreciation of their services.

Mr. Abbott told the mayor that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to continue his present duties for another term. "Your consideration for the Board of Trustees and the interest of the library has been perfect," Mr. Abbott said, "and our personal relationship has been such that I shall look back upon it with very great pleasure."

In reply Mayor Curley said: "The character of service which you rendered could not be purchased and the payment which I extend in the form of 'thanks' represents the highest reward which a grateful community can bestow for services of a high order given unselfishly."

Mr. Bolton, who is librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, informed the mayor he is soon to sail for Europe and felt that the need of a long rest should prevail against his desire to serve the city longer. In his place Mayor Curley appointed Charles B. Muggins, the architect.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1931

## DEFOE, 200 YEARS LATER

Today is the 200th anniversary of the death of Daniel Defoe. His position in literature is as undefined today as when he died. Bankrupt, disgraced, imprisoned at Newgate, a careless, hasty and often slipshod writer, a paid propagandist, a spy for the government—still he was the author of "Robinson Crusoe" and one of the chief founders of the English novel.

Millions of children the world over have read and reread the fascinating mixture of fact and fancy in "Robinson Crusoe." It has become their ideal book. No novel before or since has surpassed it in popularity. Just why this 60-year-old hack writer should suddenly have paused for two or three months in the spring of 1719 and written a novel which he entitled, "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," has never been satisfactorily explained. The success of this prompted him to write a sequel, "The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." It is known to comparatively few. The third novel in the series, with the imposing title of "Serious Reflections During the Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," is virtually unknown.

Although known today only as a novelist—and as the author only of a single novel, Defoe primarily was an untiring writer of pamphlets. He composed hundreds of them, and on almost every conceivable subject. Had he lived 200 years later he would have been a famous contributor to the columns of newspapers, and doubtless he would have been regarded as a common scold.

From 1689, when his first pamphlet appeared, until 1731, when he died, there was not a single question affecting the life of England on which Defoe did not express his opinion, and usually it was most violent. He was constantly in trouble. It mattered little which side he took. Often it was both sides. Of necessity much of his writing was anonymous. During his last twenty-five years he is supposed not to have signed more than half a dozen pamphlets. He left Newgate prison at middle age, with his business and his reputation wrecked. For the rest of his life he wrote frantically to support his large family. He possessed apparently endless information on almost any subject. His energy was inexhaustible. His writing was colorful and usually commonplace. Yet he was the forerunner of Richardson and Fielding, and Swift, Addison and Steele imitated him.

No library in the world possesses such a complete collection of Defoe's works as does the Boston Public Library. His books and pamphlets fill four large showcases. There are more than 400 of them, and with very few exceptions they are all first editions. Even a more amazing fact is that the library could arrange a second and possibly a third collection that would be almost exact replicas of the first. There are only four or five copies of many of Defoe's books and pamphlets, and of these the Boston library possesses two or three. In addition it has 300 other works which have been ascribed to Defoe at one time or another, or the authority of which still is doubtful. These also have their duplicates and variants, bringing the number of Defoe items in the library to 1600. This Trent collection is enough in itself to make a library notable.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bright, vaulted ceilings,  
And windows fine and high,  
Color and light and air,  
My home!  
Long oaken tables,  
And walls all lined with books—  
My books!

My family,  
Drawn together by the bond of books—  
Our books—  
In our big, warm, cheerful home.

FRANCIS HOLBROOK PRITCHER.

Quiet people:  
Some fine, scholarly and clean  
And others, the rain drives in  
From out the Square—  
These, so prodigal of time,  
Shabby, with tousled hair—  
My family:

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

## MAYOR REAPPOINTS SEVEN BOARD MEMBERS

W. P. Long to Head Park Commission Till 1934—Others Named

Reappointment of seven members of municipal boards and commissions was announced by Mayor Curley yesterday as follows:

William P. Long, chairman of the park commission until April 30, 1934; Gordon Abbott, trustee of the Public Library until April 30, 1934; Frederick W. Rugg, of Cambridge, trustee of the statistics department until April 30, 1935; Walter S. Gerry, member of the board of appeal until April 30, 1936; James R. Gibson, member of the board of zoning adjustment until April 30, 1936; Joseph P. Manning, trustee of the City Hospital until April 30, 1936, and James P. Balfe, trustee of the statistics department until April 30, 1936.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

## CURLEY APPROVES SOME REAPPOINTMENTS

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the following reappointments:

Gordon Abbott, trustee of Boston Public Library, for the term ending April 30, 1934; Frederick W. Rugg, trustee of Statistics Department, for term ending April 30, 1935; William P. Long, chairman of Park Commissioners, for term ending April 30, 1934; Walter S. Gerry, Board of Appeal, for term ending April 30, 1936; James R. Gibson, Board of Zoning Adjustment, for term ending April 30, 1936; Joseph P. Manning, trustee of Boston City Hospital, for term ending April 30, 1936; and James P. Balfe, trustee of Statistics Department, and chairman, for term ending April 30, 1936.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

## Curley Retains Well Known Heads

With the smiling comment that "they have all proved good boys," Mayor Curley announced the reappointment of several of the best known city officials whose present terms will expire on April 30. They are Gordon Abbott, trustee of the Boston Public Library, for the term ending April 30, 1934; Frederick W. Rugg, trustee of the Statistics Department, for term ending April 30, 1935; William P. Long, chairman of the Park Commission, for term ending April 30, 1934; Walter S. Gerry, Board of Appeal, for term ending April 30, 1936; James R. Gibson, Board of Zoning Adjustment, for term ending April 30, 1936; Joseph P. Manning, trustee of Boston City Hospital, for term ending April 30, 1936; and James P. Balfe, trustee of Statistics Department, and chairman, for term ending April 30, 1936.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1931.

## A FIRST FOLIO SHAKESPEARE.



This Book, Valued at \$100,000, Is One of Fourteen Now in Existence and Is Owned by the Boston Public Library. It Is One of the First Folio Volumes of Shakespeare's Works, and Is Brought Out Once a Year for Public Display. It Was Printed in 1623. Harriet Swift, Its Custodian, Is Shown With the Volume, Which Is Steadily Increasing in Value.

## HERE'S ONE TO HAND TO OPTIMIST

Just Try to Read All Newspapers at Library

The next time that one of those effervescent, dynamic and ebullient persons slaps you on the back when you are in the doldrums and tells you that nothing in this world is impossible, hand him this one.

"Go up to the newspaper room on the first floor of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square and in one week read all the newspapers received there."

## 233 ON FILE

If he is as game as he is peppy and accepts your offer, you win. For there are 233 newspapers on file at the Public Library. There are 182 American newspapers and 51 foreign, of that number 118 are American daily newspapers and 35 are foreign.

On file there is at least one newspaper from each State in the United States and one from practically every country of any size in the world. One of these comes all the way from Australia, N. Z., and takes two weeks to get to Boston. There is a newspaper from Kobe, Japan, one from Shanghai, China, one from Alexandria, Egypt, one from Cape Town, South Africa and one from Bombay, India.

Of all the foreign countries England has the most newspapers on file, 11 in number, of which seven are from London. There are five from Ireland and two from Scotland, four from France, four from Germany, three from Italy, two from Sweden, three from Australia, and one from each of the following: Canada, Spain, Portugal, Spain, Bermuda and two from Switzerland.

Outside of the Boston papers, New York papers are in the greatest demand. Before the New York World was sold it was in greatest demand of all the New York newspapers, with the Times running second. The London Times is in greatest demand among the foreign newspapers.

Four copies of all Boston newspapers are in service. Copies of all Boston newspapers are saved and bound and stored in the file rooms. All other newspapers are held for two weeks after the date they are received. If anyone for a cent and people often do for some special bit of information in them, otherwise they are destroyed.

There are some great newspaper fans. Some of them visit the newspaper room daily and read. Women come and stay all day. The women read chiefly the Boston papers, but the men folks roam about the file rooms.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931

## LIBRARY INSTITUTE OPENS CONFERENCE AT HYANNIS

HYANNIS, April 28—Some 50 delegates from all parts of the State are attending the annual library institute conducted at the State Normal School here by the State Division of Public Libraries.

The sessions opened today with classes planned by Mrs. Ruth McQuarrie, Mrs. Robert Selfe, Miss E. Louise Jones and Miss Edna Phillips, all of the State division.

This afternoon, Miss Alice M. Jordan, children's librarian of the Boston Public Library, and John J. Cronan of Boston, both spoke.

Mrs. Dorothy G. Wayman of Falmouth, who passed some years in Japan, spoke tonight on "Things Japanese."

Lectures by librarian Leo R. Etzkorn of Fall River and Miss Avis M. Pillsbury of the Millicent Library at Fair Haven will be given tomorrow.

## ALDRICH NAMED MEMBER OF BOSTON ART COMMISSION

William T. Aldrich, 30 Newbury st., was named yesterday by Mayor Curley for a five-year term as a member of the Boston Art Commission. Mr. Aldrich's name was one of three submitted by the trustees of the Boston Public Library.











## THE LIBRARIAN

FROM the tip of East Boston where by night and day airships hum overhead, to the west end of Fenway from the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument on the north to the South, the thirty-two branches of Boston's Book Tree are operating with the Boston committee of Better Homes in America to make "Better Homes Week in America," April 26 to May 2, a success.

Schools have contributed projects, compositions and posters, and stores have lent furniture, settees, houses, associations and clubs have sent in examples of home industries, woven objects, embroidered linens, and handwoven fabrics. Librarians have busily mounted two-foot standards when the janitor was not to be found, hanging curtains. They have done extensive research to discover every readable book in print which has to do with making better homes, and best of all, they are doing it so popular in their book-twa districts. "Never before," said one of these fifty-two librarians, "has our branch felt itself so much a part of the community. Every one has wanted to do something for us."

In the adult's room of the North End branch a bust of Dante looks down upon a dainty luncheon table set with pink glass dishes and embellished with fetching paper decorations. Clearly a proper library exhibit, for on a nearby

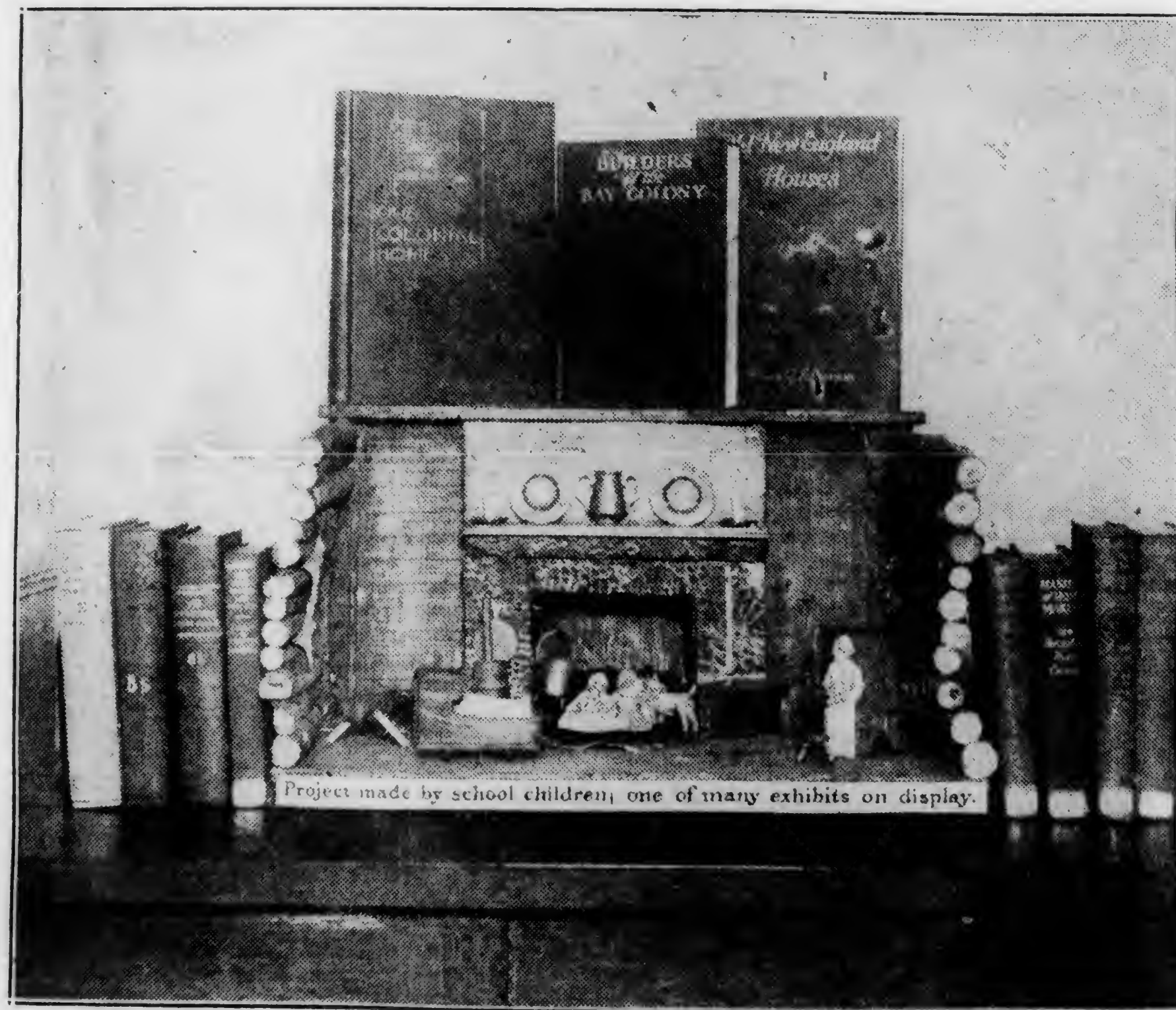
of this are from Jordan Marsh Company. The display comprises a bedroom of maple in early American style, a living room and a modern kitchenette, and is under the supervision of Miss Fannie Goldstein, librarian.

West would Ray, Charles Lowell and Dr. Evans Bartol, former clergyman of the West church, think of such an exhibition?" I questioned.

"That would doubtless think," replied the librarian, "that while the building is for the most part unchanged the congregation is no longer composed of perfect Unitarians of one race and one language, but of men, women and children from many countries, speaking many tongues, who have come here to make homes and who love anything which gives them home thoughts in an understandable language. Dr. Bartol's grand-daughter was so interested in the living room that she came down from Beacon Hill to bring us runners for the tables and a handsome plan for the window sill. Everybody has helped," she went on, "the Beacon Hill Garden Club has brought us a window box filled with flowers."

"The Social Service agencies have contributed articles made from wood, cloth and clay. The retail stores have loaned us anything we asked for, and did you ever see anything more interesting than this model of a boy's room made by the boys of the West End House?"

I agreed with the librarian that the boy's room is a most naive and revealing confession of a real boy's dream of what a real boy's room should be. No modern and ready cover appears on the bed in this room but a fine dainty



Project made by school children, one of many exhibits on display.

How the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library Combines the Old with the New to Celebrate Better Homes Week in America, April 26 to May 2

shelf are the books which tell how to set a table, how to cook a luncheon and how to serve it attractively for a very modest sum.

At East Boston in the reference alcove 123 women were seen neatly packed into the space intended for four dozen readers. Behind them, where the reference books line the shelves, was a white gas stove, a white sink and a white kitchen cabinet. Before them stood a lecturer talking about calories, proteins, carbohydrates and the family market basket. Two librarians remarked, with a beaming smile: "Not a single book on homemaking is left on our shelves. They are all in circulation."

At Fellowes Athenaeum is a miniature house which I challenge anyone, old or young, to see and not want to play with at once. Two rooms and a bath room are furnished as one furnishes dream houses, and everything works as it should work in real life, doors open without creaking, the thickest of drawers pull out as if on oiled bearings, bed covers are just the right size to tuck in with box like neatness. "Best of all," said the librarian, "we have dozens of other chairs, tables, cupboards, bookshelves, pictures for the walls and more for the floors, and no mention little cats, dogs, and pink-scented mice with white silk tails for innocent interest."

Every day at 4 P. M. the noise goes on exhibition and the rooms are near the benefit of an audience of wondering children whose faces of wonder a house might look like are being drawn. This ravishing bit of a dream ship was loaned by the "The Needle Shop Lady."

This large and comfortable book is one of the week library is well advertised in the department stores of the city where, as a prominent feature of its model living-rooms window display, a large book case stocked with a carefully

selected with ruffled valance. On the headboard is an electric lamp so he can read himself to sleep. On the bureau the only object is a very small empty ball. On the walls are Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton banners and in the middle of the floor is one large ball pin with red, red missing, which omission produces the good lighter.

The compositions on "How to Make the Home Better" have sufficient quotable material to fill a column. One gem from the collection reads as follows:

"Peace and tranquility in the home is very important. If a person entered a home where everything and everyone is in a state of confusion everyone arguing at the top of his lungs trying to outdo the rest. The visitor would feel like clapping his hands to his ears to shut out the din. But if he entered a quiet, cheerful home where all the children obeyed their parents the visitor would sigh with relief and he would be thankful for the contrast. It is everybody's duty to act and help others to act in such a way that people would smile gladly when invited to visit. For a person library and tired a quiet home with of daily needs is a blessing. If he knows he is coming home to noise he would rather eat outside and gradually the family drifts apart. Help to make your home pleasant so that your family will stay at home."

Brief as these notes are they have been collected how near to the heart of the community is the public library and how much a part of each home it aims to be and is.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931

## Posters for Jewish Week.

Posters from Hecht Neighborhood House and books by and about Jews, will go on view Monday in the exhibition room at the Boston Public Library, to remain through May 10 in observance of Jewish Book Week.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAY 4, 1931

## Music

## Gordon String Quartet

Yesterday afternoon in the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library, The Gordon String Quartet (Jacques Gordon and Edwin Ideler, violins, Josef Vieland, viola, and Nathaniel Benditky, cello) gave the first of a double series of concerts sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, each program of which will be presented in the afternoon of next

## The President's Pledge

"The Family is the unit of American life and the Home is the sanctuary of moral inspiration and of American spirit."

"The true conception of America is not a country of one hundred and ten million people, but a nation of twenty-three million families, living in twenty-three million homes."

"I pledge my services to these homes."

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER  
Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Better Homes in America

"We have to count on individual homes to do their share, if children are to be healthy, and grow up well fitted to take their places as men and women in our social and economic life. With our growing appreciation of beauty, the American home can be raised to higher levels than ever before."

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR  
President, Better Homes in America

## THE

## JEWISH BOOK WEEK EXERCISES

Exercises in observance of Jewish Book Week will be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library at 8 o'clock. Dr. Alvin Karpis is chairman of the program. The speakers will be: Dr. D. Belden, director of the Public Library; Dr. Alvin Karpis, chairman of the program; and Dr. D. Belden, director of the Public Library.

## Poetry and Religion

By WILLIAM H. BODDY

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church  
Chicago, Illinois.



Pastors Courtesy, Boston Library Trustees

## PASTORAL POETRY



Pastors Courtesy, Boston Library Trustees

## EPIC POETRY

## PROGRAM

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931

## BEACON HILL AND BACK BAY UNIT

Mrs. Emma Tobin, Chairman.

1.00 P. M.

LUNCHEON, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston St., Boston.

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Presiding.

"WHAT IS TO BE THE FUTURE OF BOSTON AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE?"

Illustrated lecture.

Speakers:

Mr. ROBERT WHITTEN

President, American Institute of City Planning.

Miss ELIZABETH HERRICK

Secretary, Planning Board, City of Boston.

Under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Tickets \$1.00. Call KEN more 5651, before April 22, 1931.

## BOSTON HOME INFORMATION CENTER

87 Beacon St., Boston.

2.30 P. M.

"WHICH WALL PAPER AND WHY?"

Suggesting color schemes for spring redecorating.

Mrs. CAROLYN DAWSON

Interior Decorating Consultant, Henry Bosch Company.

TEA.

## BOSTON HOME INFORMATION CENTER

87 Beacon St., Boston.

8.00 P. M.

"WHAT A NEW HOME OWNER SHOULD KNOW."

MR. WILLIAM W. DRENNAN

Member, American Institute of Architects.

Consulting Architect, American City Magazine.

## BRIGHTON UNIT

Mrs. THOMAS McMAHON, Chairman.

8.00 P. M.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, Fenway Branch, 100 Brooks St., Brighton.

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HOME OWNERSHIP IN A PERIOD OF DEPRESSION."

Speaker—Dr. LUCILE EAVES, Director, Research Department

Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

"EXPERIENCES IN MAKING A LIVABLE HOME AT A MINIMUM COST."

Miss FREDY PECK and Miss RUTH KOTERLING

Lectures in Research Department

Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

(All expenses were met by these two workers at a cost of \$7.35 per week in this experiment carried on at 42 Genesee St., Boston.)

## CHARLESTOWN UNIT

Miss LEONA MULLISE, Chairman.

8.00 P. M.

HEALTH UNIT, 12 Elm St., Charlestown.

"HEALTH AND THE HOME."

Speaker

Dr. CHARLES WILINSKY, Deputy Health Commissioner

Boston Health Department.

This program will have many special features.

BETTER HOMES COMMITTEE is assisted by the nurses at the HEALTH UNIT.

## DORCHESTER UNIT

Miss ANN BARRY, Chairman.

8.00 P. M.

DORCHESTER WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE, Center Street.

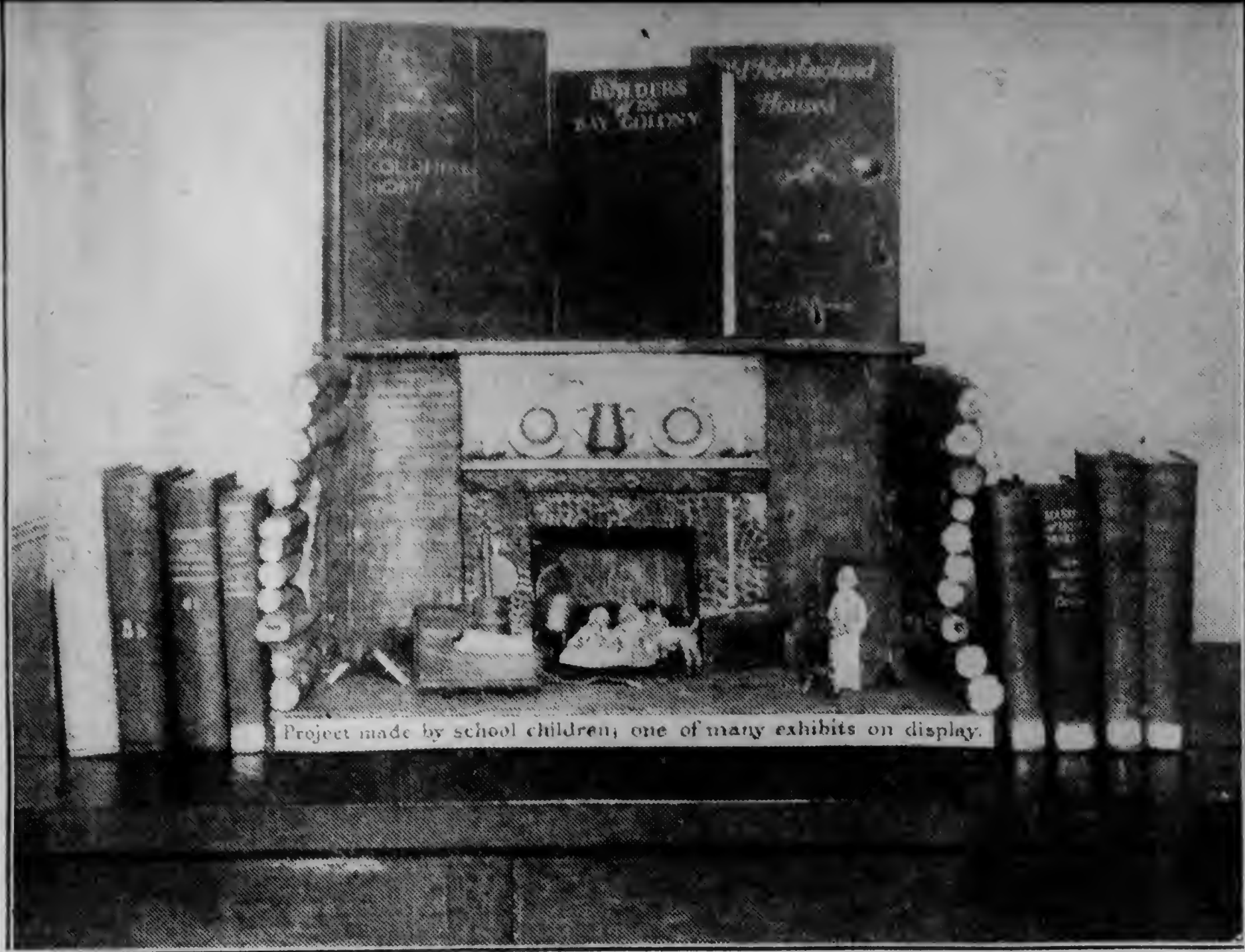
"THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME."

[ 4 ]









How the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library Combines the Old with the New to Celebrate Better Homes Week in America, April 26 to May 2

shell are the books which tell how to set a table, how to cook a luncheon and how to serve it attractively for a very modest sum.

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Every day at 4 P. M. the house goes on exhibition and the rooms are rearranged in styles of different periods for the benefit of an audience of wide-eyed, wondering children whose ideas of what a house might look like are being daily revised. This ravishing bit of craftsmanship was loaned by the "Thread and Needle Shop Lady."

The large and comfortable book room of the real library is well advertised in one of the department stores of the district where, as a prominent feature of its model living-room window display, is a large book case stocked with a carefully selected collection of books labelled "Ask for these books at the Fellowes Athenaeum Branch of the Boston Public Library, corner of Millmont street and Lambert avenue."

At the Mt. Pleasant Branch two neighboring furniture stores and the Edison Company have provided furniture and lamps for a home library in which, an unlabelled exhibit, a very contented young man had seated himself in the softest and most reposeful chair and was reading so absorbedly that he never raised his eyes to see who was exhibiting over comfortable chairs and adjustable lamps in a public library.

West Roxbury Branch deserves a prize for its well kept lawns and lovely garden stocked with plants contributed from many a neighboring estate. The librarian is never too busy to show any one the wonders of this exhibition which begins with the first breath of spring and lasts until snow covers the ground. This branch, by the way, has the most complete collection of garden books in the Branch System.

If you've never made a dish garden, you will after looking at the wee gardens in the window of Kipstein Branch and if you have a real out-of-doors garden do climb the three flights to the top floor and get a book on how to grow iris, roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums, annuals, perennials or wild flowers and incidentally how to fertilize the soil and how to get rid of insect pests.

If the West Roxbury Branch deserves a prize for exterior attractions, the West End Branch, at the foot of Beacon Hill, deserves a prize for interior decorations. Occupying the most conspicuous place is a project from a neighboring school which tells a story of the evolution of the home in a number of man's dwelling and ends with a very modern living room. At the first it seemed a bit incongruous to find a fully furnished life-size bedroom and living room in the corner of the fine and dignified interior of this library. The furniture and accessories

boarded with a tiled valance. On the board is an electric lamp so he can read himself to sleep. On the bureau the only object is a very small comb. Beside the stand are a baseball bat and a bat. On the walls are Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton banners and in the middle of the floor is one large ball pin with fine the shelves, was a white gas stove, a white sink and a white kitchen cabinet. Before them stood a lecturer talking about calories, proteins, carbohydrates and the family market basket. The librarian remarked, with a beaming smile, "Not a single book on homemaking is left on our shelves. They are all in circulation."

The compositions on "How to Make the Home Better" have sufficient quota of material to fill a column. One item from the collection to be as follows: "Peace and tranquillity in the home is very important. If a person entered a home where everything and everyone is in a state of confusion everyone arguing with everyone else, someone screaming at the top of his lungs, trying to quiet the rest. The visitor would feel like clapping his hands to his ears to shut out the din. But if he entered a quiet, peaceful home where all the children played their parents and visitors would sigh with relief and he would be thankful for the contrast. It is everybody's duty to act and help others to act in such a way that people would smile gladly when invited to visit. To a person library and lived a quiet home with orderly meals is a blessing. If he knows he is coming home to noise he would rather eat outside and gradually the family units apart. Help to make your home pleasant so that your family will stay at home."

Brief as these notes are they have perhaps indicated how near to the heart of a community is its public library and how much a part of each home it aims to be and is.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931

### JEWISH BOOK WEEK EXERCISES PLANNED

Exercises in observance of Jewish book week will be held in the main lecture hall of the Public Library this evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. Albert Ehrenfeld is chairman of the program.

The speakers will be: Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Public Library on "Jewish Literary Treasure in the Boston Public Library"; Rabbi Jacob

Sonderling of the Temple Beth Israel, Providence, on "Jewish Literary Backgrounds"; Henry P. Schatzman, Ph.D., on "The Need for Better Jewish Books"; Rabbi Louis M. Epstein of the Temple Kehillath Israel, Brookline on "National Expression in Jewish Literature"; Miriam Franc Skirball, Ph.D., on "The Jewish Woman in Literature"; Dr. M. Friedman, L.L.B., on "Jewish Book Collecting"; and Rabbi Harry Levin of Temple Israel, Boston, on "The Jewish Current Literature."

have been known to fame

BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA  
BOSTON COMMITTEE

## BETTER HOMES WEEK

April 26 to May 2, 1931



HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR  
President, Better Homes in America  
MRS. JAMES J. STORROW  
Chairman, Massachusetts Better Homes Committee  
MISS MARY E. DRISCOLL  
Chairman, Boston Better Homes Committee  
87 Beacon St., Boston  
May 4, 1931



## Special Jewish Book Week Program to Be Held On Monday

Exercises in Observance of Annual Jewish Book Week, May 3-9, at Public Library

Group of Prominent Educators to Discuss Various Phases of the Jew In Literature—Radio Broadcast Feature Sunday



Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, Chairman Boston Committee  
(From Painting by Jacob Bander)

### Let Us Become Familiar With Jewish Books

Lag B'Omer, often referred to as the Scholar's Festival—the holiday marking the episodes in Jewish history in which our people suffered bitter persecutions and massacres, and commemorating, in particular, the Jews' unsuccessful struggle for independence and freedom against Rome, under the leadership of Bar Kochba and Rabbi Akiba—seems an appropriate time for the People of the Book to revive an interest in Jewish literature.

Somewhat, in our day, we seem to be losing our traditional attachment for the printed word. There are Jewish homes where even the Bible and a set of prayer books are not to be found, to say the least of books by Jews, for Jews, and about Jews. Compare this situation with the days of the Ghetto, when a Jewish home without a collection of representative books was unthinkable.

Judaism is a philosophy of learning and knowledge. No one can come to understand and appreciate the Jew and his faith and his beliefs without careful, devoted study.

Let us, then, popularize the Jewish book. Let us become acquainted with the Jewish literature available today in the English language. Let us read Jewish books and let us initiate ourselves during the week especially dedicated to this purpose. In another section of this issue will be found a particularly fine selection of recent books of Jewish character and content covering a wide range of topics, such as fiction, biography, history and travel, religion and philosophy, et cetera. Here is a nucleus for the Jewish book shelf, if one has not already been started!

WHY NOT BEGIN NOW?

A special evening devoted to a program on "The Jew In Literature" in connection with Jewish Book Week, being observed from May 3 through May 9 throughout the country, has been planned by the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee for Monday evening, May 4, to take place in the main Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 o'clock.

Every phase of Jewish literature will be covered in talks by the following personalities, who are prominent in the community: Dr. Charles F. D. Bebb, Lit. D., director of the Boston Public Library, whose subject will be "Some Jewish Books in the Boston Public Library"; Rabbi Jacob Sonderling of Temple Beth Israel, Providence, R. I., who will discuss "Jewish Literary Backgrounds"; Dr. Henry T. Schmittkind, who will deal with "The Need for Better Jewish Books"; Rabbi Louis M. Epstein of Temple Kehillath Israel, Brookline, whose topic will be "National Expression in Jewish Literature"; Dr. Miriam Frank Skirball, who will talk on "The Jewish Woman in Literature"; Lee M. Friedman, who will discuss "Jewish Book Collecting"; and Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, who will take "The Jew in Current Literature" for his subject.

A musical program will feature Eli Kassman in a group of piano solos. Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, who is chairman of the Boston committee, will preside throughout the exercises.

The public is cordially invited to attend this program, and thus influence a revival of interest in Jewish books. Emphasis on Jewish literature is bound to arouse more thought, and to cultivate a better racial consciousness.

#### RADIO PROGRAM

As part of the Jewish Book Week observance in this city will be featured a radio broadcast from Station WBZ-WBZA on Sunday afternoon from 3:10 to 3:45 o'clock. Talks will be given by Fanny Goldstein and Alexander Brin, and the musical program will feature the Boston Jewish Choral Society directed by Professor S. Braslavsky.

#### ADVOCATE

### ZIONIST FORUM

Conducted by the Palestine Society of Boston

For the past few months there have appeared in this Forum a series of weekly articles and letters dealing with a wide variety of Zionist problems. Undoubtedly the readers of the Forum have their own ideas and opinions regarding the subject matters dealt with. In some cases, their opinions must differ from those expressed in the articles that appear herein.

We hope that our readers will not hesitate to write concerning their reactions to the articles which we print. We will be happy to publish such letters, which should be addressed to the Zionist Forum, care of The Jewish Advocate, 251 Causeway street, Boston.

THE EDITOR.

#### Zionist Forum Editor:

In your column of Friday, April 17, entitled "Young Blood," the writer, Robert Morrison, asks for the solution to the old problem—the participation of youth in Zionist activities. In answer, I will quote a translation from a letter that appeared in the Jewish "Day" sometime ago, signed by Abraham Friedman of New York.

The editorial in the "Day" asked the same question that Mr. Morrison asks, and Mr. Friedman's answer follows:

"The writer of the editorial is justified in his question, but the fault lies entirely with our responsible Zionist institutions. They neglect and ignore certain Jewish youth organizations which do exist but could develop, if only they were supported materially and

morally by the older Zionists. I mean in particular, such an organization as the Hashomer Hatzair with branches in New York, Boston, Detroit and other Jewish centers in the United States and Canada.

"By chance, I happened to come into contact with their organization and I was amazed at the wonderful work performed by them. I also learned that they get absolutely no assistance at all from any Zionist institution. And in spite of that, are now organizing and developing new branches, established a Halutzim training farm, conduct propaganda in schools and high schools and in higher Hebrew institutions—their educational work is simply astounding. And where are the older Zionists to help them?

"I am assured that this youth organization is partaking in active Zionist work, such as J. N. F. and Palestine labor campaigns.

"Why condemn the youth for not being close to us, when the youth that is close, is entirely ignored by the older Zionists?

(Signed) "Abraham Friedman." What is the use of organizing more unsuccessful organizations when we have Avukah and Young Judea? Why not concentrate our energy to strengthen the ranks of those who could succeed more rapidly by uniting all youth organizations with Zionist tendencies and working under the wing of a real Zionist organization that should comprise all the Jewish elements. Let there be less politics in the Zionist ranks, more deeds and less speeches and we may then be successful!

Very truly yours,  
IRVING AXELROD.

### Brotherhood Ohabei Shalom Meeting Well Attended

About 225 guests and members of the Brotherhood Ohabei Shalom attended its meeting last Tuesday, April 28, to hear Professor David

D. Vaughan of Boston University discuss "What Is An American?" Professor Vaughan outlined the six American ideals: Truth, Freedom, Justice, Equality, Fraternity and Service. For more than an hour he gave an interesting and instructive outline of each phase of ideals and stressed the point that a good American is a state of mind more than a matter of birth.

Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams in the series of monthly talks discussed "Jews and Cremation." He explained the attitude of the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Persians, the ancient Greeks, and the Jewish view. He stressed that while there is nothing against cremation, tradition among Jews is for burial. He pointed out that in times of epidemics cremation was resorted to. He made it clear, however, that burial or cremation was a matter of personal choice.

Rabbi Abrams also discussed "Who Is Adolph Hitler," and told something of the history and plans of this anti-Semite who is causing so much ill-will in Germany.

Rabbi Abrams announced that next year will mark 90 years of existence for Temple Ohabei Shalom, the oldest Jewish congregation in Massachusetts, and also will mark 25 years of service by John Nathan as president of the Temple.

The evening was designated as "John Nathan Night" in honor of his 70th birthday celebrated on April 16. The excellent qualities of John Nathan were extolled by the president, Harold Lipkin, who presented Mr. Nathan with flowers as an expression of good will by the Brotherhood members.

Herman Geist, chairman of the membership committee, announced that as a result of the recent drive the present membership is nearly 600. He presented numerous gifts to the prize winners. Community singing was under the leadership of Park Nathan. Greetings to the new members were extended by Leonard Goldberg, chairman of the Religious Extension Committee, and felicitations to the guests were conveyed by Harold M. Linsky, financial secretary.

Friday, May 1, 1931

Among the special guests present were Samuel S. Eisenberg, president of Brotherhood Beth El of Chelsea, and Jack Werlin, representing the president of the Brotherhood of Nightingale Street Synagogue, Dorchester.

### Music Group T. B. Sanatorium Active

The music group of the Jewish Tuberculosis Sanatorium of Massachusetts spent an enjoyable evening at the home of the Kessler sisters in Chelsea. Vera I. Baron, chairman of this group, announced the program.

Josef Ryzman, well known teacher of pianoforte, accompanist and radio performer, favored the group with a reading of Mendelssohn's life. To add color to his talk Mr. Ryzman played several of the composer's numbers with a great deal of beauty of tone, expression, and technique. Among the compositions which he played were: Scherzo and Rondo Capriccioso. As an encore, Mr. Ryzman played a Prelude by Scriabine.

Harry Kriedberg gave several violin selections, and other members also entertained.

The music group will sponsor a composer's contest on May 14 at the National Institute, 190 Beacon street, Boston. The contestants will read the life of the composer and illustrate his music instrumentally or vocally, and the winner will be awarded with a bust of a famous composer. The judges will be Professor Lacock of the Boston School of Expression and Dramatic Art; Hans Ebel, well known in the music world, and Mischa Tulin, pianist and Theresmin artist.

The next musicale will be held on May 12, at the home of Mrs. Anne Stone, 36 Maple street, Roxbury.

Anyone desiring information concerning this particular group may communicate with the secretary, Lillian Cohen, at Geneva 7472.

A wonderful Radio Program every Sunday at 12.30 on Station WNAC  
Given by the BLUE AND WHITE FRONT

**NATIONAL STORES**  
VALUE SERVICE

Prices effective Week of May 2nd to 8th



Special Jewish Book  
Friday, May 1, 1931

It has been the difficult task of scholars from time immemorial to endeavor to sum up the Jew's contribution to the world's civilization. The culture of the Jew is bound up with all antiquity, and the world's civilization is largely founded upon its ethics and ideals. From the earliest historical period Israel has given to humanity the Bible, the finest achievement in literature, which still remains without a peer.

The Jews have been known through the ages as the "People of the Book." The Torah has been called the "Fountain of Life." The Bible must justly be called the National Hebrew Library. It is, in truth, a literary mosaic. It represents all forms of literature, poetry and prose.

It is highly significant that this primitive people, the Jews, formulated in the Bible a code of moral laws which has ruled the world. The Bible has been called "The Magna Carta of the poor and oppressed," it is the most democratic book in the world. It has served as a pattern to all mankind. A world epic, inspiring, educational, whose cultural influences are incalculable in the history of the world.

It is, therefore, very fitting that the Jews alone of all peoples should have a "Scholars' Festival." The genius of our people has always expressed itself in the writing and the love of books. A people is known by its literature. If Judaism in this country has lost some of its power of appeal, it is largely due to the fact that we have ceased to give proper emphasis to the power of the book. Jewish Book Week, which was first observed in 1927, has now become a fixed annual event. It will be observed this year during the week of May 3 to 9.

It is highly significant of the modern renaissance movement in America that Lag B'Omer has been selected for broadcasting of this ideal of literature. This holiday which has often been referred to in history as the "Scholars' Festival" has now been chosen as an appropriate time to revive a nation's latent literary spirit, to stimulate its interest in the book, and especially in such books as are of a Jewish character of significance, and which are available in English.

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WHY

A Good Book Important

As a character builder in the home there is nothing to compare with a good book. As a matter of fact it has been said that no man has a right to bring up children in a home where there are no books. Let us, then, at this special time of Jewish Book Week, stress the importance of a Jewish bookshelf in every Jewish home, and the importance of selected organized reading as an aid to culture and knowledge.

An invaluable educational and cultural contact is thus established through literature with the past, the present and the future. We must face the problem today, that many of our Jews are Jewish only by birth—and that there is very little else about them that is racially suggestive. It is necessary to stir the attitude of our youth especially to a knowledge of the fact that history is life, and that life is history. Not only is Judaism a question of the remote Bible days and factual history, but Jews today continue to make history. It is necessary to orientate, to evaluate, and to discriminate between such facts as are pertinent to the welfare of the race, and then to interpret these facts so that they will enrich the mental content, and lend a philosophic approach to life with a conscious Jewish-mindedness that will succeed in tying up the past with the future.

An emphasis on Jewish literature is bound to arouse more thought and vivid interest, and also to cultivate a better racial consciousness, which in the last analysis is a very essential asset to the Jew. In addition to all this a good

It is hoped that this list may serve the reader both as a stimulus to a happy, useful purpose, and as guide-posts to other and more varied avenues of Jewish literature and knowledge.

Fiction

ASCH, SHOLOM—"The Mother." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.50. (Translated from the Yiddish by Nathan Asch.)

This is the first selection of the newly formed Jewish Book of the Month Club recently organized in America. Sholom Asch is one of the great contemporary Yiddish writers who understands the psychology of the Jewish soul. The story is a translation from the Yiddish, and aims to delineate the spirit of Universal Motherhood. The action shifts from a Russian town to the East Side of New York.

BEAUMONT, WILLIAM L.—"Ben Ezra or The Midnight Cry." Boston, Stratford, 1930, \$2.50.

The book is intended as a sequel to the old romance, "Ben Hur." It is replete with Scripture quotations, and references to living customs and manners, but chistological in motive. The setting in modern New York and Palestine.

BLOCH, JEAN-RICHARD—"The Jew and Company." New York, Simon & Schuster, 1929, \$3.00. (Translated by C. K. Scott-Moncrief.) The story of the Simlers, a family of Jewish weavers who form one solid racial unit. Presents excellent characterization coupled with a strong conflict between the individual and industrialism.

BERCOVICI, KONRAD—"For A Song." New York, Dodd, Mead, 1931, \$2.50.

The story of a young Italian-American girl. The action takes place in New York and in Italy against a background of wild passions and emotions. The book contains several Jewish characters.

BRING, MYRON—"Wide Open Town." New York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1931, \$2.50.

This book by the author of "Singerman" shows some literary restraint and polish. It is the story of life in a western mining town when men's morals were loose and blood ran hot.

COHEN, HYMAN and LESTER—"Aaron Traum." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.50.

A joint novel by father and son of a poor Jewish immigrant in America who after many hardships and struggles conquers circumstances and attains a measure of beauty in life.

ELLSBERG, COMMANDER EDWARD—"Pig-Boats." New York, Dodd, 1931, \$1.85.

A swift-moving tale of the under-seas exploits of the pig-boats during the World War. It is a highly dramatic story of adventure and heroism.

EHRENBURG, ILYA—"The Love of Jeanne Ney Gard." City, Doubleday, 1930, \$2.50.

A powerful novel by a Russian Jew which presents in a penetrating and soul-stirring manner the tragedy of love between a French girl and her Bolshevik lover.

FERBER, EDNA—"Cimarron." Garden City, Doubleday, 1930, \$2.50.

An old-fashioned chronicle of life in Oklahoma from the days of the "run" through the rich days of oil. A picture of a phase of American history.

FERBER, NAT—"Spawn." New York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1930, \$2.50.

A story of depravity and degeneration emphasizing sordidness, ignorance and immorality in a group of people affected by in-breeding.

FEUCHTWANGER, LEON—"Success." New York, Viking, 1930, \$3.00.

A problem story dealing with German politics and character by the author of "Power," appears to embody in one volume a criticism of the human race as typified by Bavarian standards; and the fulfillment of the dream of the woman



Jewish Books of Especial Significance During the Week Set Aside for This Purpose --- May 3 to 9

A Selected List of Recent Books of Jewish Character and Content Compiled by Librarian of the West End Branch, Boston Public Library  
By FANNY GOLDSTEIN

GUTTMAN, BERNHARD—"Ambition." New York, Harper, 1930, \$2.50. (Translated by Ludwig Lewisohn.)

The \$2,500 German prize novel, which presents an historical picture of all Europe, with its secret alliances and court intrigues.

HURST, FANNIE—"Back Street." New York, Cosmopolitan, 1931, \$2.50.

Portrays in vivid realistic detail the story of Ray Schmidt and her unworthy Jewish lover Walter Saxel. In telling the story of a woman who loved if not too wisely, then too well, Miss Hurst has ably contrasted feminine steadfastness and loyalty with the selfish weaknesses of the male. The book is not so much a plea for morality as it is an indictment of masculine cruelty in the name of love, and the well known theory that the "woman always pays," and is doomed to walk in the back streets of life.

JABOTINSKY, VLADIMIR (Alta-Jena, pseud.)—"Judge and Fool." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.50. (Translated from German by Cyrus Brooks.)

A colorful picture against a convincing background of a brutal disolute age when life was cheap and passions unnumbered. Samson's and character of Judge in Dan and Fool in Philistia does not add to the wholesome of the narrative, but does present a vivid impression of a heroic figure not untouched by pathos.

KOMROFF, MANUEL—"Coronet." New York, Coward-McCann, 1930, \$3.00.

A magnificent romantic pageant. Contrasts vividly the life of a man in Europe during four centuries and gives one of the finest descriptions of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow to be found anywhere.

KOMROFF, MANUEL—"Two Thieves." New York, Coward-McCann, 1931, \$2.50.

An historical novel which presents a picture of the Holy Land at the time of Christ and tells the story of the superknaves, a Jew and Mohammedan, who were crucified with him at Calvary.

LEVIN, MEYER—"Yehuda," Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith, 1931, \$2.50.

Portrays the work of the Chalmutzim in Palestine. Permeated with modern Judaism and the spirit of Zionism.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG—"Last Days of Shylock." New York, Harper, 1930.

"The Last Days of Shylock" reveals Ludwig Lewisohn, a Jew, hurt in his inmost soul seeking comfort in the fact that at last he steps forth from the trial scene in the Court of Venice, Lewisohn recreates those turbulent times in a vivid narrative, from there tying it up with Jewish history. Shylock becomes a mediated by religious zeal and patriotism. The book is a piece of pure literature in narrative form, during its originality and certain to prove popular.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG—"Stephen Escott." New York, Harper, 1930, \$2.50.

A vibrant novel of marriage, penetrating and analytical, dealing almost entirely with sex, the tendency of reproduction, the man and the erotic life of modern man and woman. Lewisohn points out that the desire for sex emancipation is the real of the woman has

included here, won the \$10 Henry Memorial Award.

REZNICKOFF, CHARLES—"The Waters of Manhattan." New York, Boni, 1930, 50 cents.

An outline, simple, unframed narrative of two years in the life of an entire family of Russian Jews who struggle against poverty and oppression abroad, and the life of the grandson in New York East Side.

ROSENBERG, J. D.—"Kiss Americans." New York, A. S. Pub., 1930, \$2.50.

Depicts the type of "nouveau riche" American Jew who is ways well intentioned, harmless and humorous.

SIWERTZ, SIGFRID—"Gelman's." New York, Cosmopolitan, 1930, \$2.00.

A novel with a Swedish setting of a department store in Stockholm; sympathetic and humorous.

SPITZER, MARION—"A Honey Young Lady." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.50.

A picture of a true modern romance. The heroine has some talent and a colossal amount of conceit which make even her failures appear triumphs to her. A satire on stage-struck girls, a story is entertaining.

STERN, G. B.—"Mosaic." New York, Knopf, 1930, \$2.50.

This book brings the story of "The Matriarch" up to date, a reporting the frailties of human nature, the book is permeated with a delicious sense of humor, the characters of the two Calvary characters are well drawn and colorful.

STRAUSS, ROBERT LEE—"The American Remnant." New York, Bloch, 1930, \$2.00.

Sixteen stories of current Jewish life in America. Simply but convincingly written.

WALLIS, LOUIS—"By the Waters of Babylon." New York, Macmillan, 1931, \$2.00.

A story of ancient Israel at the time of the Babylonian Exile. Eclectic and romantic pictures of life of the ancient people.

WATSON, J. L. GRANT—"A Prophet and His God." Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

A national biography of Moses where he is depicted as a national hero and a visionary, and which relates the life and times of the Jewish people through the ages.

ZUGSMITH, LEANE—"Goodbye, Goodbye." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

The story of a woman whose creative powers were thwarted early in life, and who tries to find herself by adding others to a full realization of artistic life and expression.

ZWEIG, ARNOLD—"Claudia." New York, Viking, 1930, \$2.50.

An earlier novel by the author of "Sergeant Grisham" and a modern type of intellectual German woman who is devoted to art and music.

GOLDIN, HYMAN E.—"Illustrated Bible Stories." New York, Bloch, 1930, \$1.50.

Fifty-three Bible stories simply retold for very young children. The illustrations are by the famous French artist, Gustave Dore.

GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F.—"The Seven Skies." New York, Putnam, 1930, \$2.50.

Guggenheim is another proof that Jews are authorities in every field of endeavor. Lt.-Commander Guggenheim's enthusiasm for flying helps to make this book delightful reading.

HEWES, AGNES DANFORTH—"Spice and the Devil's Cave." New York, Knopf, 1930.

Here is one of the few good books for the young people which presents a kinder picture of the Jewish money lender of medieval society. It is a story which teems with the romance and action of an extremely colorful period.

LEBERMAN, NORBERT—"New German Fairy Tales." New York, Knopf, 1930, \$2.00.

A fine book. All the stories are original and modern. They are full of imagination and humor, and the subjects are much, very much different from the usual fairy tale.

LEVINGER, ELMA E.—"In Home and Synagogue with the Jewish Child." New York, Bloch, 1930, \$1.50.

Introduces in a manner easily intelligible for the child, those things which make up the life of the Jew—ceremonies, customs, festivals, and celebrations of all kinds.

LOBAGOLA—"Folk Tales of a Savage." New York, Knopf, 1930, \$2.50.

The author is a black African Jew who was educated like a white man. These tales which he tells are simple and direct ones of these supposedly savage folk who really know more than white men think they do. The book is illustrated with sharp black and white pictures which suggest foreign lands. Youngsters who enjoy animal stories will like this book.

MAUROIS ANDRE—"The Country of Thirty-Six Thousand Wishes." New York, Appleton, 1930, \$2.50.

Andre Maurois is a French Jew who has written a number of important and fascinating books for grown-ups which have been translated into English. "The Country of Thirty-Six Thousand Wishes," is however, his first book for little children in English. It is the story of a little French girl who dreamed a strange and fantastic dream, which reminds one very much of our dear old friend, "Alice in Wonderland."

PETERSHAM, MAUD and MISKA—"The Ark of Father Noah and Mother Noah." New York, Doubleday, Doran, 1930, \$2.00.

A picture book about Father Noah and his Ark, his family and his animals, illustrated in five colors. A gorgeous and wholly

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An earlier novel by the author of "Sergeant Grisham" and a modern type of intellectual German woman who is devoted to art and music.

RASOVICH, ISRAEL—"The Eternal People." New York, Jordan Pub., 1929, \$3.00.

An autobiography. A faithful naive Yiddish story gives expression to his Jewish experiences and aspirations.

KAYSER, JACQUES—"The Dreyfus Affair." New York, Covici Friede, 1931, \$5.00.

An authoritative account of the famous case written by Dreyfus' nephew. Illustrated and contains a chronological summary of the entire affair.

KERKHOFF, JOHNSTON D.—"Traitor! Traitor!" New York, Greenberg, 1930, \$3.50.

A vivid account of the Dreyfus tragedy which stirred the world in the latter part of the 19th century.

KESSLER, COUNT HARRY—"Walter Rathenau." New York, Bloch, 1930.

A biography of one of the greatest Jews of his time, a master in the art of business and political economy.

LAZARON, MORRIS S.—"Seed of Abraham." New York, Century, 1930, \$2.50.

Ten biographical sketches of Jews of the ages which the world has claimed as its own. A very worthwhile layman's volume with a certain dramatic sincerity and informal appeal.

LEBESON, ANITA LIBMAN—"Jewish Pioneers in America." New York, Brentano, 1931, \$4.00.

A record of the Jews' contributions to American life.

PHILLIPSON, RABBI DAVID—"Letters of Rebecca Gratz." Philadelphia Jewish Publishing Society, 1930, \$2.50.

Rebecca Gratz, the beautiful American Jewess, is generally supposed to be the original of the character of famous heroine "Rebecca" in Scott's novel, "Ivanhoe." These letters of Rebecca Gratz range from the year 1808 to 1866, and in addition to family interests reflects much of the life of those days.

REISER, ANTON—"Albert Einstein." New York, Boni, 1930, \$2.50.

A biographical study of the famous German scientist which strives for an accurate human portrait of the man, rather than a solution of his theory.

ROGOFF, H.—"East Side Epic" (Meyer London). New York, Vanguard, 1930, \$2.50.

A biography of Meyer London, the Socialist member of Congress, who gave himself wholeheartedly to the service of his fellowmen. Although a dreamer and an idealist, he proved himself in time of need a practical and fearless man.

RUSSELL, CHARLES EDWARD—"Hyam Solomon and the Revolution." New York, Cosmopolitan, 1930, \$3.50.

A biography of the Polish Jew whose financial aid was one of the chief factors in the success of the American Revolution.

WALTER, H.—"Moses Mendelssohn, Critic and Philosopher." New York, Bloch, 1930, \$2.00.

A new biography of this great Jew of the 18th century, his friendship with Lessing, his correspondence and his efforts on behalf of his own people.

WATSON, E. L. GRANT—"A Prophet and His God." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$3.00.

A national biography of Moses where he is depicted as a national hero and a visionary, and which relates the life and times of the Jewish people through the ages.

RAPPAPORT, ANGELO S.—"History of Palestine." New York, Dutton, 1931, \$3.50.

This is a sincere and searching attempt to assemble in a more permanent form facts and figures of this contested area so dear to Jewish souls.

ROTH, CECIL—"Venice." Philadelphia Jewish Publishing Society, 1930, \$1.50.

An exhaustive and fascinating history of Venice. From the earliest times to the present day. Contains a fine chapter on life in the Ghetto.

SACHAR, ABRAM LEON—"The History of the Jews." New York, Knopf, 1930, \$5.00.

A fine piece of work. An opportunity and a complete objective study of the race aided by the latest research.

SAMUEL, MAURICE—"On the Rim of the Wilderness." New York, Liveright, 1931, \$2.50.

An emotional but valuable presentation of this important political controversy. The book is in two parts and aims to give the Arab and Jewish points of view. A vital and interesting summary from first-hand knowledge.

WISE, STEPHEN S., and JACOB DEHAAS—"The Great Betrayal." New York, Brentano, 1930, \$2.50.

Both authors, ardent Zionists, helped to secure public approval to the Balfour Declaration issued by the British Government, November 2, 1917. The book is an indictment of Passfield and the Colonial Office. It gives the history and background of the Balfour Declaration and the events leading up to the present debacle.

WIERNICK, PETER—"History of the Jews in America," from the period of discovery of the new world to the present times. New York, Jewish History Publishing Co., 1931, \$2.50.

A revised edition of a noted volume covering the life of the Jew in America from its discovery in 1492 to the present day and his contribution to the growth and development of the United States.

WOLFSON, RABBI ISIDOR—"Broken Tablets." New York, Brentano, 1930, \$2.00.

Using the "Decalogue" as a background, Rabbi Wolfson examines the various phases of civilization and reevaluates our moral standards in a thought-provoking fashion.

WOLFSON, HARRY A.—"Crescent Critique of Aristotle—Problems of Aristotle's Physics in Jewish and Arabic Philosophy." Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930, \$6.00.

A masterly contribution to the field of philosophy. It is a permanent and outstanding work of Jewish scholarship by a great American scholar.

HOLY SCRIPTURES, THE, Philadelphia Jewish Publishing Society, 1931, \$1.00.

An abridgement of the Old Testament based upon the translations of the Hebrew Bible issued by the Jewish Publication Society. For use in the school and home.

Books for Many Moods

EWEN, DAVID—"Hebrew Music." New York, Bloch, 1931, \$1.25.

The story of the growth and development of Hebrew music from Bible days until the present time.

FISHEIN, MORRIS—"Shattering Health Superstitions." New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

Traces the development of superstitions and then proceeds to annihilate them.

GINZBURG, BENJAMIN—"The Adventures of Science." New York, Simon & Schuster, 1930, \$5.00.

A history of science told in the lives and careers of some of the great scientists of all times.

GLAZER, ABRAM—"The Mosaic of Life." Boston, Badger, 1929, \$2.00.

A book of mellowed reflections on the arts, sciences and worthwhile things of life.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC—"The Fine Art of Living." Boston, Stratford, 1930, \$2.50.

A provocative unconventional book with a serious purpose on dis-

A popular description of the essential customs of the Jewish religion. Profusely illustrated.

LEVI, RABBI HARRY—"A Rabbi Speaks." Boston Brotherhood of Temple Israel, 1930, \$2.00.

These sermons were preached by Rabbi Levi at Temple Israel, Boston, on broadcasting Sundays.

LUZATTI, LUIGI—"God in Freedom" (trans. by Alfonso Arbib-Costa). New York, Macmillan, 1930, \$5.00.

Studies of church and state and their relationship to social welfare, a book for scholars.

MARTIN, ALFRED W.—"Seven Great Bibles." New York, Stokes, 1930, \$3.00.

Sacred scriptures of the world's principal religions besides Christianity.

OSTERLEY, O. O. E., and ROBINSON, THEODORE H.—"The Hebrew Religion: Its Origin and Development." New York, Macmillan, 1930, \$2.50.

A new edition of a standard, accepted and authoritative work on Israel's religious history as a part of universal religious thought and practice.

PHILLIPSON, RABBI DAVID—"The Reform Movement in Judaism." New York, Macmillan, 1931, \$4.50.

This story of Reform Judaism from its earliest beginnings to the present day is practically the only book of its kind in English.

SILVER, ABBA HILLEL—"Religion in a Changing World." New York, Richard R. Smith, 1931, \$2.50.

Emphasized with the depth of Jewish thought and training the complexity of the task which confronts all religion today. It is a constructive challenge to the religious leaders of America—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish.

WARSAW, RABBI ISIDOR—"Broken Tablets." New York, Brentano, 1930, \$2.00.

Using the "Decalogue" as a background, Rabbi Warsaw examines the various phases of civilization and reevaluates our moral standards in a thought-provoking fashion.

WOLFSON, HARRY A.—"Crescent Critique of Aristotle—Problems of Aristotle's Physics in Jewish and Arabic Philosophy." Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930, \$6.00.

A masterly contribution to the field of philosophy. It is a permanent and outstanding work of Jewish scholarship by a great American scholar.

HOLY SCRIPT



## Let Us Family Jewish

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ing and the love of books. At pe-  
ple is known by its literature. If  
Judaism in this country has lost  
some of its power of appeal, it is  
largely due to the fact that we  
have ceased to give proper empha-  
sis to the power of the book.  
Jewish Book Week, which was first  
observed in 1927, has now become a  
fixed annual event. It will be ob-  
served this year during the week  
of May 3 to 9.

It is highly significant of the  
modern renaissance movement in  
America that Lag B'Omer has  
been selected for the broadcasting  
of this ideal of literature. This  
holiday which has often been re-  
ferred to in history as the "Schol-  
ars' Festival" has now been chosen  
as an appropriate time to revive a  
nation's latent literary spirit, to  
stimulate its interest in the book,  
and especially in such books as are  
of a Jewish character of signifi-  
cance, and which are available in  
English.

Books in the home lend a charm  
and a cultural distinction that no  
other possession can equal. The  
mere presence of an intimate home  
library on racial topics is a guar-  
antee of race solidarity, and a  
stimulus to a better faith and spir-  
itual harmony.

### A Good Book Important

As a character builder in the  
home there is nothing to compare  
with a good book. As a matter of  
fact it has been said that no man  
has a right to bring up children in  
a home where there are no books.  
Let us, then, at this special time  
of Jewish Book Week, stress the  
importance of a Jewish bookshelf  
in every Jewish home, and the im-  
portance of selected organized  
reading as an aid to culture and  
knowledge.

An invaluable educational and  
cultural contact is thus established  
through literature with the past,  
the present and the future. We  
must face the problem today, that  
many of our Jews are Jewish only  
by birth—and that there is very  
little else about them that is ra-  
cially suggestive. It is necessary  
to stir the attitude of our youth  
especially to a knowledge of the  
fact that history is life, and that  
life is history. Not only is Juda-  
ism a question of the remote Bible  
days and factual history, but Jews  
today continue to make history. It  
is necessary to orientate, to evalu-  
ate, and to discriminate between  
such facts as are pertinent to the  
welfare of the race, and then to  
interpret these facts so that they  
will enrich the mental content, and  
lend a philosophic approach to life  
with a conscious Jewish-minded-  
ness that will succeed in tying up  
the past with the future.

An emphasis on Jewish litera-  
ture is bound to arouse more  
thought and vivid interest, and also  
to cultivate a better racial con-  
sciousness, which in the last analy-  
sis is a very essential asset to  
Jewry. In addition to all this a good  
book affords also a better link of  
understanding between Jew and  
non-Jew.

Let us not suffer the charge that  
the modern Jew's home is dis-  
integrating and losing its historic  
spiritual implication through the  
absence of the book and the due  
evaluation of the real scholar. The  
Light of Israel has endured  
through all the centuries of the  
Diaspora with all its trials and  
tribulations. Jewish scholarship  
and literature have gone hand in  
hand through the ages. If the re-  
ligious concepts of the Chosen  
People have remained inviolate,  
and if the fostering of ethical and  
spiritual ideals have carried on in  
spite of oppression—then, let our  
heritage remain intact and let our  
racial effort not weaken now, when  
the Yellow Badge is no longer  
superimposed, and it is easier than  
ever to be a Jew. Let knowledge  
then take its inspiration from the  
past, and let the present be a wor-  
thy link for transmitting the Light  
of Israel through its literature to  
the future. Let us do it with a re-  
newed zeal, a strengthened spirit,  
a powerful integrating force, and a  
clear vision of unity, that shall be  
worthy of our heritage—the ideals  
set down in the written word by  
our sages.

### Selected List

With these ideals in view the  
following selected list of recent  
books of Jewish character and sig-  
nificance has been especially pre-  
pared for Jewish Book Week. It  
aims to present some current sub-  
jects and worth while books in En-  
glish suitable for the Jewish reader.  
The list is sufficiently varied to  
appeal to men, women and chil-

lated by C. K. Scott-Monierie.)  
The story of the Simlers, a fam-  
ily of Jewish weavers who form  
one solid racial unit. Presents ex-  
cellent characterization coupled  
with a strong conflict between the  
individual and industrialism.

BERCOVICI, KONRAD—"For A  
Song," New York, Dodd, Mead,  
1931, \$2.50.

The story of a young Italo-  
American girl. The action takes  
place in New York and in Italy  
against a background of wild pas-  
sions and emotions. The book con-  
tains several Jewish characters.

BRINIG, MYRON—"Wide Open  
Town," New York, Farrar and  
Rinehart, 1931, \$2.50.

This book by the author of  
"Singerman" shows some literary  
restraint and polish. It is the  
story of life in a western mining  
town when men's morals were  
loose and blood ran hot.

COHEN, HYMAN and LESTER—"Aaron Traum," New York, Liv-  
eright, 1930, \$2.50.

A joint novel by father and son  
of a poor Jewish immigrant in  
America who after many hardships  
and struggles conquers circum-  
stances and attains a measure of  
beauty in life.

ELLSBERG, COMMANDER ED-  
WARD—"Pig-Boats," New York,  
Dodd, 1931, \$1.85.

A swift-moving tale of the pig-  
boats during the World War. It is  
a highly dramatic story of adven-  
ture and heroism.

EHRENBURG, ILYA—"The  
"Love of Jeanne Ney Gard,"  
City, Doubleday, 1930, \$2.50.

A powerful novel by a Russian  
Jew which presents in a penetrat-  
ing and soul-stirring manner the  
tragedy of love between a French  
girl and her Bolshevik lover.

FERBER, EDNA—"Cimarron,"  
Garden City, Doubleday, 1930,  
\$2.50.

An old-fashioned chronicle of  
life in Oklahoma from the days of  
"the run" through the rich days of  
oil. A picture of a phase of  
American history.

FERBER, NAT—"Spawn," New  
York, Farrar & Rinehart, 1930,  
\$2.50.

A story of depravity and degener-  
ation emphasizing sordidness,  
ignorance and immorality in a  
group of people affected by in-  
breeding.

FEUCHTWANGER, LEON—"Sac-  
cess," New York, Viking, 1930,  
\$3.00.

A problem story dealing with  
German politics and character by  
the author of "Power," appears to  
embody in one volume a criticism  
of the human race as typified by  
Bavarian standards; and the fulfil-  
ment of the human struggle for the  
perfection of society. A stupen-  
dous piece of work, replete with all  
shades of life and living.

FINEMAN, IRVING—"This Pure  
Young Man," New York, Long-  
mans, 1930, \$2.00.

This is the \$7,500 Longmans  
Green prize winning novel by a  
Jewish young man. The story is  
not Jewish in subject matter, but  
is well conceived and ultra modern  
in tone. It is a wholesome attempt  
to portray a virtuous young man  
who persists in living according to  
his ideals in the face of tempta-  
tions and current loose morality.  
The book is a first novel, and prob-  
ably autobiographical in a large  
measure.

GLASS, MONTAGUE M.—"You  
Can't Learn 'Em Nothing," Gar-  
den City, Doubleday, 1930, \$2.00.

Eight more hilarious short  
stories of Jewish life in America  
stretching from New York to  
Hollywood. In the same manner—  
some imitable laugh-producing  
style as "Potash and Perlmutter."

GOLDING, LOUIS—"Give Up  
Your Lovess," New York, Cos-  
mopolitan, 1930, \$2.50.

Another book in the lighter  
Golding style on the advantages of  
intermarriage.

GORKI, MAXIM—"Bystander,"  
New York, Cape & Smith, 1930,  
\$3.00.

The book gives a picture of Rus-  
sian life, strange and incompre-  
hensible to readers who are unfa-  
miliar with social inequalities and  
historic backgrounds. A stupen-  
dous, lengthy volume teeming with  
life of both the masses and classes.

nesses of the male. The book is  
not so much a plea for morality as  
it is an indictment of masculine  
cravity in the name of love, and  
the well known theory that the  
"woman always pays," and is  
doomed to walk in the back streets  
of life.

JABOTINSKY, VLADIMIR (Altan-  
lena, pseud.)—"Judge and Fool,"  
New York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.50.  
(Translated from German by  
Cyrus Brooks.)

A colorful picture against a con-  
vincing background of a brutal dis-  
solute age when life was cheap and  
passions unnumbered. Samson's  
dual character of Judge in Dan and  
Fool in Philistia does not add to  
the wholesomeness of the narra-  
tive, but does present a vivid im-  
pression of a heroic figure not un-  
touched by pathos.

KOMROFF, MANUEL—"Coronet,"  
New York, Coward-McCann,  
1930, \$3.00.

A magnificent romantic pageant.  
Contrasts vividly the life of a man  
in Europe during four centuries  
and gives one of the finest descrip-  
tions of Napoleon's retreat from  
Moscow to be found anywhere.

KOMROFF, MANUEL—"Two  
Thieves," New York, Coward-  
McCann, 1931, \$2.50.

An historical novel which pre-  
sents a picture of the Holy Land  
at the time of Christ and tells the  
story of the superknaves, a Jew  
and Mohammedan, who were cruci-  
fied with him at Calvary.

LEVIN, MEYER—"Yehuda," Jon-  
athan Cape & Harrison Smith,  
1931, \$2.50.

Portrays the work of the Chal-  
utzim in Palestine. Permeated  
with modern Judaism and the  
spirit of Zionism.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG—"Last  
Days of Shylock," New York,  
Harper, 1930.

"The Last Days of Shylock" re-  
veals Ludwig Lewisoohn, a Jew,  
hurt in his deepest soul seeking  
comfort in the fact that at last he,  
too, belongs. Using Shylock as a  
basis, Lewisoohn recreates those turbulent times in a  
vivid narrative, from there tying  
it up with Jewish history. Shy-  
lock becomes a medium through which  
Jewish politics dominated by relig-  
ious zeal and patriotism. The  
book is a piece of pure literature  
in narrative form, daring in its or-  
iginality and certain to prove popu-  
lar.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG—"Stephen  
Escott," New York, Harper, 1930,  
\$2.50.

A vibrant novel of marriage,  
penetrating and analytical, dealing  
almost entirely with sex, the po-  
tency of reproduction, the psyche  
and the erotic life of modern man  
and woman. Lewisoohn points out  
that the desire for sex emancipa-  
tion on the part of the woman has  
unsexed both sexes, impoverished  
life, destroyed the intangible spiri-  
tual something, and left instead a  
freedom that is irksome.

MILLIN, SARAH GERTRUDE—"Adam's Rest," New York, Liv-  
eright, 1930, \$2.50.

Mrs. Millin, in her beautiful  
poetical style, again gives us a pic-  
ture of South African life and the  
racial prejudices of the whites  
against the blacks.

NATHAN, ROBERT—"The Or-  
child," Indianapolis, Bobbs-Mer-  
rill, 1930, \$2.00.

"The Spring" is always a herald  
of romance. A story of pure  
charm in Robert Nathan's delicate  
and inimitable style.

NEMIROVSKY, IRENE—"David  
Golder," New York, Liveright,  
1930, \$2.00.

Not the story of a man. He is  
rather the prototype of abnormally  
ambitious Jewish men who spend  
themselves in the pursuit of busi-  
ness and wealth, and spoil the fe-  
males of their households. A  
swift moving, pathetic tale of a  
man who is dead while he is alive,  
because he fails to estimate life's  
proper values until tragedy over-  
takes him.

PARKER, DOROTHY R.—"Lam-  
ents for the Living," New  
York, Viking, 1930, \$2.50.

The first book of prose contain-  
ing thirteen short stories and  
sketches combined with pathos and  
comedy, by a popular New York  
journalist. Delightfully rendered  
and entertaining. Some subjects  
are taboo, and only for the sophis-  
ticated. The story, "Big Blonde,"

An outline, simple, unframed  
narrative of two years in the life  
of an entire family of Russian  
Jews who struggle against poverty  
and oppression abroad, and of the  
life of the grandson in New York  
East Side.

ROSENBERG, J. D.—"Kor  
Americans," New York, Ar-  
pub., 1930, \$2.50.

Depicts the type of "nomu-  
riche" American Jew who is al-  
ways well intentioned, harmless  
and humorous.

SIWERTZ, SIGFRID—"Gul-  
tan," New York, \$2.00.

A novel with a Swedish set-  
ting of a department store in Sto-  
holm; sympathetic and humor-  
ous.

SPITZER, MARION—"A Hurry  
Young Lady," New York,  
Liveright, 1930, \$2.50.

A picture of a true modern pa-  
sion. The heroine has some latent  
talent and a colossal amount of  
conceit which make even her li-  
ures appear triumphant to her. It  
is a satire on stage-struck girls, e-  
story is entertaining.

STERN, G. B.—"Mosaic," New  
York, Knopf, 1930, \$2.50.

This book brings the story of  
"The Matriarch" up to date, in  
reporting the frailties of human  
nature, the book is permeated with  
a delicious sense of humor. The  
phrasing is delightful and the char-  
acters of the two Zelovars  
characters are well drawn and contrast.

STRAUSS, ROBERT LEE—"Le  
American Remnant," New York,  
Bloch, 1930, \$2.00.

Sixteen stories of current Jewish  
life in America. Simply but con-  
vincingly written.

WALLIS, LOUIS—"By the Waters  
of Babylon," New York, Mac-  
Millan, 1931, \$2.00.

A story of ancient Israel at the  
time of the Babylonian Exile. El-  
cellent Old Testament pictures of  
life of the common people.

WATSON, E. L. GRANT—"A  
Prophet and His God," Liveright,  
1930, \$2.00.

A fictional biography of Mos-  
es where he is depicted as a nation-  
alist and a visionary, and which re-  
creates the life and times of the  
Jews in Egypt through the  
thoughts of the prophet.

ZUGSMITH, LEANE—"Goodbye  
and Tomorrow," New York,  
Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

The story of a woman whose  
creative powers were thwarted  
early in life, and who tries to live  
herself by adding others to a full  
realization of artistic life and ex-  
pression.

ZWEIG, ARNOLD—"Claudia,"  
New York, Viking, 1930, \$2.50.

An earlier novel by the author  
of "Sargeant Grisha," of a modern  
type of intellectual German woman  
and her life and times of the  
Jews in Egypt through the  
thoughts of the prophet.

### For the Young

ALPER, MICHAEL—"The Bible  
Retold," New York, Behrman,  
1930, 75 Cents.

A text book for the young. Each  
chapter is supplemented by a Bible  
story in simple form, memory  
gems and Rabbinic legends which  
lighten the contents and help to in-  
troduce the reader to many in-  
teresting Jewish sources.

CALISH, EDITH LINDEMAN—"Bible  
Tales for the Very  
Young," New York, Behrman,  
1930, 60 Cents.

Twenty-four stories well written  
and illustrated telling of the be-  
ginning of things, through the  
death of Moses.

ELLSBERG, COMMANDER ED-  
WARD—"Thirty Fathoms  
Deep," New York, Dodd, Mead,  
1930, \$2.00.

Commander Edward Ellsberg,  
the Jewish hero of the submarine  
S-51, has written a book for the  
young. He is an authority on ships  
and diving, hence "Thirty Fathoms  
Deep" is a swift moving story of  
an expedition, scientifically plan-  
ned, in search of buried treasure  
which those who are interested in  
science will especially enjoy.

FOX, ETHEL—"Bible Primer for  
the Tiny Tots," New York,  
Bloch, 1930, 60 Cents.

Stories of the Pentateuch, illus-  
trated and simply told in brief,  
crisp sentences.

French artist, Gustave Doré.  
GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F.—"The  
Seven Skies," New York, Put-  
nam, 1930, \$2.50.

"The Seven Skies" by Harry F.  
Guggenheim is another proof that  
Jews are authorities in every field  
of endeavor. Lt-Commander Gug-  
genheim's enthusiasm for flying  
helps to make this book delightful  
reading.

HEWES, AGNES DANFORTH—"Spice  
and the Devil's Cave,"  
New York, Knopf, 1930.

Here is one of the few good  
books for the young people which  
presents a kinder picture of the  
Jewish money lender of medieval  
society. It is a story which teems  
with the romance and action of an  
extremely colorful period.

LEBERMAN, NORBERT—"New  
German Fairy Tales," New York,  
Knopf, 1930, \$2.00.

A fine book. All the stories are  
original and modern. They are  
full of imagination and humor, and  
the subjects are much, very much  
different from the usual fairy tale.

LEVINGER, ELMA E.—"In Home  
and Synagogue With the Jew-  
ish Child," New York, Bloch,  
1930, \$1.50.

Introduces in a manner easily  
intelligible for the child, those  
things which make up the life of  
the Jew — ceremonies, customs,  
festivals, and celebrations of all  
kinds.

LOBAGOLA—"Folk Tales of a  
Savage," New York, Knopf,  
1930, \$2.50.

The author is a black African  
Jew who was educated like a white  
man. These tales which he tells  
man. These tales which he tells  
man. These tales which he tells

MAUROIS, ANDRE—"The Coun-  
try of Thirty-Six Thousand  
Wishes," New York, Appleton,  
1930, \$2.50.

Andre Maurois is a French Jew  
who has written a number of im-  
portant and fascinating books for  
children. These tales which he tells  
man. These tales which he tells

RUSSELL, CHARLES EDWARD—"Hyam Solomon and the Revo-  
lution," New York, Cosmopol-  
itan, 1930, \$3.50.

A biography of the Polish Jew  
whose financial aid was one of the  
chief factors in the success of the  
American Revolution.

WALTER, H.—"Moses Mendels-  
sohn, Critic and Philosopher,"  
New York, Bloch, 1930, \$2.00.

A new biography of this great  
Jew of the 18th century, his friend-  
ship with Lessing, his corre-  
spondence and his efforts on behalf  
of his own people.

WATSON, E. L. GRANT—"A  
Prophet and His God," New  
York, Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

A fictional biography of Mos-  
es recreating the life and times of the  
Jews in Egypt through the  
thoughts of the prophet.

### History and Travel

ADLER, ELKAN NATHAN—"London"  
(Jewish Communities Series), Philadelphia Jewish  
Publishing Society, 1930, \$1.50.

A comprehensive, authoritative  
and particularly readable book on  
London from the earliest days to  
the present decade.

BRAVER, HIRSCH—"Great Fig-  
ures and Events in Jewish His-  
tory," Vol. 1. From the Gaonic  
period through the Golden Age,  
New York, Bloch, 1930, \$2.50.

A new and enthusiastic presen-  
tation of material which lends the  
book an increased adaptability for  
student and class-room use.

GOODMAN, PAUL—"A History  
of the Jews," New York, Dutton,  
1930, \$1.50.

A compact story of the Jewish  
race through the centuries. A new  
and revised edition of a useful and  
popular Jewish handbook.

LEVINGER, LEE J.—"A History  
of the Jews in the United States,"  
Cincinnati Union of American  
Hebrew Congregations, 1930,  
\$2.00.

From the discovery of America  
to the present day.

NEWMAN, E. M.—"Seeing Egypt  
and the Holy Land," Chicago,  
Jewish Book Club, 1930, \$3.00.

A superb travel book with about  
300 splendid illustrations.

Both authors helped to secure public approval  
to the Ralford Declaration issued  
by the British Government, No-  
vember 2, 1917. The book is an  
indictment of Passfield and the  
Colonial Office. It gives the his-  
tory and background of the Bal-  
four Declaration and the events  
leading up to the present debacle.

WIEHNICK, PETER—"History  
of the Jews in America," from  
the period of discovery of the  
new world to the present times,  
New York, Jewish History Pub-  
lishing Co., 1931, \$2.50.

A revised edition of a noted  
volume covering the life of the  
Jew in America from its discovery  
in 1492 to the present day and his  
contribution to the growth and de-  
velopment of the United States.

### Literature

ASCH, SHOLOM—"Sabbatai  
Zevi," Philadelphia Jewish Pub-  
lishing Society, 1930, \$1.50.

An historical drama of the  
pseudo-medieval prophet.

BURSTEIN, ABRAHAM—"Un-  
pastoral Lyrics," New York,  
\$1.50.

A volume of light verse by a  
rabbi.

DEUTSCH, BARETTE—"Fire  
for the Night," New York, Cape  
& Smith, 1930, \$2.00.

This is the third book of verse  
by Barette Deutsch. She is a  
gifted poetess whose songs stir  
the intelligence as well as the emo-  
tions.

DUKES, ASHLEY—"Jew Suss,"  
(a drama in five acts based on  
Leon Feuchtwanger's popular  
novel), New York, Viking, 1930,  
\$2.00.

This is a gorgeous piece of  
pageantry.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC—"Tin Pan  
Alley," New York, John Day,  
1930, \$3.50.

An entertaining chronicle of the  
American popular music racket  
from the early minstrel shows to  
present-day jazz, blues, and croon-  
ing at their worst. Contains a  
mucous of motley musical informa-  
tion.

GOLDIN, HYMAN E.—"The Book  
of Legends," 3 vols., New York,  
Jordan Publishing Co., 1930,  
\$7.50.

A comprehensive collection in 3  
volumes for young and old of the  
tales from the Talmud and the  
Midrash.

ISAACSON, CHARLES D.—"A  
Simple Story of Music," New  
York, Vanguard, 1930, \$3.00.

The author, for many years  
critic and lecturer, has written  
book which makes music a simple  
thing for all who wish to under-  
stand it.

HOFFENSTEIN, SAMUEL—"Year  
In, You're Out," New York,  
Liveright, 1930, \$2.00.

A drama in true Lewisohnian  
vein revealing the spiritual lone-  
liness of a Jewish financier, and  
the happy outlook of the Chaltz  
in Palestine.

MAUROIS, ANDRE—"Conversa-  
tion," New York, Dutton, 1930,  
\$1.00.

A short, brilliant and graceful  
essay on conversation as an art  
which will delight the reader.

WAXMAN, MEYER—"History of  
Jewish Literature," New York,  
Bloch, 1930, \$3.50.

Covers all phases of Jewish lit-  
erature as expressed throughout  
the ages.

### Religion and Philosophy

COHEN, BERYL D.—"Introduc-  
tion to Judaism," New York,  
Bloch, 1930, \$2.00.

Gives in a simple but useful  
form a definition of Judaism, its  
customs, ideals, and institutions.

ENELOW, H. G.—"A Jewish  
View of Jesus," New York,  
\$1.50.

A fascinating study of the re-  
lation of Jesus to the Jews from  
the Jewish point of view. An au-  
thoritative work of great interest  
to both Jew and Christian.

IDELSOHN, A. Z.—"The Cere-  
monies of Judaism," Cincinnati  
National Brotherhood of Ameri-  
can Hebrew Congregations, 1930



SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931

Books of the Day

## BOOK SECTION

# Boston Evening Transcript

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931

Churchman Afield



Joseph Auslander

BOSTON POST.  
MAY 4, 1931

### JEWISH BOOK WEEK BEGINS

Observe Scholars' Festival  
Today Everywhere

With impressive programmes, the fourth annual Jewish book week was officially launched yesterday by the Jews of Greater Boston in conjunction with those throughout the nation. The pulpits, the radio and the lecture platform were utilized to stimulate interest in the movement to acquaint the Jews and non-Jews with the contributions of the Jew to civilization and a knowledge of his literature which is so vast and contentful.

Today is the Jewish festival of Lag B'Omer, which is known as the Scholars' Festival, and recalls the fact that throughout the ages the Jews have been known as the "people of the book," and that the lawgiver, the teacher and the religious leader have always been regarded by the Jews as the representatives of culture and worthy progenitors of the Jewish people.

To assist the Jew in retaining his title as the "people of the book," to fortify the Jew with a knowledge of Jewish history, Jewish life and thought, Jewish book week will be observed all this week.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1931

### JEWISH BOOK WEEK CAMPAIGN OPENS

The radio broadcast from Stations WEZ-WBZA opened Jewish Book Week in impressive fashion yesterday. There were programs in all parts of Greater Boston and the pulpits, radio and lecture platform were used to stimulate interest in the movement to acquaint the Jewish people with literary treasures and present-day literature that is being produced by Jews.

The movement was established four years ago and judging by the widespread interest this year, the event has gained momentum and is expected to become a permanent institution in American Jewish life.

A powerful plea to the Jewish people to prove themselves worthy of the title as the "people of the book" was made by Rabbi Harry Levi in the course of his sermon at Temple Israel, Commonwealth av., yesterday morning. The outstanding feature of the observance yesterday was the radio program during the afternoon. The musical program was rendered by the Boston Jewish Choral Society, under the direction of Prof. S. Braslavsky. Addresses were made by Alexander Brin, editor and publisher, of this city.

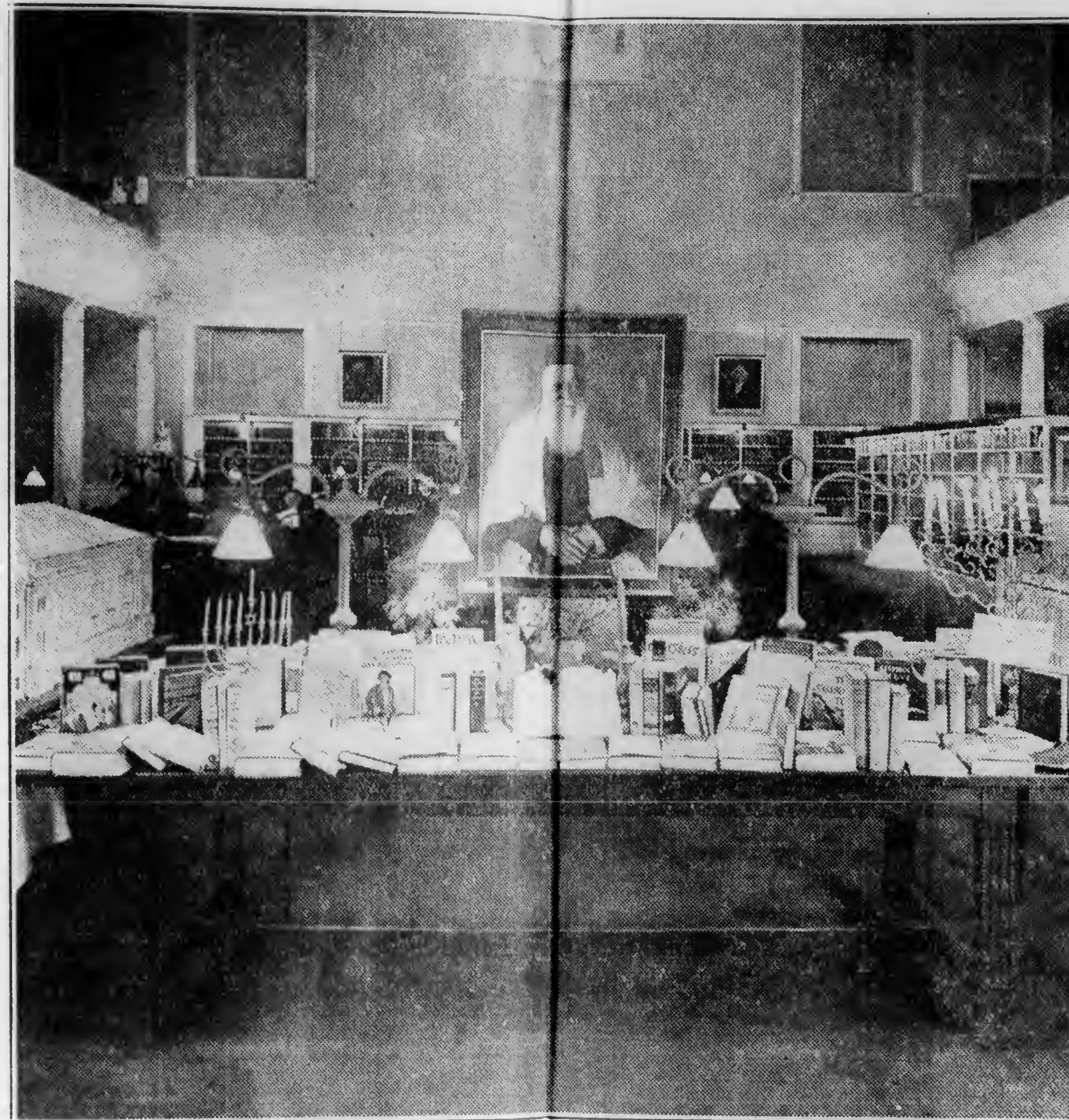
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## The Jew in Modern Literature

His Activities in Art and in the Making of Many Books

By Emmy Goldstein

Librarian, West End Branch, Boston Public Library



An Exhibit in Commemoration of the 275th Anniversary of the Jew in America

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most aggrieved or flustered of these were put at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness should prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.



Ludwig Lewisohn

ional outlet for much that had been inexplicably shimmering in the souls of many who joined the ranks, and who even had made it a point never to think, or to confuse Judaism with patriotism or nationalism. The younger generation, especially the stray sheep of Judaism, seized their opportunity for racial re-education. They crawled back into the old seared by their experiences of a well-earned knowledge that a Jew's heritage and racial responsibility cannot be swallowed up in self, or in intermarriage, or in disassociation from the race with an assumed indifference. In the Jew's case, more than in any other, race and religion are inseparable. Dogmas may be either nullified or elastically stretched, observances may be minimized, but race-consciousness cannot be wholly eliminated, nor racial responsibility wholly ignored. A Jewish individual may rise and soar by his own peculiar genius and his own distinctive efforts, but even Einstein is classed as a Jew and reflects the world's attitude to them in a crisis.

The World War, which was followed by discordant post-war conditions, brought about a greater racial unity and cohesion. The imaginations of many who were heretofore ignorant of their own history and heritage were fired and opened up to vistas, hitherto undreamed of, of racial backgrounds and possibilities. The atheist, the socialist, the ethical culturist, the Jewish scientist, the pseudo-Christian imitators, all staggered when they, too, were included in the sweeping racial indictments. Their boasted smug contacts did not save them from their Jewish stigma.

To the subsequent sorrow of many races the much heralded world peace and universal brotherhood hoped for did not materialize. All nations found it neces-

work came a deeper, a truer race-consciousness, a greater devotion to race service, and a higher consecration as Jews to the standards of American life and ideals. Once started, the movement gained in an amazing degree. It penetrated all phases of American life and subtly influenced its art and culture in new forms of expression.

Every age has a spirit. The post-war decade was one of release. Individuals revolted. Inhibitions were overthrown. More than ever before the individual refused to follow a pattern. New patterns in literature were especially discernible, if not easily definable. Chesterton summed it up by saying that "the stupid people are sneering at the last generation, and the intelligent people are sneering at their own generation, but we must admit that most people are sneering." In all this the Jew sneered actively with his pen.

Not alone the former highly respected Puritan philosophy and literature, but the devotees of the later-day American Transcendentalist School were also slashed and dismembered. The momentum of all former American literary standards were much too slow to follow. The newer culture demanded newer, more

Over





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Joseph Auslander

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## Privateers and Prison

Kenneth Roberts Follows His Story of the March Against Quebec with a Novel of Later Scenes

By Dorothée Lawrence Mann

THE historical novel is a temptation and a snare. At best, it is so good that one asks to go on reading such books forever. At its worst, it is not worth even the wood-pulp paper upon which it is printed. There are other inherent dangers and temptations in it. It reads so much like history that now are we to know where history ends and fiction begins? Truth is more hard to come at than was even Captain Nason's Lacey Lady, but it is certain past doubt that the minds of the majority of readers are a hopeless confusion of impressions gained from fiction and casual biography far oftener than from authentic histories. Indeed, the odds are always with the fiction writer who is permitted to make use of more colorful methods than are allowed the man who must furnish authority for all his statements. The responsibility of the writer of historical novels is greater than he often appreciates.

Mr. Roberts is one of those fortunate writers possessed of the faculty of saying things in a memorable manner. Our second war with England is a subject about which seemingly only school children are expected to know. If Americans know little about it, the modern English know less. Many of them seem utterly ignorant of the fact that there was a second war. All of which adds, but is not responsible for the fact that Mr. Roberts's story of privateering and imprisonment in Dartmoor Prison is going inevitably to emphasize this war in the minds of Americans and color all their ideas of it. Impressment in terms of Captain Nason and Jody and their harsh treatment at the hands of English officers mean something very different from abstract argument concerning England's right to stop an American ship on the high seas and search it for English sailors. The fact that all our lives we have heard that they took off Americans as well as English has not a tenth the force of seeing Captain Richard Nason of Amherst suffer that fate.

Similarly, privateering, as we watch the escapes of the sloop and the brig, each of which bore the name of The Lacey Lady, takes on life and meaning. We know that the war was fought at least as effectively by the privateers as it was by the Army and Navy of the young nation. The idea comes to life under Mr. Roberts's handling. We see, as we did not see before, the position of the numbers of American captains who must lose their effectiveness if they offered their services to the Navy with its small number of boats. Acting each on his own,

this time of Dartmoor and decided upon, Mr. Roberts has, at the same time, the part played by who should have could to all this. American privateers very different in two novels the efficiency. It might much whole truth would not be possible terms that the courage, of one against Quebec. In the intense force remains one of the tion which does much to the story. Those who read the the story of the comes to life.



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## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most aggrieved or flustered of these were put at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness should prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

To know literature is to know life. To know the history and racial backgrounds of one's own people is to belong. The desire for self-expression is inherent in every human being.

But it is not given to all to be articulate. Literature is the major mouthpiece for men's souls. Men turn to literature for information, for education, and for recreation. Many comparisons between books and other objects have been made, but in the last analysis it is literature more than any other art which repeatedly touches the hearts of men, and if good and well chosen stimulates the mind and emotions to the finer things of life.

"Reading," said Bacon, "maketh a full man."

"Make thy books thy companions," said Israel Abrahams. "Let thy book-cases and shelves be thy pleasure grounds."

The Puritan influences in American literature are making their last wobbling stand. The general impression of current American literature is one of confusion. Since the close of the war there has been a puzzling transformation. There has been a realistic groping for the truths of life through literature. It has produced a resultant mental activity and a profusion of printed matter without parallel in American intellectual life. The new racial elements in current literature are startling. Chief of these are the works of the intensive, analytical minds of the Jews who are substantially coloring and influencing the books of the day. One scans the literary horizon only to find that the last decade has been a Jewish literary decade. Not only have Jewish writers sprung up like mushrooms, but they are prolific beyond comparison. Not alone Jewish authors, but even non-Jewish writers have delved into Jewish and Hebrew sources and given us contemporary literature of a Jewish plot or significance.

Why, one is prone to ask, this current deluge of Judaism? The answer is self-evident. The human desire to explain coupled with the desire to belong. Jews everywhere and at all times have been diligent students and voracious readers. The virility of a race is expressed in its literature. It molds the philosophy of a people in its spiritual adaptation to daily life. Jewish literature, especially, is today filling the spiritual gap left open by a religiously careless generation.

Three potent forces, Americanization, assimilation and immigration, are responsible for the current rebirth of a race consciousness, and for the bridging of this unhappy gap by literature. The desire for individual and collective self-expression manifests itself in every age, in all the arts, but of all the humanistic studies, literature carries with it the most humanizing and cultural force and appeal to the greatest numbers. Perhaps because of his peculiar religious restrictions in the other arts, literature to the Jew has always been the language of his spirit, the mouthpiece of his soul.

The world at large, and America, too, in spite of her proverbial freedom, forced its social limitations on the Jew. Hence the earmarks of the Ghetto persisted to exist for years and to color the writings of Jewish origin or significance. America's too rapid processes of assimilation which for a generation has offered a means of escape for the younger generation, proved to them upon maturity only superficial social trappings. The older generation sought its intellectual and cultural satisfaction in the literature of the race—first, in Yiddish, and then in Hebrew, whose standards of literature have always been appreciably higher. The post-war conditions and terms of peace were highly disillusioning to the whole world, but to the Jew more than to any other race. In America the Jew, who had answered the call to arms unquestionably

and unequivocally, suffered nevertheless in the days of readjustment, and had his patriotism challenged. A new-old form of anti-Semitism subtly couched and disseminated revealed only a superficial tolerance and absorption, on the part of non-Jewish friends and neighbors.

Jewish nationalists here and elsewhere seizing their opportunity resuscitated the Hebrew language which had long been in disuse and endowed it with a new life. It urged the people on emotionally and imbued them with a desire for something distinctly national. Little by little it seeped into the life of the American Jew and commenced to reassert itself through an emotional appeal which responded in a reawakening of the latent Jewish conscience. It made them Jewish-minded. Therefore, especially the young Jewish college youth had been drifting further and further away from Judaism. They found no spiritual outlet in any other concrete form of religious expression and consciousness in American life. They were on the outside. They did not belong.

A re-lease may do without much that the average mortal needs for his happiness. The average person more than anything else does not need isolation, or immolation, or social ostracism. The unit of society is not so much the individual as it is the family; and, after the family comes the particular racial or religious group of characteristics and loyalties. The desire to belong to a given something, or somebody, call it what one will, is human. The greater desire to serve others is thus stimulated until the individual finally loses self in service, and reaches a higher altruistic goal and appreciation from his fellow-men. Mass emotion has its disadvantages, but it also has its advantages. It releases inhibitions and lightens tension. It produces its lunacies and its fanatics, but at the same time it also produces its idealists whose visions color the thoughts and acts of many men, and foster true and permanent deeds of valiance.

The vision of Zionism in the last decade took on a new life. The spiritually impoverished of the world who had not believed were newly inspired and grasped at the ideals of Zionism. It was an emotional outlet for much that had been inexplicably simmering in the souls of many who joined the ranks, and who even had made it a point never to think, or to confuse Judaism with patriotism or nationalism. The younger generation, especially the stray sheep of Judaism, seized their opportunity for racial repatriation. They crawled back into the fold soared by their experiences of a well tested knowledge that a Jew's heritage and racial responsibility cannot be swallowed up in self, or in intermarriage, or in disassociation from the race with an assumed indifference. In the Jew's case, more than in any other, race and religion are inseparable. Dogmas may be either nullified or elastically stretched, observances may be minimized, but race-consciousness cannot be wholly eliminated, nor racial responsibility wholly ignored. A Jewish individual may rise and soar by his own peculiar genius and his own distinctive efforts, but even an Einstein is classed as a Jew and reflects the world's attitude to them in a crisis.

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To the subsequent sorrow of many races the much heralded world peace and universal brotherhood hoped for did not materialize. All nations found it neces-

sary to readjust themselves anew to the times still full of intrigue and cloaked with a superficial quiescence—but it appeared that the Jew's lot was as difficult, if not even more so, than ever before. Hence a renaissance of things Jewish. A comeback. A newly discovered deep-rooted pride in the contribution of the Jew to the world's history—the dramatic rebirth of a race consciousness. A renaissance of physical and spiritual vitality forced itself through the arts, but above all an intensified, more articulate expression than ever before, through literature. The knowledge that a self-respecting well-informed Jew makes a better American was forced home alike to both Jew and Gentile. This new development and emphasis upon a real Jewish culture must in the last analysis be considered an asset in American life.

In the past generation the process of Americanization was much too rapid. Those growing up under the influence of non-Jewish associations and teachings were too prone to belittle the importance of Judaism. Otherwise, they completely lost sight of the value of their Jewish heritage and tossed it out by the roadside of life. Whatever the cause may be, it is apparent that these Jews are now anxious to redeem themselves—to develop their latent Jewish consciousness and to be of greater service in promoting a better race unity and cohesion. They must be heard, they must needs talk, they must needs read, they must needs write of themselves—not objective, but subjective,—introspectively,—drawing from the wealth of personal experience. Jewish signs of American adjustment; not imitation American, but, a newly created literature of American Jewry. They must supply the knowledge of the missing link—that spiritual and religious concept which had temporarily escaped; that inexplicable, immeasurable Jewish something; that sense of belonging which was nearly lost in their subsequent process of painful adjustment to contemporary American life through abnormal assimilation, and a blind acquiescence to the seemingly painless social anaesthetics administered in the name of Americanization. As a result of all these contradictory new forces at work came a deeper, a truer race-consciousness, a greater devotion to race service, and a higher consecration as Jews to the standards of American life and ideals. Once started, the movement gained in an amazing degree. It penetrated all phases of American life and subtly influenced its art and culture in new forms of expression.

Every age has a spirit. The post-war decade was one of release. Individuals revolted. Inhibitions were overthrown. More than ever before the individual refused to follow a pattern. New patterns in literature were especially discernible, if not easily definable. Chesterton summed it up by saying that "the stupid people are sneering at the last generation, and the intelligent people are sneering at their own generation, but we must admit that most people are sneering." In all this the Jew sneered actively with his pen.

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Over



## The Jew in Modern Literature

Continued from Previous Page

vigorous and realistic interpretations. Life was no longer a restful, reflective trip in a canoe down the Concord River, but rather a series of quick, dynamic, pulsating thrills. A poet's literary expression and as poet an end. Much he came from, but poetry soon freed itself from either rhythm or reason, prose became moving, educated, more, more, more. The emotions were far more literary, more and more were omitted, and gave way to much that was more not. New meters of expression were introduced, peculiar—perhaps—but original, unique, self-sufficient, self-assertive and at the same time forceful and commanding attention.

The post-war decade contributed bloodless history. The sword gave place to the pen. The period proved one of literary adolescence. American literature was freeing itself during these years from its Puritan influence and at the same time from continental imitation. For a while chaos reigned. The poems were shifted. Poets and patterns in literary notes curiously took on a Judaizing. This is not a mere reflection. It is a fact. The Jew in the American literature of the last decade has tested his hand, shored up his pen and whittled his words—he has established himself definitely in the literature of America. Today a normal reaction to abnormal influences is asserting itself through a realistic groping for life's values in literature.

We have as yet no great Jewish writers on Jewish themes in contemporary American literature, because in retrospect they have not existed. To begin with, the Jewish author was over-ambitious. He sought to interpret America, not to interpret himself to America. He sought non-Jewish elements. He either ignored the racial equations, or colored them with such slight golden and silver tones that they became to the non-Jewish readers grotesque, incomprehensible literary figures and expressions. The earlier Jewish writers sought escape and attempted to explain personal disillusionment, rather than racial unity.

With the exception of Ludwig Lewisohn whose literary ability and versatility none can question, our outstanding American Jewish writers today are not so by virtue of their Jewish books. But even Lewisohn became an exponent of the new Jewish school of literature, because he is in the main an opportunist who was personally handicapped by racial maladjustment. Robert Nathan's charm and whimsicality of style have nothing of Jewishness in them. Joseph Auslander's lyrics are not tinged with Judaism, nor are Louis Untermeyer's poetic contributions, although his novel, "Moses," has strong Biblical roots. As a novelist, Fannie Hurst has the powers of characterization, but she has been too far removed from Jewish traditional life and contacts to respond much to race stimuli or emotions. We have accepted authorities and Jewish specialists who are contributing in many fold directions to the current literature of America. But, we have no distinctly great Jewish novelist. We have no one with Fenchelwanger's gift of dramatization, or Wassermann's capacity for psychic delineation and analysis.

Walter Lippmann's criticism has no Jewish flavor, neither has George Jean Nathan's slippery cynicism and satire. No, our Jewish writers are still in the formative period, but they are making

rapid strides, and strongly coloring non-Jewish thought. Real modern Jewish scholars—with minds far better trained and steeped in diverse phases of human knowledge—will not only equal, but will probably eclipse the medieval literary figures. "Creative Critique of Aristotle," for example, by Harry A. Wolfson is a permanent literary contribution to the philosophical thought of the world, leaving Christian scholars, such as George F. Moore, working in the fields of Hebraica and Judaica have rendered the world a great permanent service in summing up the Jew's contribution to the world's civilization. Journalists like Heywood Brown, with books like "Christians Only," expose superstitions and superstitions and help to liberalize modern thought.

The thinking age of literature is on the verge. Post-war themes and sex organs in literature as they asserted themselves in the last decade, are also on the verge. The sickening, tabloid, lurid fashion has passed. The worthwhile looks devoid of health or vigor which are always a sin against the intelligence are rapidly being crowded out. Good books are coming back. The social realism of life's maelstroms and gutters is being cleansed by newer potentialities. The insistence on higher standards of literature on the part of the public will lend an enthusiasm and buoyancy, a new power to the literature of the future. If literature is a mirror of life, let it reflect in the works of our Jewish literary life that is clean, wholesome, significant, worthy of Israel's mission, not only as a "guide to the perplexed" but also as an American interpreter of the "ethics of the Jewish Fathers."

Many subtle underlying forces have been produced this Jewish literary decade whose trend is indelible. We cannot ignore or minimize its influence in current American letters. We are flooded with Jewish authors on all subjects. It is helping to release the human spirit from pressure. But what, one may ask, is present-day Judaism like? As yet not much to boast of. But it has great possibilities. That which is human, that which is permanent and worthwhile will remain. The next few years are destined to produce a new American school that will be unparalleled for its vitality in the history of the world. When that day dawns, the literary influences of the American Jew's contribution during the present formative period will be acknowledged an important component factor—the future of the Jew's place in current American literature.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1931

### JEWISH BOOK WEEK PROGRAM AT LIBRARY

In connection with the observance of Jewish Book Week there was given last night in the main lecture hall of the Boston Public Library a program on "The Jew in Literature." Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman of the Boston book-week committee, presided, and Miss Fanny Goldstein, secretary, was in charge.

Among the speakers were Dr. Charles F. D. Beldin, director Boston Public Library, who spoke on the "Jewish Literary Treasures in the Boston Public Library"; Rabbi Jacob Sonderling of Temple Beth Israel, Providence; Dr. Henry T. Schneidman, president of the Temple Beth Israel Congregation, Harvard St., Brookline; Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, Lee M. Friedman, president of Temple Israel, Boston, and Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel.

Included in the committee of the Jewish Book Week are Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, Mrs. Esther Andrews, Alexander Erlin, Rabbi William Drazin, Adolph Ehrlich, Rabbi L. M. Epstein, Lee M. Friedman, Dr. Isaac Goldstein, G. Augusta Polzman, Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Rabbi Harry Levi, Dr. A. A. Roback, Dr. E. Schneidman, Dr. Ben Selekman, Prof. Harry A. Wolfson and Judge Francis S. Wyner.

Special exhibits will be shown at the Boston Public Library and its branches all this week, including not only books, but pictures and ceremonial objects.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1931

### THE LIBRARIAN

SOME of the choicest treasures of the Boston Public Library are now on view at Central and the Branches in honor of Jewish Book Week which ends on May 9. In the Exhibition Room of the Main Library may be seen a hundred or more Jewish books, or books of special Jewish interest. Many of these are great rarities. Among them are two Mesopotamian rolls, one of which dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. The display also includes a decorated vellum manuscript containing the Hebrew burial service, several fifteenth-century books, among them the works of Josephus Flavius; Bibles—the Complutensian, Plantin, Le Jay and Walton Bibles, printed respectively in 1517, 1572, 1645, and 1657, as well as early American works containing Hebrew texts or relating to the Old Testament.

Ten of the Branches, each of which has a substantial Jewish constituency, are showing special exhibits. The Jew in Fiction is being featured at Albion; "Current Jewish Books" at Codman Square; "The Jew in Travel and Literature" at Dorchester; Mattapan has material on "The Jew in Music" as well as books on Zionism. "The Bible, Service Books and Jewish History" may be seen at the Memorial Branch; "The Jew in Biography" at Mount Bowdoin; "The Jew in Drama" at Tyler street, and "The Jew in Poetry" at Upham's Corner Branch. The West End Branch is exhibiting a collection of current books of Jewish interest, along with specimens of the work of children of the Federated Art Classes.

Another important contribution of the Boston Public Library to the observance of Jewish Book Week is the publication of "Judaica," a booklet of fifty-six pages, containing a selected list of books of Jewish interest in the library. The list was compiled by Miss Fanny Goldstein, librarian of the West End branch, and it contains nearly five hundred items, grouped under the following headings: "The Jew in Fiction and Story," "Books for the Young," "Biography, History, Literature, Palestine and Zionism," "Religion and Philosophy," "Jewish Customs," "This list of Judaica presents a selection of popular and worth-while books of interest to Jewish readers." Dr. Charles F. D. Beldin, director, writes in the preface: "The books are selected for their permanent literary value. The Bible, Prayer Books, commentaries, incunabula and reference books were omitted because their primary appeal is to the scholar or research student."

Books were included when the subject matter was Jewish, or when there was some strong association with Jewish life, customs or manners. Some Jewish authors, whose writings are not distinctively Jewish, were included because they are outstanding authorities in various fields of endeavor. It was necessary to omit many books, either because they were too well known or else were not easily available. Where the library has a number of books by a single author, for example, Israel Zangwill, only one or two books were listed. Many books, especially children's fiction, were omitted because of the limitation in size of any selective reading list.

### Boston Herald, May 4, 1931

Next week begins the fifth annual observance of Jewish Book Week throughout America. Such is the appropriate modern celebration of Jewish holidays of Lag B'Omer, which Jews knew in ancient days as the "Scholar's Festival." Synagogues, religious schools, libraries, study groups and other organizations will meet on this occasion and by general effort will do the value of books and reading as the Jew's cultural and literary heritage. A list of books suitable for Jewish readers is available upon request at the Boston Public Library. To be seen in special exhibits during the week at the library and its many branches. Next Monday evening there will be special exercises in the main lecture hall of the Boston Public Library with Dr. Albert Ehrenfried as chairman and addresses by half a dozen well known speakers.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1931

### Art of Jewish Children at Library

Arranged in a special display coincident with the observance of Jewish Week at the Boston Public Library is an exhibition of art work by West End Jewish children, aged six to sixteen, who receive free instruction at the Hecht Neighborhood House in Bowdoin Square under the direction of Mr. Harold Rotenberg. The drawings at the library, mostly water-color sketches, are the result of a system of two-fold instruction devised by Mr. Rotenberg wherein religious teaching is united with creative artistic effort. Stories from the Old Testament—Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise, Noah and the Ark, the stories of Solomon, Moses and the Commandments, Abraham and Isaac, and others—are read to the students who, under the guidance of their teacher endeavor to translate them pictorially.

While various of the results of this method are more humorous than convincing, a visitor to the library exhibition cannot but observe the achievements of others. Few of the youthful draughtsmen fail to tell their story in an easily recognizable fashion, while to a surprising degree they capture the feeling of action in figures, however, historical, their childish presentation of the scene may be in dramatic intensity. In the work of several of the more advanced students, as in the study of Samson tearing down the pillars of the temple, a pencil sketch of Adam and Eve, and another of two giants wrestling, is found not only good action and composition, but excellent anatomical drawing as well.

Hebrew letters, long incorporated in Jewish designs, appear in various of the best designs, while here and there appears a picture done out of doors. Of the latter is a well-handled water-color group of subway riders. Mr. Rotenberg, who directed the Jewish Children's Art School until its demise last season due to lack of funds, deserves commendation for aiming high at accuracy of cast drawing, as so often the case in primary art instruction, but rather at the awakening of youthful imagination through individual creative endeavor.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931

Announcement was made by the mayor that he had appointed John L. Hall of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart as trustee of the Boston Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the voluntary retirement of Gordon Abbott.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931

### NEW TRUSTEE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

John L. Hall Appointed by Mayor Curley

John L. Hall, senior member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, 30 State st., was appointed a trustee of the Boston Public Library today by Mayor James M. Curley. Mr. Hall will succeed Gordon Abbott, resigned.

Mr. Hall is a member of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and for many years was counsel for the road. His father, the late Judge John M. Hall, was the president of the New Haven Railroad in 1900. He is a native of Willimantic, Conn.; a graduate of Yale with the class of 1894 and a graduate of the law school two years later. He began practice in Boston immediately, and in 1900 formed a partnership with the late Charles F. Choate Jr. He is a director of the Merchants National Bank, the Boston Publishing Company, the Union Freight Railroad and the Channing Home. He lives at 285 Clarendon st., Boston.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1931

### LIBRARY TRUSTEES

The city lost the services of an accomplished, gracious gentleman when, against the urging of the mayor and fellow-trustees, Gordon Abbott felt constrained to decline a reappointment to the board of the Boston Public Library. He gave generously to it of his time and thought. It is a far better system, physically and otherwise, than when Mayor Nichols named him five years ago.

In appointing to the vacancy John L. Hall, head of the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart, and a leader of the New England bar, Mayor Curley has also made an admirable choice. A city which can draft men of this kind for work which entails considerable drudgery, from which the only return is a sense of having made unselfish efforts to improve the community, is to be envied.

Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Hall approached their trusteeships after serving as prentice hands on the examining committee. Although little is heard of this group, it is one of the most important factors in the system. It is named annually. It has complete liberty to examine every aspect of the library, from the budget to the condition of stairways at branch libraries. The roster of this committee and of the board of trustees since 1922 contains the names of outstanding leaders in the things which make a big city a great one.

### Library Trustee



JOHN L. HALL  
Boston attorney, member of law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, appointed trustee of public library by Mayor Curley to succeed Gordon Abbott, resigned.

### Children to Exhibit At Public Library

An exhibit of creative Jewish art of pupils ranging in ages from 7 to 16 of the Hecht Neighborhood House at Boston will be held at the Public Library, Main Branch, this week until May 11. The children, under Harold Rotenberg's instruction, have illustrated Bible stories in an original and charming manner. *John L. Hall* 35-31

## JEWISH BOOK WEEK TO OPEN ON SUNDAY

### Exercises to Be Held at Library on Monday

The fifth annual Jewish Book Week will be observed during the week beginning May 3. This observance was first held in 1927 and has been marked since with considerable success throughout the country. A concentrated effort is being made this year for an appropriate observance of this current Jewish holiday of "Lag B'Omer," which, in the ancient days, was better known as the "Scholars' Festival." Synagogues, religious schools, book stores, study groups, libraries and other organizations are asked to feature the occasion and to lay special emphasis during this week on the Gospel of the Jewish Book.

Attention is being focused by the pulpit and press on the value of books and reading as the Jew's cultural and literary heritage. A list of books suitable for Jewish readers can be obtained upon request at the Boston Public Library. Special exhibits will be held at the Boston Public Library and its branches.

On Monday evening, May 4, in the main lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, exercises will be held in the observance of Jewish Book Week. Dr. Albert Ehrenfried is the chairman of this program.

On the program of the evening there will appear Dr. Charles F. D. Beldin, director of the Boston Public Library, who will speak on "Jewish Literary Treasures in the Boston Public Library." Rabbi Jacob Sonderling of Temple Beth Israel, Providence, will speak on "Jewish Literary Background."

Henry T. Schneidman, Ph.D., will speak on "The Need for Better Jewish Books." Rabbi Louis M. Epstein of the Kehilleth Israel Congregation, Brookline, will speak on "National Expression in Jewish Literature." Miriam Franc Skirball, Ph.D., will use the subject, "The Jewish Woman in Literature."

Lee M. Friedman, LL.B., will speak on "Jewish Book Collecting," and Rabbi Harry Levi will speak on "The Jew in Current Literature."

The Jewish Book Week Committee of Boston is Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman; Miss Fanny Goldstein, secretary; Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, Mrs. Esther Andrews, Alexander Erlin, Rabbi William Drazin, Adolph Ehrlich, Rabbi Louis M. Epstein, Lee M. Friedman, Dr. Isaac Goldstein, Herbert Herman, Mrs. G. Augusta Holzman, Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Rabbi Harry Levi, Dr. A. A. Roback, Dr. Henry Schneidman, Dr. Ben Selekman, Prof. Harry A. Wolfson and Judge Francis S. Wyner.

## Broadcast Part of Jewish Book Week Program

Talks On Jew in Literature and Origin of Book Week Together With Musical Program Arranged For Sunday

One of the special features of Jewish Book Week planned by the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee is the radio broadcast program to take place on Sunday, May 3, from 3.10 to 3.45 p. m., from Stations WBZ and WBZA.

Fanny Goldstein, librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, will talk on the "Origin of Jewish Book Week," and Alexander Erlin will take for his subject "The Jew in Literature and Music."

The musical program will be provided by Professor S. Braslavsky and his Boston Jewish Choral Society, including three pictures from "Rubinstein's 'Tower of Babel,'" "Alte Fidele" by Brunof, and a Yeminite song arranged by Professor Braslavsky.

Forwards May 4, 1931  
אדריש, הענין, אדריש  
ביכר וואך, דינט אוועק און  
נאכטאן פארקום ליבערע

אין דעם נאכטאן פארקום ליבערע  
פארקום ליבערע, וועט היינט אוועק פארקום  
און פארקום מיט נאכטאן פארקום  
דעוועק, צו דעם נאכטאן פארקום  
אדריש, ביכר וואך, וואס קומט פאר  
היינטיגע וואך.

דאס איבערשטע פארקום וועט זיין  
טשערמאן פון דער פארקום און דאס  
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Saturday, May 9, 1931.

## Fellowes Athenaeum Highly Interested in Homes Week

### Miniature House Completely Furnished is One of Many Features at Exhibit

Like all the other branches of the Boston Public Library, the Fellowes Athenaeum on Millmont St. has taken a special interest in the success of Better Homes Week. One of the most attractive features has been the exhibition in the library of a fascinating miniature home with all furnishings made to scale.

Both the house and its two hundred dollars' worth of furniture are generously loaned by Miss Edith Fisher of the Original Thruway and Needle Shop on Boylston St.

The house itself is small, consisting of but two finely finished little rooms, one with a large colonial fireplace. Each day the rooms change. On one day there may be seen a living room, and a dining room furnished in blue and gold Chinese lacquer, with a living room in gorgeous red Chinese Chippendale. Or, the eager young folks may have requested the bedroom in colonial magnificence, and a living room of the same period. Their wish is granted, four poster and all.

There are also charming sets in gay elzabian, and there are bewitching rush bottomed colonial chairs, and Windsor chairs, and Chippendale tea tables—representatives, in fact, of all the styles in furniture making from the time of Queen Anne down to the very present. With some of its popular brightly painted pieces, and even a kitchen in the prevailing mode of light green, completely modern from the bulletin ironing board to the porcelain sink with faucets that turn.

This exhibit, while giving special joy to the young, has been used primarily to suggest the history and

development of furniture making as an art. In the display of old English oak furniture, time of Queen Anne, all the chairs, tables, highboys, and secretaries, tiny as they are, have been exactly reproduced from rare museum pieces of the actual period they represent.

Even to the trees and dovetailing they are correct in every detail. The little pieces of Chinese furniture are copied from some of the numerous originals brought from China by the famous Dutch East India Company. It was from such models that Chippendale himself gained inspiration for his beautiful Chinese work.

It is interesting to learn that these little reproductions of famous old furniture are considered so valuable, historically, that Queen Mary has bought an entire set as a gift to the South Kensington Museum.

It would be impossible to describe in detail all the delights of this miniature house. There is real beauty for the table to match the period. There is real table linen, with napkins, embroidered. There are tiny mantle ornaments from a famous English nursery, dishes in Chinese yellow pattern, five beyond belief, and genuine Limoges from France. And appropriate lawn and garden grow in front of the house.

One of the Library's pleasantest experiences this past week was a visit from the Art Club of the Millway School. After a brief talk on the history of furniture, the thirty-five young people were shown all details of the house furnishing and moved a very interesting and appreciative audience.

It is hoped that this unique exhibit will call attention to the Library's large supply of books on furniture, and all phases of home making.

Several fine books on interior decorating have been bought this week, and all the attractive books recently displayed in the window of the Timothy Smith Company, and Ferdinand's Store are now in place in the library and ready for circulation.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Sunday, May 3, 1931.

### Special Program Planned for Jewish Book Week in Boston

Boston, May 1. In connection with Jewish Book Week, observed annually during the week of May 3 to 9 throughout the country, a group of prominent men and women have organized themselves into a committee for the purpose of sponsoring Jewish Book Week.

Monday evening, May 3, will be devoted especially to a program on "The Jew in Literature," the exercises to take place at the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall. Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman of the Boston Jewish Book Week committee, will preside. Every phase of Jewish literature will be covered in talks by the following personalities, who are prominent in the community: Dr. Charles L. Belden, Litt. D., director of the Boston Public Library, on "Some Rare Jewish Books in the Boston Public Library;" Rabbi Jacob Soudring of Providence, R. I., on "Jewish Literary Backgrounds;" Henry T. Schmittkind, of the Stratford Publishing Company, on "The Need for Better Jewish Books;" Rabbi Louis M. Epstein on "National Expression in Jewish Literature;" Dr. Miriam Sklar on "The Jewish Woman in Literature;" Lee M. Friedman, who of one of the finest Jewish book collectors in the country, on "Jewish Book Collecting;" and Rabbi Harry Levi on "The Jew in Current Literature."

Several fine books on interior decorating have been bought this week, and all the attractive books recently displayed in the window of the Timothy Smith Company, and Ferdinand's Store are now in place in the library and ready for circulation.

## Children's Art Work Exhibited

The work of children whose ages range from six to sixteen years constitute the special art exhibit which has been displayed at the Boston Public Library this week coincident with the observance of Jewish Book Week. The children of Jewish Book Week. The children of the most part have no other art instruction than that given by Harold Rotenberg at the Hecht Neighborhood House one or two afternoons a week after school.

The drawings at the library, mostly water-color sketches, are the result of a system of two-fold instruction devised by Mr. Rotenberg wherein religious teaching is united with creative artistic effort. Stories from the Old Testament—Adam and Eve in the Garden of Paradise, Noah and the Ark, the stories of Solomon, Moses and the Commandments, Abraham and Isaac, and others—are read to the students who, under the guidance of their teacher endeavor to translate them pictorially.

Hebrew letters, long incorporated in Jewish designs, appear in various repeat designs, while here and there appears a picture done out of class. Of the latter is a well-handled water-color group of subway riders.

The children who have contributed to this exhibit are Fred Press, Franklyn Robbins, Eliot Freedman, Charles Cutler, Berice Gelfand, Tony Carusovitz, Joseph Fisher, Israel Katz, Kenneth Fine, Teddy Swartz, Harry Ostrofsky, Ida Swartz, Sadie Swartz, Rose Perkowitz, Hyman Shore, Frances Plotkin, Doris Rivitz, Miriam Esselson, and Max Triger.

Mr. Rotenberg, who directed the Jewish Children's Art School until its demise last season due to lack of funds, is receiving commendation for aiming not at stupid accuracy of cast drawing, as so often the case in primary art instruction, but rather at the awakening of youthful imagination through individual creative endeavor.

Jewish Liberator  
May 8-1931

## The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1931

### GYPS IN BOSTON

To the Editor of the Post:—Sir: What a big laugh, we New Yorkers get out of the city of Boston, once a year I spend my vacation there, and it is a big word when I go home, my friends will say, "Well, what is the new gyp in Boston?" Read in the paper this morning about the Governor and the Mayor going on the air about the compulsory insurance. Save your breath Mr. Governor and Mayor, for the compulsory insurance has gone up and they know they are going to stay up, and you and your people know that anything that increases in Boston will stay that way because your people are not fighters, just talkers. Boston was always noted for being gipped.

Read about discharging aliens at City Hospital. Why start there? Why not go to the Boston Public Library, where there are always holding the best positions, who refuse to become citizens and also aliens who took out first papers so they could hold their positions?

Now the Mayor's chauffeur has been suspended for a few days and doesn't even lose his job. How he must laugh. Another chauffeur would have been suspended forever. What a break!

See a picture of the Mayor giving the Jews huge bouquets. What did they care about them. Why didn't he give the money he paid for them to some poor family?

Wake up you people of Boston! Don't let him say all your lives. Act and don't talk so much! Boston is what you make it. Wonder what the next gyp will be? A FREQUENT VISITOR.

## Boston Transcript

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931

### Haydn and Brahms From the Gordons

THE persuasive art of the Gordon String Quartet played a convincing chamber music at the Boston Public Library. The program numbered three Haydn's Quartets from Op. 20, Op. 20, No. 1, Op. 20, No. 2, and Op. 20, No. 3, in G minor, Op. 20, No. 4, in A major, Op. 20, No. 5, in D major, Op. 20, No. 6, in E major, Op. 20, No. 7, in F major, Op. 20, No. 8, in G major, Op. 20, No. 9, in A major, Op. 20, No. 10, in B major, Op. 20, No. 11, in C major, Op. 20, No. 12, in D major, Op. 20, No. 13, in E major, Op. 20, No. 14, in F major, Op. 20, No. 15, in G major, Op. 20, No. 16, in A major, Op. 20, No. 17, in B major, Op. 20, No. 18, in C major, Op. 20, No. 19, in D major, Op. 20, No. 20, in E major, Op. 20, No. 21, in F major, Op. 20, No. 22, in G major, Op. 20, No. 23, in A major, Op. 20, No. 24, in B major, Op. 20, No. 25, in C major, Op. 20, No. 26, in D major, Op. 20, No. 27, in E major, Op. 20, No. 28, in F major, Op. 20, No. 29, in G major, Op. 20, No. 30, in A major, Op. 20, No. 31, in B major, Op. 20, No. 32, in C major, Op. 20, No. 33, in D major, Op. 20, No. 34, in E major, Op. 20, No. 35, in F 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Boston, Mass.



SERVICES

Saturday, May 2

10:30 A.M.

RABBI LEVI

"NEGLECTED VIRTUES."

Sunday, May 3

11:00 A.M.

RABBI LEVI

"PEOPLE OF THE BOOK."

### The Discussion Group

Sunday 10.00 A.M.

"SPAIN AND THE JEWS."

W E L C O M E

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1934

Among those scheduled to speak are Newton D. Baker, president of the association, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, vice president, Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, Lyman Bryson, director of the National Association for Adult Education, Austin J. F. Smith, assistant director, United States Bureau of Education, W. M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College, and Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, the Rev. Father George Johnson and the Rev. Louis Wolsey.

The public is invited to attend the sessions so far as the capacity of the meeting rooms permit. Officers of the association are: President, Newton D. Baker, vice presidents, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Charles F. D. Belden, Everett Dean Martin, Leon J. Richardson, Walter Hill Scott; chairman, James E. Russell; secretary, Margaret E. Burton; treasurer, John H. Puelleher.

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on this appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the position of trustee. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of C. C. Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcriber and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most awkward or flustered of these were put at ease by the lawyer's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness would prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

THE MULTIPLE USRYAL

MAY 13

## Jewish Book II

The Freezing Point was a very interesting exhibit which lasted throughout the entire week. Concerned that the point would be a bland, elaborate one week. Much of the entire local celebration highlighted our libranal Month.

# and Bedroom Furniture

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, and particularly the Librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, are to be complimented upon the broad-mindedness which they have displayed through the publication of this booklet. The Jew in America is a small minority element, representing less than three percent of the entire population, and yet a large number of these are published annually dealing with the Jew and his faith. These books are bought very largely by non-Jews who evidently consider Judaism a unique contribution to American culture. The generous recognition accorded to Judaism by non-Jews will of necessity wake up also the Jew to an appreciation of the beauty and nobility of his ancient heritage.

\$195	/	9-Piece Set of Walnut (veneerd on gumwood)
\$295	/	9-Piece Set of Walnut (veneerd on gumwood)
\$315	/	10-Piece Set of Walnut (veneerd on gumwood)
\$385	/	9-Piece Set of Oak (veneerd on gumwood)

OTHERS UP TO \$395

OTHERS UP TO \$395

9-Piece Set of Walnut (venneered on gunnwood)	\$195
9-Piece Set of Walnut (venneered on gunnwood)	\$295
10-Piece Set of Walnut (venneered on gunnwood)	\$315
9-Piece Set of Oak (venneered on gunnwood)	\$385

\$165	1	4-Piece Old Colony Set of Mahogany (veneer on rumwood)
\$295	1	4-Piece Set of Mahogany (veneer on rumwood)
\$275	1	4-Piece Set of Walnut (veneer on rumwood)
\$250	1	4-Piece Set of Maple (veneer on rumwood)

OTHERS UP TO \$420

OTHERS UP TO \$420

165	1-l-Piece Old Colony Set of Mahogany (venerated on kumwood)	\$295
275	4-l-Piece Set of Walnut (venerated on kumwood)	\$275
250	4-l-Piece Set of Maple (venerated on kumwood)	\$250

Wednesday, May 5, 1931

es, printed respectively in 1517, 1645 and 1657; and early American works containing Hebrew text or relating to the Old Testament. Ten of the branches, each of which has a substantial Jewish constituency, will have special ex-

The Allston Branch will feature "The Jew in Fiction"; the Codman Branch, "Current Jewish Writings"; the Dorchester Branch, "The Jew in Travel and Literature"; the Mattapan Branch, "The Jew in Music" and books on Zionism; the Memorial Branch, "The Jew in Service Books, and Jewish History"; the Mount Bowdoin Branch, "The Jew in Biography"; the Tyler Street Branch, "The Jew in Drama"; the Uphams Corner Branch, "The Jew in Poetry." The West End Branch will have on its current books of Jewish interest. In this branch will be also exhibited various works of the children of the Federated Art Classes.

The Dodgers' baseball team won a hard-fought game from the Cardinals, the score being 11-10. The highlight of the game was a home run by the Dodger, which was the only run scored by the team, having pitched eight innings, was taken out. Nelson, his necessary, was not so fortunate, having no one out and a man on third base. He retired the side shortly and pitched through a series of innings. The starting lineup for the game was as follows: 1st, Capi Simmons; 2nd, Wiggam; 3rd, Albin; 4th, Kapman; 5th, Marm; 6th, Albin; 7th, Albin; 8th, Albin; 9th, Albin. After a hard-

[illegible]



## CLUB JOTTINGS

By MAX HENRY NEWMAN

The second social meeting of the Dra-Sa-Lettes of Winthrop was held on April 17 at the home of Beatrice Silverman. All joined in the fun and laughter. Refreshments were served. The last two meetings were held at the homes of Irene Fleischer and Ruth Paul. At these meetings old and new business was discussed, and many plans for the future were made. After the meetings were adjourned refreshments were served.

On April 12 the Hillside Seniors defeated the strong Viking team in a game that developed into a slugfest. The Hillside's trading in the second frame 8-1 staged a tremendous uphill battle to defeat the Vikings 13-11. George Cohen featured the Hillside attack with three hits. Though hit hard, Gladstone went the route for the winners. The Hillside's added another victory when they defeated the Dorchester Braves, 9-8, on April 19. The Braves opened the game with a rush scoring four runs on two hits, two passes and two errors before Needel was yanked out of the game and was replaced by Gladstone. The latter stopped the Braves from scoring. The Hillside's went on a rampage in the sixth inning to score six runs and then added two more in the seventh. Gladstone weakened in the ninth inning to allow three runs to cross the plate. With bases loaded Allen replaced Gladstone and did a "Frank Morris" rally. The game featured the attempt of "Sluggo" Factoroff to shatter the home run record of Babe Ruth.

Miss Sadie Nierman of Roxbury, a charter member of the Evobians, has set the date of her marriage to Ray Leaffer. Miss Nierman has held, during the club's existence, offices as vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and has been an active and willing worker in all club activities. A leave of absence was granted Miss Nierman, but the girls expect to see her back at meetings in a short while. All Evobians wish Sadie and Ray a most happy and prosperous future!

The Sheridians elected a committee of three to get their letters as follows: William Hoffman, chairman, Hyman Bennett and Frank Soroco. The letters are of red with white trimmings and are block, size 6x4. Many favorable comments have been made concerning the letters. The director of the Sheridians, Mr. Cohen, is going to California for quite a while. The members wish him sincere wishes for a pleasant journey and an enjoyable vacation.

At the last meeting of the Association Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most aggrieved or flustered of these were put at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness should prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

day, April 22. Capt. Horenstein first put the seven infield candidates through a workout. After the workout the following infield was picked: Katz, 1st base; Gootman, 2nd base; Sivack, 3rd base; and Glassoff, shortstop. Horenstein will do the pitching and Schultz the catching. The outfield is to be chosen from the following: Hill, Maged, Schneider, and Schumann. The practice was held at Carter Field in Chelsea. After the practice the captain picked two teams and they had a practice game. Gootman and Glassoff pitched for one side with Maged catching; Sivack and Horenstein pitched for the other team while Schultz did the catching. The Nationals would like to obtain games with teams, preferably away from home, from the age of 15-17. Teams wishing to arrange games communicate with Assistant Manager Schultz, 112 Florence street, Everett, or call Everett 4981. The Everett Nationals baseball team defeated the Everett Collegians at Bryant Street Park, Malden, Friday morning, April 24. The score was 13 to 12. In the first inning hits by Morris, Horenstein, Katz, and a pass to Gootman forced in a run. The Nationals had a big third inning, scoring four runs. Hits by Schultz, Sivack, Horenstein, and Gootman accounted for the four runs. The Nationals were leading 5 to 2 at the end of the fourth inning. At the end of the sixth the Collegians were leading, 6 to 5. The Nationals had another big inning in the seventh, scoring four runs. Those were made by the hits of Hill, Schneider, Maged, Katz, Schultz, and a pass to Schumann. The Collegians scored in the seventh and eighth innings and the score at the end of the eighth inning was 9 to 8 in favor of the Nationals. In the first half of the ninth inning the Nationals scored four runs to make sure of winning the game. Singles by Schultz, Glassoff, Katz, followed by the doubles of Gootman and Schumann ended the scoring. The Collegians came within one run of tying the score but lacked the necessary hit. Horenstein pitched a great game for the Nationals, striking out 15 of the Collegians. He was well supported by the Nationals' infield who made three double plays. With the bases loaded in the fourth inning Horenstein struck out the batter and the next man hit into a double play. Horenstein, Schultz, and Katz collected many base hits. Joe Glassoff was the only casualty of the game, injuring his foot when he tripped over second base in the ninth inning. The line-up of the Nationals: Katz, 1b; Gootman, 2b; Sivack, 3b; Glassoff, ss; Schultz, cf; Horenstein, p; Schneider, lf; Maged, cf; Morris, rf; Hill and Schumann, who came down after the game had already started, were put in the game later on. Sivack caught two foul flies in the

On the evening of Wednesday, April 22, the Olympians held their third anniversary club social at the Lotus Bungalow. Each member, in addition to his own escort, invited a couple as his guest, making a total of about 30 couples present. Entertainment was provided by the well known amateur stars: Arthur Stern rendered several songs played on the harmonica and several whistle selections by Saul Tappin. Acknowledgment is hereby given to the fine work of the social committee. The social committee consists of: Chairman, Barnett Baskies, Philip Liss, Abraham Nemrow, Simon Zibel, Dave Gale. The club has reached its high standing, due to the fine work of the directors, Mr. Irving L. Radin and Mr. Victor Oakman. Preparations are now being made to have a truck party sometime in June.

At the intermediate all-star night the Sedarmoes were awarded second prize. Thelma Huberman, one of the members was chosen the best actress of the evening. The Sedarmoes are planning to have a speaker at their next meeting and are looking forward to their social on May 30 which will close a very successful club year. The girls are all a bit sunburned already as a result of having gone on a hike to the Blue Hills on Monday, April 20. They are also planning to have a parents' night soon.

On Saturday, April 17, the Eagles played an outside team. The former winning to the tune of 28 to 6. The leading batter of the game was Red Miller. On Sunday, the Eagles were not as successful when they lost to the Falcons. This loss was a great inspiration for the Eagle nine to beat its next opponents. They were very successful in achieving this by swamping the Crimions 15-3.

The Hawks defeated the Solistes by a score of 9-4. The battery men were: Kaplan, Rich, Fraudin, Zesserson and Daniels. The next day the Hawks tied the Hillside Cubs in a two-game series. The score of the first was 9-8, which was the Hawks' margin of victory and the second game was lost by a score of 6-4. In both these games Zesserson played his usual steady game. A few days later the Hawks won a game from the Young Israel Intermediates by the score of 13-12. Lieberfarb played an exceptionally fine game for the Hawks, hitting a triple and a homer.

Will the Hawks and Belmonts, Spartans and Pioneers please send their reports in pen written or typewritten, on one side of the paper, please?

The Belmonts were to have played the Hawks a baseball game April 26, but was postponed on account of the rain. The games between the Hawks and Belmonts

### THE JEWISH

estring and was a large crowd. The club has been getting newing bar and baseballs. The de- bise with the West End House has of one of the members of sickness posing team. The debate was scheduled for April 30, "Sonny" Round, teacher and cheer, all will be back next Fall. Reeming was a great help on the basketball team and was also a member of The lake held on Sunday, April 19, was a great success. A big party has been arranged for May 24, the destination as yet has not been decided upon.

The Ciththa Juniors, assembling at the Sarah Greenwood School every Wednesday evening have recently gone in swimming and have enjoyed the sport. The play will be presented at all-star night. The characters are as follows: Rose Shymon, heroine of the play; Alice Wiansky, mischievous sister of the heroine; Annette Kander, friend of the heroine; Sylvia Alshuler, French comedienne of the play; Fritz Levitt, director. Plans are being made for the last get-together of the year which is to be a week-end party at the summer residence of Rose Shymon. The camp is on the outskirts of Plymouth and is on the edge of a lake and woods. A social was held in the form of a baby party. Although a Dutch supper is not exactly the proper food for tots, it was very much enjoyed. Prizes were distributed for the funniest, most childish, and prettiest costumes.

The Spartans won their first game of the season by administering a sound trouncing to the Argonauts, by a score of 14-1. Marge Winston, on the mound for the victors, allowed only one hit and struck out seven. Zettler had a perfect day at the bat, collecting a homer, double and two singles. Battaloni starred in the outfield, making all the outfield punts. The Spartans have now hit their stride and bear watching in the future. The next game will be with the Eagles.

The Pioneers unsuccessfully started their baseball season April 12 and lost again April 19. The first win was captured at the expense of the Satans with H. Levy starring. The team expects to win all their other league games as M. Starr, hard-hitting first baseman, and M. Frank will be ready to start. The starting line-up for the coming Belmont game will be: M. Starr, 1st; M. Levy, 2nd; M. Frank, ss; B. Kohn, 3rd; A. Silverman, lf; H. Levy, cf; A. Green, rf; A. Coleman, c; and S. Wanserson, p.

## Many Books Are Obtained in Drive Of Merchant Marine Library Ass'n.

While the Massachusetts book week of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, now nearing its end, has been very productive, Mrs. R. Gilpin Erwin of Manchester, chairman of the Junior League, under whose auspices the drive is conducted, said last night that there was no such thing as too many books being received. Massachusetts and particularly Boston are naturally interested in this worthy American organization, Mrs. Erwin said. The first office of this "public library of the seas" was established in the city. There are now 11 offices and agencies at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports and one on the Great Lakes.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston public library, is chairman of the national advisory board, and Cardinal O'Connell and Rear Admiral William S. Sims are members.

A veritable circulating library on merchant marine vessels and at life-saving stations, lighthouses and lightships is maintained by the organization, supported by contributions of books and money.

Among the workers in the drive is Mrs. Charles Higginson of Cohasset.

### COLLECTING BOOKS FOR U. S. SAILORS



Mrs. Charles Higginson of Cohasset, left, and Mrs. R. Gilpin Erwin, workers in the Massachusetts book drive for the American Merchant Marine Library Association, with Rear Admiral William S. Sims, a member of the association's national advisory board.

### Popularizing Jewish Culture

On the occasion of Jewish Book Week, which was fittingly observed last week all over America, the Public Library of the City of Boston issued a beautifully printed booklet of fifty-three pages under the title, "Judaica: a Selected Reading List." The booklet, which was compiled by Miss Fanny Goldstein, the enterprising librarian of the West End Branch, contains lists of books found in the Boston Public Library divided under the following heads: The Jew in Fiction and Story; Books for the Young; For the Older Boys and Girls; Biography; History; Literature; Drama; Poetry and Music; Essays; Palestine and Zionism; Religion and Philosophy; Racial Backgrounds; Books for Many Moods. Each of the titles is briefly annotated with a succinct description of what the volume is about.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library and particularly the librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, are to be complimented upon the broad-mindedness which they have displayed through the publication of this booklet. The Jew in America is a small minority element, representing less than three percent of the entire population, and yet a large number of books are published annually dealing with the Jew and his faith. These books are bought very largely by non-Jews who evidently consider Judaism a unique contribution to American culture. The generous recognition accorded to Judaism by non-Jews will of necessity wake up also the Jew to an appreciation of the beauty and nobility of his ancient heritage.

## Boston Transcript

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1931

### Beethoven, Ravel And the Gordons

LAST evening, again to a filled hall, the Gordon String Quartet played the last of the three chamber concerts of the current season. Beethoven (Op. 95, F minor) and Ravel stood at beginning and end of this program. Between one listened to a quartet in E-flat major, Op. 57, by David Stanley Smith, who is professor of music at Yale University.

Through Ravel's quartet entirely, through Beethoven's in high degree, these four players renewed the very favorable impressions of their first concert in Jordan Hall last winter. Indeed of the two concerts which this reviewer has heard out of the present series of three, Ravel's quartet easily stood as a high point. Fitting it is that it came at the end of the entire series. The opening movement brought the gentle suavities long grown familiar. But one passed soon beyond the familiar outlines into something very finely grained. One did not have to look at the printed sheet to read Ravel's direction, "Tres doux"; the players and their music embodied it. As much in the vein were the well-rhythmed pizzicati the animated tunes of the minuet. And not through these concerts have these four distinguished themselves more than in the slow movement. Dream-visions—and that in fairyland—the music here conjured up for one. This is "absolute" music—yes, oh, yes—but also music that is more than exercise in handling of themes. This slow movement, at least as it came from the Gordons, vitally gets at that part of man upon which music most potently works its spell. An adulated finale was perfect foil and summation for what had gone before.

In Beethoven's quartet the qualities of rhythm which were so much admired in the Gordons' playing last winter, were again much to the fore. If one must make exception, it would be in the case of the Allegretto. Occasionally Beethoven puts an Allegretto in the place of the more conventional slow movement. The temptation to performers is then to play the movement as a slow movement—a temptation to which the Gordons in part succumbed. The best known case of the kind is of course that of the seventh symphony. In the Allegretto of which an Allegretto-mood shined through the grave harmonies gives an effect unbelievably beautiful to those who have not experienced it. An equal effect lies in wait for ensemble players in this Opus 95. Otherwise, in this quartet the Gordons' Four distinguished themselves as once they had with Haydn and were again a few moments later to distinguish themselves with Ravel.

Between the quartet of Professor Smith. Of three longish movements it made—a Prelude and Allegro for beginning, an "Andante-Cadenza-Interlude" to continue, a Finale for conclusion. Mr.

Smith proves himself able in handling the four voices of a string quartet; his "instrumentation" is effective. And of course he is an "old hand" in the various arts of counterpoint. Over and above this skilful craftsmanship, the work appears to be a curious mixture of inspiration and technic. There is excellently conceived thematic matter—stirring, evocative—in the Andante, again in the Interlude. In the chief theme of the Finale. But in the intervening stretches (and they seem without exception unduly long) the composer falls back upon his craftsmanship. The result is somewhat less than inspiring to the listener. Nor is one convinced that the unusual succession of forms results in exactly the effect intended. One would not question the performance given the work by the Gordons.

A. H. M.



An important contribution of the

reading list."



## "SPAIN AND THE JEWS."

## WELCOME

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

For the first time, since its organization six years ago, the American Association for Adult Education will hold its annual meeting in New York city. It is expected that about five hundred educators, librarians, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. social workers from various parts of the country will attend the convention, which will continue from May 12 to May 21.

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, director of the association, announces that sessions will be held on adult education in relation to the library, the public schools, the drama, museums and prisons. Religion and adult education, workers education, alumni education, art and adult education, adult education through correspondence methods, parent education and rural education are also to be discussed.

Among those scheduled to speak are Newton D. Baker, president of the association, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, vice president, Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, Lyman Bryson, director, California Association for Adult Education, Austin H. MacCormick, assistant director, United States Bureau of Prisons, W. M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College, and Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, the Rev. Father George Johnson and the Rev. Louis Wolsey.

The final general session of the association will take the form of a joint session with the national advisory council on "Radio in Education." A joint session will also be held with the American Federation of Arts on "The Arts and Adult Education." Other organizations that will cooperate with the association are the educational division of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Community Conference.

The public is invited to attend the sessions so far as the capacity of the meeting rooms permit. Officers of the association are: President, Newton D. Baker, vice presidents, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Charles F. D. Belden, Everett Dean Martin, Leon J. Richardson, Walter Hall Scott, chairman, James E. Russell, secretary, Margaret E. Burton, treasurer, John H. Pfeiffer.

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most aggrieved or flustered of these were put at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness should prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

## TEMPLE ISRAEL

May 13

## Jewish Book

Jewish Book Week, which is observed in the Central Boston Jewish community, is a very interesting and varied affair. It is a week in which the synagogue is the center of the work, and the special services are held on each day. Much of the work is done in the library, and the librarians are very busy.

The trend of literature is towards the humanizing of knowledge. The aim of the library is to standardize in part, but above all to humanize its resources and to vitalize the whole to the end that every individual may feel that the library is a potent and neutral factor in the whole community.

## Pioneer Work

The Boston Public Library has for many years done pioneer work with the foreign born in Boston. Long before Americanization and adult education were the passe-words, this library took upon itself the task of supplying reading matter in foreign languages. Later as an outgrowth of this development came the books and lists in English and Americanization.

When the vocational guidance movement arose, Boston was one of the first libraries in the country to offer its resources and co-operation in the development of this field as an aid to the foreign born. Practically every large public library in America has for a generation or more been confronted with the problem of devising ways and means to best attract and serve its foreign born readers. This problem was either intensified or minimized by the nature of which the library found more flexibility have lent themselves to methods, and to the testing out of methods, and responded. Whatever may be said of our polyglot foreign born citizens in America—it is safe to assume that all libraries agree that the Jew is a voracious reader and the Jew is an intelligent library user.

It might be apropos at this time to mention the part which the Boston Public Library played as collector and disseminator of Jewish information and material. This was perhaps the first library in the country to recognize at an early date the importance of the Jewish Renaissance movement in America.

new dye, the Boston Public Library not only kept pace but anticipated their cultural value by assembling the exhibits which appealed to both Jew and non-Jew. Utilizing the idea of the importance of who and scholarship to a people, who have always held learning as a cardinal virtue and to have the most respected member of the community, it stressed its Jewish collections of books and introduced them to the public.

## Judaica Collection

The West End Branch has for many years served the Jew of the ghetto of Boston. It has one of the best standard Yiddish and Judaica collections to be found in any library. This branch is linked up with all the leading Jewish community life and cultural forces in the city, and is inconspicuously but surely rendering incomparable personal service. It has endeavored to anticipate the new trend of modern Jewish life in America. In this connection its Judaica collection has been utilized in both unique and aesthetic ways of service. Chanukah, the Feast of Lights, or Feast of Dedication, commemorating the victory of the Maccabees in 165 B. C., now somewhat stripped of its religious aspect, lent itself as a picturesque part of the library's holiday displays.

In November, 1925, a unique and outstanding exhibit of books was arranged for the Chanukah festival, grouped around the symbolic "Menorah," or nine-branched candelstick. Some two hundred titles in English of interest to Jewish readers, bright in their sparkling newness and gay jackets, were assembled. With these books a bibliography of several hundred more annotated titles was compiled and featured. Suitable placards in English and in Yiddish appeared. The result is that the library has been asked to repeat this exhibit each year and has since focussed on all the new books of Jewish interest published during the current year, with a special annual bibliography of these books in the Boston Evening Transcript.

The collection of Judaica, or books in English of interest to Jewish readers, has since been assembled and is continually being added to on the open shelves of this branch. These books are in constant circulation. Jewish study groups of all kinds, religious and secular, turn to this library for material along this phase of adult education. Reading with a purpose is definitely encouraged, and always ahead towards an American ideal, through the knowledge that a good Jew, well informed on racial and historic backgrounds of his

## Exhibit of Literature and Art commemorating the 275th Anniversary of the Jew in America on display at the West End Branch during the Tercentenary Year.

become the accepted centralized medium in and around Boston for all Jewish reference questions. We are happy in the thought that this branch was the only agency in Boston to have anticipated in the observance in 1930 of the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America, and to have met the needs of Boston Jewry.

The Massachusetts Tercentenary observance was an expression of an abiding faith in that which is permanent. It was a call to the generation to heed, to turn hearts and thoughts to the past, to the time of the birth of free government and of tolerance in Massachusetts as a herald for the boasted democracy of the future. This Tercentenary year of the Massachusetts Bay Colony fortuitously also marked the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in America. Jewish citizens in this territory doubly interested in the first charter of free government of the first charter of American political ideals and progress, had a far reaching history, when the point in religious freedom and expression was rekindled in the heart of Israel.

The official opening of the Jew's share in the Massachusetts Tercentenary was launched in May, 1930, with the observance of Jewish Book Week. The following notice appeared in the press:

"In New England where colleges and academies have for many years offered their students courses in Hebrew and Aramaic a strong scholarly interest in Hebrew studies may be found to this day among many educated people. The Boston Public Library is particularly rich in treasures relating to the Bible and Hebrew scholarship. Many of these priceless possessions will be displayed during Jewish Book Week, in the main exhibition room of the Central Library. Special exhibitions of suitable objects will be featured at all the branches that have Jewish communities. Books in Hebrew, Yiddish, English and other languages bearing upon Jewish life through the ages will be available. A selected list of one hundred books of Jewish significance offered for circulation may be had upon request at either the Central Library or its branches."

Throughout the entire Tercentenary year the library continued to assemble and to make available all suitable material bearing upon the history of the Jew in America and the contemplated observance of the 275th anniversary of his settlement in America.

that one is not one whit less the American, because he is the better Jew. Even though we seem far removed from the early days of Jewish pioneering in America—even though we have travelled at a terrific speed unknown and undreamed of by our ancestors, the fundamental Jewish principles of faith and hope still endure. It has truly been said that "it was Hebrew mortar which cemented the foundations of American democracy."

The success of these library book and art exhibits has been very gratifying. Many libraries and individuals have been interested in the novelty of the idea. The newspapers have commented most favorably. The Jewish Advocate, writing of a recent exhibit, said: "To this library falls the credit of having been the first to inaugurate such a plan, and the Jewish community of Boston in general, as well as the West End in particular, owe the librarian a genuine debt of gratitude, not only for the splendid exhibition at the library, but also for compiling a list of several hundred titles of good Jewish books in English."

The Boston Public Library feels that these special exhibits have stimulated much interest in the reading and purchasing of Jewish books by library users, and have provoked good will and better racial understanding on the part of non-Jews. Questions on many phases of Jewish life, both ancient and modern, have since been received and are answered by the library throughout the year.

Much credit is due to Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, the director of the Boston Public Library, for his warmhearted interest in having helped to make these special exhibits possible. In the observance of the current Jewish Book Week this year, Boston has again taken the lead. Special book and art exhibits, both at the main library and the branches, of Jewish character and significance are being featured. An exhaustive bibliography of nearly five hundred titles has been especially compiled for this occasion and is available upon request.

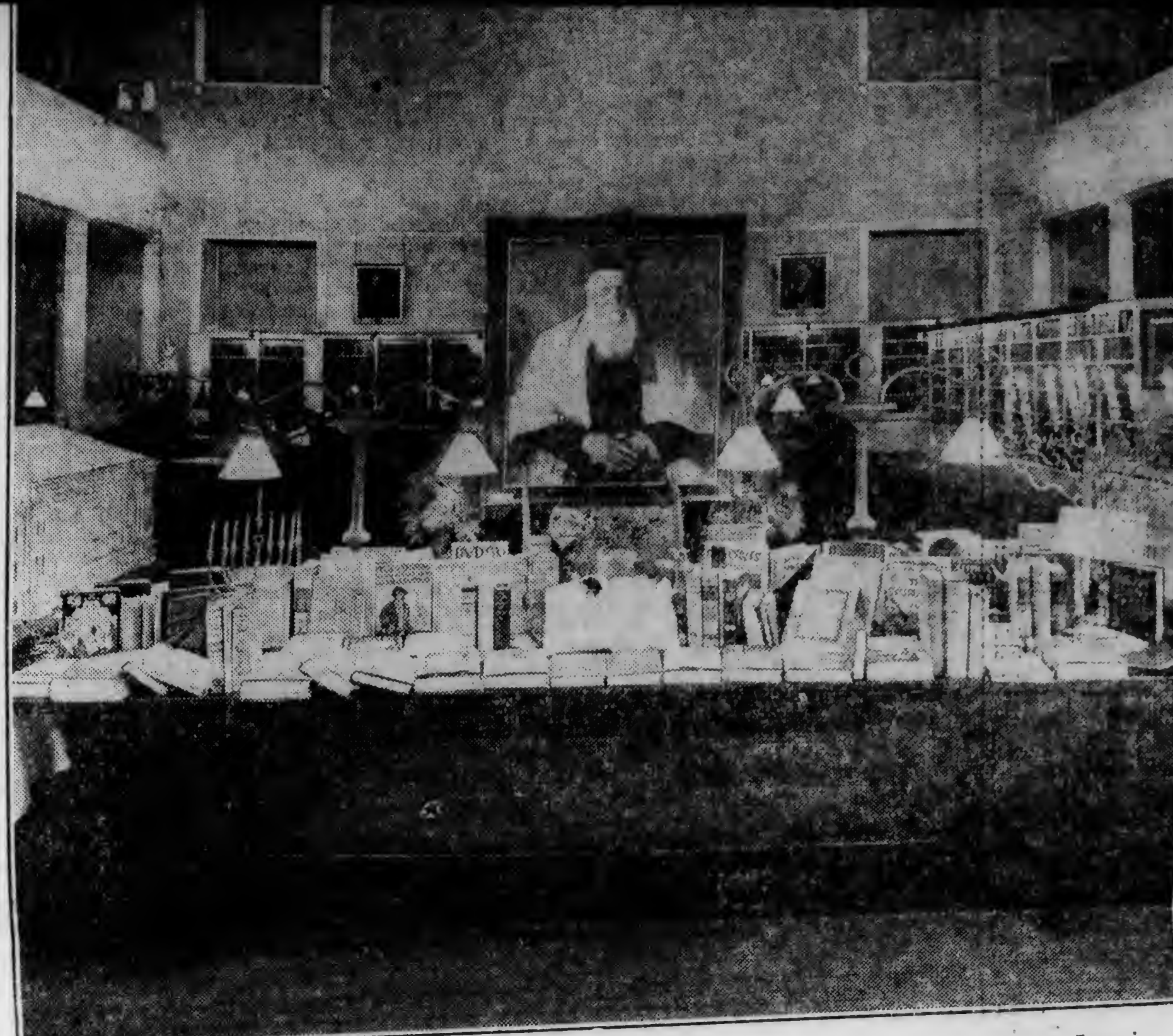
At the Central Library about a hundred Jewish books—or books of special Jewish interest—have been placed on view. Many of these works are great rarities. The visitor to the exhibition room will see among other items two Megillot, one of which dates from the middle of the sixteenth and the other from the early eighteenth century. There are on view a decorated vellum manuscript containing the Hebrew burial service; several fifteenth century books, among them the works of Josephus Flavius; copies of the four famous polyglot Bibles—the Complutensian, Plantin, Le Jay and Walton

Boston Public Library to the observance of the Jewish Book Week is the publication of "Judaica," a booklet of 56 pages containing a selected list of books of Jewish interest in the library. The list (the work of the librarian of the West End Branch) contains nearly 500 items, grouped under the following headings: The Jew in Fiction and Story—Books for the Young—Bibliography—History—Literature—Palestine and Zionism—Religion and Philosophy—Racial Backgrounds.

"This list of Judaica presents a selection of popular and worthwhile books of interest to Jewish readers," Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, director, writes in the preface. "The books were selected for their permanent literary value. The Bible, Prayer Books, Commentaries, Incunabula, and reference books were omitted because their primary appeal is to the scholar or research student."

"Books were included when the subject matter was Jewish or when there was some strong association with Jewish life, customs or manners. Some Jewish authors, whose writings are not distinctively Jewish, were included because they are outstanding authorities in various fields of endeavor."

"It was necessary to omit many books, either because they were too well known, or else were not easily available. Where the library has a number of books by a single author, for example, Israel Zangwill, only one or two books were listed. Many books, especially adult non-fiction, were omitted because of the limitation in size of any selective reading list."





### The Confirmation Class

Here are the names and addresses of the members of this club's class:

Herbert Ames, 62 Birch Rd., Brookline  
 John A. Barken, 61 Dean Rd., Brookline  
 John A. Lemait, 122 Beacon St., Brookline  
 Rip N. Baruch, 3 Abbot Ford St., Rox-  
 bury  
 Max B. Barnes, 60 Brown St., Brookline  
 Edgar R. Bell, 118 Pleasant St., Brookline  
 John E. Clayton, 29 Raceway St., Brook-  
 line  
 George C. Darned, 917 Commonwealth Ave.,  
 Newton Center  
 Ruth Darned, 917 Commonwealth Ave.,  
 Newton Center  
 Benjamin Darned, 39 Adams St., Brookline  
 William Perkins Institute, Watertown  
 Alfred L. Eak, 29 Fremont St., Dor-  
 chester  
 Stuart Egan, 109 Winchester St., Brook-

## Jewish Book Week

May 3—9, 1931

The Fifth Annual Jewish Book Week will be observed this year in America during the week of May 2nd to May 9th. It was first suggested in 1927 and has since then been featured annually with the same success throughout the country. An important reason is again being made this year for an appropriate observance of this current Jewish holiday of Lag B'Omer, which in the ancient days was better known throughout Jewry as the "Scholar's Festival". The Jewish religious schools, Book Stores, Study Societies, Yeshivas, and other communal organizations are asked to feature the occasion and to lay special emphasis during this week on the "Gospel of the Jewish Book". Attention is being focused by the Publishers, Patten and Press on the sale of books and reading as the Jews' cultural and literary heritage.

A committee has been organized to sponsor Jewish Book Week in Boston. Suitable plans are now being made. The Boston Public Library will exhibit its rare treasures of "Hebraica" and "Judaea" in the Exhibition Hall.

mscript

13, 1931

## Jewish Book

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

The final general session of the association will take the form of a joint session with the national advisory council on "Radio In Education." A joint session will also be held with the American Federation of Arts on "The Arts and Adult Education." Other organizations that will co-operate with the association are the educational division of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Community Conference.

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, director of the association, announces that sessions will be held on adult education in relation to the library, the public schools, the drama, museums and prisons. Religion and adult education, workers education, alumni education, art and adult education, adult education through correspondence methods, parent education, and rural education are also to be discussed.

Among those scheduled to speak are Newton D. Baker, president of the association, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, vice president, Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley, associate editor of the *Bookman*, James Lyman Bryson, director, National Institute of Education, California, and the National Education Association, Austin H. MacCormick, assistant director, United States Bureau of Prisons, W. M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College, and Rev. H. W. Sockman, the Rev. Father George Johnson and the Rev. Louis Wulger.

The public is invited to attend the sessions so far as the capacity of the meeting rooms permit. Officers of the association are: President, Newton D. Baker, vice presidents, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Charles F. D. Belden, Everett Dean Martin, Leon J. Richardson, Walter Bill Scott; chairman, James E. Russell; secretary, Margaret E. Burton; treasurer, John H. Puelche.

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper tells of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Hall, who is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The Transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorney's courtesy and considerate treatment of witnesses. Thus most aggrieved or flustered of these would at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness should prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

**Jewish Book**  
Jewish Book Week, a recently observed national premium week, featured a Jewish exhibit of twelve of the titles of *The Brookline*. It was a very interesting one which lasted throughout all the summer week, concerned the special occasion and elaborate week. Much of the entire local celebration of the library was held.

**BERKEY and GAY**  
and Bedroom Furniture

at  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$

The response to Jordan's first Bed  
sale a year ago was so great that  
large supply did not begin to meet  
An unforeseen opportunity enabled  
more of this fashion-correct furni  
famous Berkey & Gay quality  
tion, materials all artistic design  
selection, BE HIE MONDAY A

Dining Room Furniture  
Bedroom Furniture

**JORDAN**

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, and particularly the librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, are to be complimented upon the broad-mindedness which they have displayed through the publication of this booklet. The Jew in America is a small minority element, representing less than three percent of the entire population, and yet a large number of books are published annually dealing with the Jew and his faith. These books are bought very largely by non-Jews who evidently consider Judaism a unique contribution to American culture. The generous recognition accorded to Judaism by non-Jews here of necessity wake up also the Jew to an appreciation of the beauty and nobility of his ancient heritage.

Friday, May 5, 1931

es, printed respectively in 1517, 2, 1645 and 1657; and early African works containing Hebrew or relating to the Old Testament. Ten of the branches, each of which has a substantial Jewish constituency, will have special ex-

the Allston Branch will feature "The Jew in Fiction"; the Codman Square Branch, "Current Jewish Books"; the Dorchester Branch, "The Jew in Travel and Literature"; the Mattapan Branch, "The Jew in Music" and books on Zionism; the Memorial Branch, "The Holy Service Books, and Jewish History"; the Mount Bowdoin Branch, "The Jew in Biography"; the Tyler Street Branch, "The Jew in Drama"; the Upper Boston Branch, "The Jew in Poetry." The West End Branch will have on view current books of Jewish interest. In this branch will be also exhibited various works of the children of the Federated Art Classes.

The Dodgers baseball team won a hard-fought game from the Chicagoans, the score being 11-10. The highlight of the game was Alberts, the main pitcher of the team, who pitched eight innings, was taken out of the game with one out and a man on third base. He pitched the side shortly thereafter, and the starting lineup for the game was as follows: 1st, Capt. Wagners; 2nd, Wagners; 3rd, Alberts; 4th, Kaplan; 5th, Martorel; 6th, Alberts; 7th, Alberts; 8th, Alberts; 9th, Alberts. The starting lineup for the Dodgers was as follows: 1st, Alberts; 2nd, Alberts; 3rd, Alberts; 4th, Alberts; 5th, Alberts; 6th, Alberts; 7th, Alberts; 8th, Alberts; 9th, Alberts.

Franklin Field.  
manager. Practice  
baseball team  
May 18 at  
Statesville. The  
tion is "resolv-  
club wishes on  
Agar, Jones Ben  
School Center,  
championship of  
members. In de-  
of this club at  
charter member  
man Fritz, elec-  
for the welfare  
now members  
Kraetz, secretary  
most successful  
of the club, be-  
is one of the  
was re-elected  
him another term  
ability to conduct  
Finn was re-  
South Greenwood  
April 27 at  
them without exception unduly  
omposer falls back upon his  
The result is somewhat  
desiring to be a listener. Nor  
induced that the unnumbered  
orms results in exactly the  
One would not question  
ance given the work by the



WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

The Librarian congratulates the Boston Public Library on the appointment of Mr. John L. Hall to the board of trustees. A colleague on this paper has of serving as a jurymen on cases for which Mr. Hall, who is a member of the law firm of State, Hall & Stewart, was counsel. The transcript editor and other jurymen were deeply impressed by the attorneys' courteous and considerate treatment of witnesses. The most agreeable or flustered of these were put at ease by Mr. Hall's friendly approach. Such tact and kindness would prove useful in grappling with the intricate problems of a great library system.

## TEMPLE ISRAEL

May 13

The Jewish Book Week, recently observed in a special program was held at the Central Boston Jewish exhibits was twelve of the 100. The Brookline Library, a very interesting which lasted the whole of the synagogue week concerned the special occasion and elaborate a week. Much of the entire local celebration of our Abraham M. Stein.

BERKEY and GAY  
and Bedroom Furniture

**Berkey & Gay Dining Room Sets**

\$195	{	9-Piece Set of Walnut (veneer on gumwood)
\$295	{	9-Piece Set of Walnut (veneer on gumwood)
\$315	{	10-Piece Set of Walnut (veneer on gumwood)
\$385	{	9-Piece Set of Oak (veneer on gumwood)

**OTHERS UP TO \$395**

**Berkey & Gay Bedroom Sets**

\$165	{	4-Piece Old Colony Set of Mahogany (veneer on gumwood)
\$295	{	4-Piece Set of Mahogany (veneer on gumwood)
\$275	{	4-Piece Set of Walnut (veneer on gumwood)
\$250	{	4-Piece Set of Maple (veneer on gumwood)

**OTHERS UP TO \$420**

Friday, May 5, 1931

March Club, held April 27 at the  
 North Greenwood School Center.  
 How officers were elected. James  
 E. Sims was re-elected president. His  
 ability to conduct meetings won  
 him another term. Joseph Penn  
 was elected vice-president. He  
 is one of the most popular members  
 of the club. The most successful  
 debating team, which has had a  
 most successful year, is one of  
 Krivitz, secretary, is one of the  
 new members and is doing his best  
 for the welfare of the club. Her-  
 man Fritz, elected treasurer, is a  
 charter member and was treasurer  
 of this club at the first election of  
 officers. In debating this club will  
 challenge the Hillside for the  
 School Consistency of debating of the  
 year. Joseph Penn, man-  
 ager, Louis Jones, and Nathan  
 Karlov are among the club wisest men  
 in the district. That Umpirey-  
 tion is "re-solved. That Umpirey-  
 ment is Insurance Be Adopted by the  
 States." The debate will take place  
 May 13 at the School Center. Saul  
 Kravitsky was elected captain of the  
 baseball team and Joseph Penn  
 manager.  
 Dr. Franklin Field.

Finalo. But in the intervening stretches (and they seem without exception unduly long) the composer falls back upon his craftsmanship. The result is somewhat less than inspiring to the listener. Nor is one convinced that the unusual succession of forms results in exactly the effect intended. One would not question the performance given the work by the Gorcons.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, divided under the following heads: The Jew in Fiction and Story; Books for the Young; For the Older Boys and Girls; Biography; History; Literature; Drama, Poetry and Music; Essays; Palestine and Zionism; Religion and Philosophy; Racial Backgrounds; Books for Many Moods. Each of the titles is briefly annotated with a succinct description of what the volume is about.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library and particularly the librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, are to be complimented upon the broad-mindedness which they have displayed through the publication of this booklet. The Jew in America is a small minority element, representing less than three percent of the entire population, and yet a large number of books are published annually dealing with the Jew and his faith. These books are bought very largely by non-Jews who evidently consider Judaism a unique contribution to American culture. The generous recognition accorded to Judaism by non-Jews will of necessity wake up also the Jew to an appreciation of the beauty and nobility of his ancient heritage.



## Kirstein Heads Library Trustees

Always Interested In Work of Boston Public Library



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library held on Friday, Louis E. Kirstein, president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, and an outstanding figure in public life and in the business world, was elected president of the board. In connection with his manifold activities in all phases of communal efforts, Mr. Kirstein has always been interested in the work of the Boston Public Library, and only recently donated a branch library that is located on the site of the old City Hall Police Station.

### The Boston Post

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1931

I spoke the other day of the cleansing that is being given the outside of St. Paul's Cathedral.

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The rich colors that have been covered for years under this grime will not bear harsh scrubbing.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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To the Editor of the Post:  
Sir—I was elated to know that Louis E. Kirstein was again chosen as president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

He is a man of broad affairs and good judgment was shown in selecting him.

The downtown branch library on City Hall avenue, which he gave as a gift to the city of Boston, seems to be gaining more popularity, as it is unique, and being in the heart of the business district, it is catering to over 650 persons a day.

I also notice ladies strolling in and out with books under their arms, and it was at first thought it should be for business men only.

Wonderful, I should think.  
MORRIS MILLER.

### BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1931

## WOMEN IN HUB LIKE SEX BOOKS, BUT MEN DON'T

Boston women like their books sexy, rather than thrilling in the Edgar Wallace fashion, according to Pierce Buckley, assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library.

The mystery books are undoubtedly popular, according to Buckley, but their popularity can be traced mostly to the men readers. Even the young girls demand something of love motif in their reading matter.

And the highbrow of 60, if you really know her, invariably hides a sexy novel between her Browning and Strachey, he says, and reads it with the same avid appetite as the pert young thing. Of course, she is apt to read it when no one is looking, but you can't fool the librarian.

Buckley claims one would be surprised if one knew the literary tastes of some of the Hub's best. One very prominent educator, he says, who goes in for scientific treatises always has a blood-curdling thriller reserved for him. That's his hors d'oeuvre for a literary evening in his library. And, the same holds true of some of Boston's fair sex, only they are not interested in thrillers. They want something a bit hot and romantic.

"I don't believe the thriller will ever go out of popularity," said Buckley. "Edgar Wallace is the most popular. Men and boys like the murder mystery best, something that affords them a chance to play detective as they read it and solve it. It's their crossword puzzle."

## SEXY BOOKS BEST LIKED BY WOMEN

Thrillers Not Favored  
—Men Like Murder  
Mysteries

The juicy mystery thriller does not tempt the women readers, not even the young girl of 16, according to Pierce Buckley, assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library. He says the women demand something of love for their reading, either in fiction or biography.

### SEXY NOVELS FOR Highbrows

And the highbrow of 60, if you really know her, invariably hides a nice little sexy novel between her Browning and Strachey, he says, and reads it with the same avid appetite as the pert young thing. Of course, she is apt to read it when no one is looking, but you can't fool the librarian.

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### Mystery Stories Popular

"The demand for mystery stories grows larger all the time. Boys, of course, enjoy the westerns, but they, too, are fascinated by a good mystery thriller. Sex novels do not attract men readers."

"Of course, men read fiction, too, but it is a different variety of fiction that interests. When Sinclair Lewis won the Nobel prize, we were deluged with requests from men for the Sinclair Lewis novels. Men who had never read Lewis or evinced the slightest interest in his writings wanted to find out just why this chap was awarded the Nobel prize. It was a matter of intellectual curiosity."

"Women, I think, had been reading Sinclair Lewis for years, and some of the men, also, but the men were fewer in numbers, he stated. Buckley declared that if a book is really of merit, the public will call for it no matter if it is not exactly sensational. A book of merit will win out eventually. People as a whole are reading much more and their taste, he thinks, is improving. They may read mediocre books but their critical faculties are not deceived."

"You can't keep a good book on the shelves," he said. Biographies of famous men and women whose careers were frankly romantic appeal more to the women readers. Men are more interested in biographies of adventure, in politics, battle, and literature, he explained.

May 22, 1931

POST, BOSTON, MASS

## THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

JUNE, 1931

THE BREEZE

## OUR BOSTON DEVOTED TO CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Edited by DOROTHY WORRELL

ON APRIL THIRTIETH the governor signed the resolve which provides "for an investigation with a view to improving the procedure under the initiative and referendum provisions of the constitution for the purpose of rendering questions submitted thereunder more understandable to the voters and of eliminating certain inconsistencies in said provisions."

The voters who went to the polls last November do not need a reminder regarding the wording of the referendum. The impression received personally from a handling, both physical and mental, of the ballot, rendered deeper by subsequent discussion in the press, is easily recalled these six months later. Advocates of one side or the other of any one of those questions supposedly decided by the "people" on election day are not justified in attributing either the "yes" or the "no" result to a real "vox populi." It is common knowledge that a percentage only of the registered voters cast their ballots. Is it also known generally that, of those who visit the voting booths and make known their written choice of candidates, a considerable proportion entirely neglect to indicate an opinion on the referendum? It would cause us shame to make the third admission, but that the resolve outlined in the first paragraph saves us by placing the blame on the lawmakers. The admission is this, that many of those who braved the questions and answered them, some even from well-thought-out convictions, marked "yes" when the result they intended to indicate called for "no," and vice versa.

Now, election material should be prepared for the ordinary voter. But the questions on our ballot were not proper even for the governmental expert; even he (or she) was obliged to spend too much time figuring—yes, really figuring—whether "yes" or "no" conveyed the answer he (or she) intended.

Senator Bacon introduced a petition into the Legislature early in January, calling for a study of the matter toward simplification. This petition went to the Committees of the Senate and House on Rules, Acting Concurrently, was reported favorably, passed its several

### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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readings in both branches, and is now, with the governor's signature, a full-fledged resolve. The commission, to be appointed to make the study, is to file its recommendations by the first Wednesday in December of the present year.

Election machinery is not uppermost in the minds of most of us at this season of the year; but we note with real satisfaction, nevertheless, the successful outcome of this move which started several months ago amidst deep concern on the part of all serious voters. This is, of course, but the first step. We can only hope that the commission may find a way to put into simple and concise language what now seems to the layman needlessly legal phraseology.

## BRANCH LIBRARIES FOR BETTER HOMES

WHAT is Better Homes Week in America? was the heading on the first page of the program for the week April 26 to May 2.

All over Boston during that week individuals, organizations and big and little business joined in calling attention to the desirability of strengthening and making more attractive home life in our city; and to this effort the thirty-two branch libraries of the Boston public library system effectively lent their aid.

Let us relate the story of a visitor who made a round of calls at these Branches and her description of the exhibits.

The tour began at the Kirstein Branch on City Hall avenue. In the window were books on gardens, charming watercolor sketches of old-fashioned gardens and several "dish gardens" wherein miniature rabbits, storks, turtles, dogs and cats sported amid forest trees three inches high and hid in the crevices of two-inch cliffs.

The second stop was at the West End Branch, next door to the Otis House, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets. This fine old building, erected in 1806, was known as the West Church. From 1806 to 1896, when the Library bought the building, four well-known Unitarian clergymen occupied its pulpit; one of them was Charles Lowell, father of the poet. The Better Homes Week exhibits occupied quite a space in the front of the reading room. The one which attracted most attention was the three-room apartment tastefully furnished for the sum of \$300. A project prepared by the children of a neighboring school presented eight episodes, beginning with a cave dwelling and ending with the living room of a modern home.

All around the children's reading room were displayed compositions having to do with home life. Frieda Appel tells us what she thinks of it in the following words:

"When a young married couple start housekeeping they try to think of ways to make their home especially pretty, neat, and comfortable. A linoleum, some cans of wax, and small rugs for the floors are probably the first things they buy in furnishing their home. Then the furnishings of the kitchen, bedrooms, living room, and dining room are purchased after the bride has examined magazines to see what furni-



## Kirstein Heads

Always Interested



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MORRIS MILLER

MAY 15, 1931

years later. In Victorian days a group of young Englishmen experienced and studied the English public schools and universities, as well as the educational forms of the Continent, and then undertook to develop a school which would take into account the best accomplishments of the past as well as the needs of the present and the probabilities of the immediate future. Albotsholme and Bedales in England and Die Deutsche Land-Erziehungs Heim and L'Ecole des Roches with a score or more of variants reaching even into America, have been the more evident results, but of greater significance have been the influences which have had an important part in reshaping educational technique even among those for whom the names of these schools have never come into consciousness. A genuine pioneer realizes better than do others that when society has caught up with a new idea it is more likely to be busy preserving this new treasure against attack and change than to take account of what it cost when it first emerged under the fire of the torries of an earlier day. Dr. Dewey used to say at the end of the last century that, when he became discouraged about the democratic movement, he found great aid by visiting the schools of Brookline. It was one of the producers of that important ferment, Daniel S. Sanford, who brought me into touch with the English school, Bedales—to my mind the best representative of the new movement. Its headmaster, John H. Badley, is the writer of the only set of letters I received during the war, concerning which I thought and said when I first read them: "These will be even more timely ten and twenty years from now than they are today." In his Rugby and Cambridge days Mr. Badley was valued as a painter and a poet. In his activities in many other fields he has never lost the qualities of these interests and now they add to the power of his latest book, *The Will to Live*, published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., Museum street, London. I understand that Little Brown & Company will bring out an American edition. The work grew out of a request from a group of boys and girls in their last year of school for help on the psychoanalytic and similar material which jumps out of unexpected corners at almost every turn today. When Mr. Badley undertook to organize a course in the subject, he was impressed by the range of approaches and applications and has found in this pluralism ground for satisfactions as well as for difficulties. He has not hesitated to make use of old labels and old forms, but the spirit of what he has written is thoroughly modern. The present volume is really the foundation for

an even more important book which will appear later, in which *The Will to Live* leads on into a study of *The Values of Life*.

#### VICTORIAN PEEP SHOW

E. F. BENSON is a master in helping us to understand past events in relation to present-moment personal issues. *As We Were: A Victorian Peep Show* (Longmans, 1930) carries the remarkable Benson family back to the 14th century—insisting all the time on the lack of distinctive persons in its membership before the appearance of its father, who, at the time of his death, was Archbishop of Canterbury. In each generation some limitation or superstition is presented in its significance to the period. Then a new day dawns, in which that particular debt has disappeared, but human nature still has plenty of follies and obsessions. It is fortunate to be able to deal so frankly with these matters in the lives of those who mean most to the author and always to be so kindly and understanding about them. This background serves well to lead us into the Victorian days in a very different mood from that of either the usual apologist or of the debunker. "The reticences and reserves which were practised in the intercourse between men and women in the Seventies seem now to our minds as remote and outlandish as whiskers and crinolines, for the habits of one generation are always a legitimate source of amusement to the next."

There is excellent psychology in the development of the author's own remembrances from the time when "early impressions are like glimpses seen through the window by night when lightning is about" to the clearly reasoned observations of mature life. One wishes that some one as understanding as Mr. Benson could give us a sketch of Frances Willard equal to the appreciative account he has written here of his and her intimate friend, Lady Henry Somerset.

THE APPEARANCE of J. M. Barrie in story and play was a great experience years ago for the youth of Britain and America. *A Window in Thrums*, *The Little Minister*, *Marquett Ogilvy*, *Peter Pan*—these brought their author into unusually immediate relations with great numbers of readers, and theater-goers. John Kennedy, for several years a minister at Forfar—one of Barrie's childhood homes—has written *Thrums and the Barrie Country* (Heath Cranton, London, 1930), in which the background and movement of Barrie's characters are presented in interesting and suggestive form. When so much is being

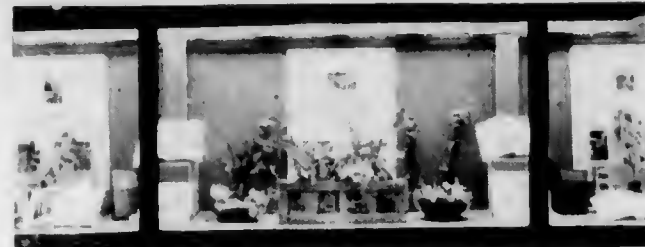
written to glorify the past, it is well to consider what Barrie, the son of a weaver, has to say: "The first noticeable sign of the improvement steam had brought was that one could walk through Kirriemuir and see straight-backed men" in place of the weavers bent and old before their time. The Industrial Revolution has debts in its account, but there are also credits.

#### IRISH ANCESTRY

THE NEED of a clearing house in matters of local and family history is well illustrated by the general ignorance I find concerning The American Irish Historical Society, 132 East 10th street, New York City. The list of publications by this society covers a wide field and those of the studies which I have examined carefully have been very well done. A cousin in the South asked me to look up some data concerning Irish immigrant in a Pennsylvania city. I found an entire chapter on the German settlers, but the Irish had received only casual mention, although it was evident that one ward had few others than Irish in it. There has been a tendency to masquerade the Irish as Scotch-Irish, so that it is very satisfactory to find that, while many studies attempt to clear up results of this confusion, some of the best work on the real Scotch-Irish has been done in this connection. *The Journal of the American Irish Historical Society*, 1929-30 preserves the record of activities, and reports twenty or more historical studies of Andrew Jackson, Louise Imogen Guiney, and many other interesting persons. Valuable material is worked out from Canada to Virginia. One of the most helpful papers is by the society's librarian, J. D. Hackett, on *How to Trace Your Irish Relatives and Ancestors*.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA is a most convenient reference book, to the use of which many families have not yet been trained. I turned to it for information about Charles Lathrop Pack, author of *Thomas Hatch of Barnstable* (Society of Colonial Wars, New Jersey, 1930). How Jonathan Hatch of the second generation in America would have delighted in the forestry activities of this particular individual among his thousands of descendants. Apart from the value of the book to genealogists, it contains much of interest about the English background of the two Hatch pioneers and very readable material on life in the colonies. Not only the Hatches but such men as Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower stand out clearly as real characters in a life it is worth our while to understand.

MAY 15, 1931



KIRSTEIN BRANCH

"If you haven't space for a real garden, plant a dish garden."

ture and colors are up-to-date. When the van appears, everything is put in order, and, as she looks around, she is pleased. When her eyes fall on the windows and the walls, she goes to buy curtains and gay pictures besides the fringed window shades. Now this young lady, with the aid of her husband, hangs the pictures and puts up the shades and curtains. When this is all done, the young couple sit down and look proudly at their new home."

From the West End the car threaded its way through traffic and sped across the bridge, arriving at the Charlestown Library, which faces the gray granite shaft of Bunker Hill. Here the librarian proudly called attention to many household articles made by neighborhood children.

Down hill to the Navy Yard dashed our car, over the bridge through Chelsea to the East Boston Library—the first branch library in the United States. When it opened in 1871, East Boston was a fine suburb with lovely homes and beautiful gardens. Now it is largely given over to manufacturing plants, machine shops and wharves and docks.

That there is still a home-loving community was manifested by the close interest nearly 150 women gave to a lecture on "The Family Market Basket," illustrated by colored slides. A model kitchen, a miniature model house, and a children's corner furnished with a low table, chairs and a collection of beautifully printed and illustrated books, were much admired by users of the library as well as by Better Homes visitors.

Past the long level marshes at the foot of the Heights, across the narrow-gauge railroad bridge, and there, almost at the water's edge, is the small Orient Heights Branch, a lovely, sunshiny, airy room with outlook on the marshes and the harbor. The librarian feels that a home without games is a dull place, and so she arranged a bridge luncheon table, gay with pink decorations. Conspicuous among these was a pile of bridge score-cards, with lists of books on home crafts, arts and recreations.

At a snail's pace, necessary to avoid running over little Italian boys and girls and babies who run, play and even sit fearlessly in the middle of the street,

we reached the Jeffries Point Branch, on the very edge of the docks and scarcely a stone's throw from the airport. A tiny place, but "wondrous neat and clean," its contribution was a miniature home with a beautiful garden of real green moss, flanked with real cowslips.

It is always a joy to cross the main waterway of Boston on the North Ferry, which lands one in the heart of the old North End. The North End Branch, once a Portuguese Church, now one of the busiest of branch libraries, had in the middle of its room for adult readers a tempting luncheon table attractively set with everything but food. In a case close by were some fine examples of needlework and crocheting made by Italian women of the district.

At the Tyler Street Branch, where Chinese, Syrians and Greeks peacefully read books in the English language, a superlatively tidy miniature backyard offered its lesson.

Between Tyler street and the South End Branch, on Harrison avenue, is one of the most picturesque sidewalk markets in America. The South End Branch ministers to the flotsam and jetsam of a rooming-house district, and all the year round the room for adults is crowded to capacity with persons termed by some "derelicts," but by the librarian and her assistants "unfortunate gentlemen." As we walked down to the quarters below the street, in which the library is housed, we saw a sign which read "Follow the cord," and the cord led us to a corner of the children's room which had been converted into a small living room furnished very simply but in perfect taste and all for less than \$25.

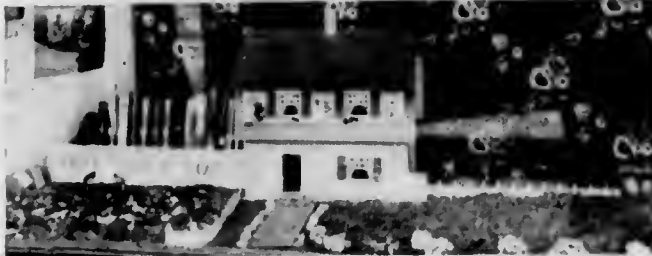
Across the Fort Point Channel, we reached the South Boston Branch, up a steep and dreary flight of stairs. This branch will have given sixty years of service in 1932, and we agreed with the librarian that, if ever a library needed a better home, it is the South Boston Branch. The fact that the service given could not be better is no excuse for not providing its patrons with a better home. A charmingly furnished miniature home and a carefully selected collection of colored prints of interiors and gardens were on display there.

At City Point a doll's house was being admired by the children, and at Andrew Square a clean and a dirty backyard pointed a moral so obviously that little Rollo's instructor would have hailed it with delight.

Gamaliel Bradford must have been thinking of our Boston cemeteries when he entitled his latest book *The Quick and the Dead*, and surely no cemetery

## THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

JUNE, 1931



ANDREW SQUARE BRANCH

An untidy yard and a tidy yard

suggests these words more than the North Dorchester Cemetery, lying in the midst of a traffic which ceases not by night or by day. A few steps beyond this last resting place of Richard Mather, founder of the Mather family, lies the municipal building in which the Uphams Corner Branch has quarters. A disused marble swimming pool, which has been converted into a children's room, had a unique display of kaleidoscopic color combinations painted by children of a neighboring school.

Neponset Branch, on the edge of one of Boston's large playgrounds, had in its front window flower gardens with real grass, flowers, beet and carrot plants and a real bathing pool three inches in diameter.

At Dorchester Branch, which occupies quarters in a municipal building between a police station and a baby clinic, a life-size baby doll reposed in a comfortable basket made of a clothes basket. The poor child had no pillow, but the librarian assured us that a pillow was a very bad thing for a child.

Mt. Bowdoin, Codman Square and Lower Mills Branches had arranged collections of books on home-making. In the window of Mattapan Branch a child's "dinetette" was the main attraction.

Behind the issue desk at Hyde Park was a porch-set of comfortable furniture with bright-colored canvas cushions. The librarian had not dared to substitute on the table home-making books for *Adventures in Tibet* and *Great Religions of the World*, because the latter were chosen by the interior decorator for the colors of their bindings.

Our drive lay through the woods of Stony Brook Reservation, which might have been hundreds of miles from Boston. It led us to the West Roxbury Branch gayly decked with flowers and bright pictures. On a corner of the issue desk was a small replica of a Chinese courtyard, with a moon door, a goldfish pond and a spirit wall to keep the devils out. A very unusual exhibit of dolls of all nations had the following explanatory caption:

Of the present population of Massachusetts, over two-thirds are foreign-born or of foreign-born parentage. From every land on earth these people have come to establish their homes in the Old Bay State. Not a race among them but has something of value to contribute to our national life.



## Kirstein Heads

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MOHRIS MILLER

PENNA. AVE. AT BOARDWALK

**THE Hotel STRAND Atlantic City**

Most Admirably Situated on the Famous Boardwalk—Rates So Reasonable You'll Stay Longer—Music—Teas—Comfort—Courtesy—Noted For Its American Plan Table—European Plan, if Desired.

Booklet and Menu on Request

T. E. RANDOW Manager H. B. RICHMOND Proprietor

Massachusetts does much to foster the preservation of the best that they bring to us and much to help them adjust themselves in their new environment. The Division of Immigration and Americanization was created by statute to bring the Commonwealth into sympathetic relationship with the foreign born.

Each of these dolls represents a group of Massachusetts residents. A few of the racial groups are still without representation here, but efforts are being made to fill these vacancies as soon as possible.

With one or two exceptions each doll was dressed by, or under the direction of, a person of the race represented. Love for both fatherland and the adopted has been stitched into these costumes by women of many different races.

Members of all the racial groups represented have brought to the Division of Immigration and Americanization their problems of life in the new land.

Rosindale presented a doll house furnished after the manner of seventy-five years ago and a miniature replica of a room in the House of Seven Gables.

Jamaica Plain Branch had such a gorgeous display of house plants that it was in itself an object lesson to every plant-loving housewife in the district. Little Boylston Branch, under the railroad track and cheek-by-jowl to a gasoline station, had its collection of books and posters beside the entrance.

Fellowes Athenium Branch, the library given and endowed by Caleb Fellowes, a retired sea captain who believed in self education through the reading of good books, has quite the most literary air of any of the branches. The librarian handed us the following description of her exhibit:

On exhibition at the Fellowes Athenium for Better Homes Week is a miniature house with appropriate furnishings. Naturally the children adore it, but it is of interest to the older people too, as a study in the development of our present-day furniture. The tables, chairs, benches, highboys and secretaries in old English oak are exact

reproductions copied from actual pieces of the period. Even the pegs and dovetailing are such as were used in those far-off days. The lovely pieces of Chinese lacquer are taken from models such as Chippendale used. Queen Mary has purchased an entire set of these miniature pieces as a gift to the South Kensington Museum, so highly is it esteemed as a bit of the history of furniture. The loan collection now at the library also contains models of Colonial mahogany and a number of reproductions of the homely Windsor chair, as well as the much-prized rush-bottomed chairs and settees. There is one piece of walnut veneer, to tie the periods together, and modern upholstered bedroom sets in several gay patterns. There is pewter for the table to match its period, tiny Chelsea mantle ornaments, dishes in Chinese willow pattern, tiny beyond belief, genuine Limoges from France, and to come down to the present, a modern bathroom and a kitchen done in green as vivid as a spring day. The two-room house itself presents a changed appearance every day, as the furniture is whisked about and when "At Home" hours are over, it closes right, the lawn folds up into a clapboarded front, with a door and windows just like a really truly cottage.

The Mt. Pleasant Branch Librarian had converted one corner of her library into a comfortably furnished living room with reading lamps, arm chairs, little tables and book cases filled with alluring books.

Space fails for describing the exhibits of handiwork, model houses, water colors, loaned by resident artists, and posters made by school children which were displayed at Memorial, Roxbury Crossing, Parker Hill, Allston, Brighton and Faneuil Branches.

At each Branch it was stressed that these exhibitions should be so arranged as to accomplish their main object, namely, that of advertising and getting into circulation books on home making and related subjects. An exhibition which does not connect with books is out of place in a library.

It was fitting that the trip should end at Faneuil Branch, since it was that Branch which first offered its cooperation to the Better Homes Committee several years ago.

### IN REVIEW

Dr. JOHN DEWEY, writing in the *May Scribner's* on his proposal for a third party, finds in this proposal answer to the title of his article, *Is there hope for politics?*

Pointing out the growing disregard for politics as the most marked trait of our recent political life, he attributes this indifference, on the part of the normally desirous of helping to better conditions, to the feeling "What's the use?" accompanied by a shrug of the shoulder. And politics has become, has seemed to become a thing outside ourselves, crowded out of our lives by our more personal interests. Then, too, real governmental affairs are more technical than formerly, and the layman gives way to the decisions of an expert. Thus special interests have been able to have their way. The average citizen has lost faith in the political parties. Although difficult to start a new party, Dr. Dewey thinks such a cause identical with the revival of intelligent hope for political life.

The creators of a new party, however, must bear in mind that all vital political questions have an economic origin. That, in establishing principles, it must not fear to take up some measure now stigmatized as socialistic. The article particularizes certain matters that must be taken into account in writing the party platform. Dr. Dewey warns against a too hastily created party, without at first a long period of educational tactics, and by this he means, as he carefully explains, not only a planting of knowledge but a translating of it into emotion, interest, volition. Ideas must be linked with the practical. An interested minority is no cause for encouragement, for every worthwhile movement in history has been the work of minorities. Hope for politics lies finally in a "minority having the requisite courage, conviction, and readiness for sacrificial work."

*World's Work* is undertaking a series of personality sketches of cities, and sending Freeman Tilden on a tour of the United States to discover the human answers to the question of what makes a city interesting, and what are its most interesting cities. In an preliminary article in the *May issue*, Mr. Tilden makes several apt observations. "A city is essentially a multiplied person, and no two persons resemble each other in essentials." The "material facts"

PENNA. AVE. AT BOARDWALK

**THE Hotel STRAND Atlantic City**

Most Admirably Situated on the Famous Boardwalk—Rates So Reasonable You'll Stay Longer—Music—Teas—Comfort—Courtesy—Noted For Its American Plan Table—European Plan, if Desired.

Booklet and Menu on Request

T. E. RANDOW Manager H. B. RICHMOND Proprietor

Massachusetts does much to foster the preservation of the best that they bring to us and much to help them adjust themselves in their new environment. The Division of Immigration and Americanization was created by statute to bring the Commonwealth into sympathetic relationship with the foreign born.

Each of these dolls represents a group of Massachusetts residents. A few of the racial groups are still without representation here, but efforts are being made to fill these vacancies as soon as possible.

With one or two exceptions each doll was dressed by, or under the direction of, a person of the race represented. Love for both fatherland and the adopted has been stitched into these costumes by women of many different races.

Members of all the racial groups represented have brought to the Division of Immigration and Americanization their problems of life in the new land.

Rosindale presented a doll house furnished after the manner of seventy-five years ago and a miniature replica of a room in the House of Seven Gables.

Jamaica Plain Branch had such a gorgeous display of house plants that it was in itself an object lesson to every plant-loving housewife in the district. Little Boylston Branch, under the railroad track and cheek-by-jowl to a gasoline station, had its collection of books and posters beside the entrance.

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JUNE, 1931

THE BREEZE

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## Kirstein Heads

Always Interestec



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

### The Boston Po

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1931

I spoke the other day of the clean that is being given the outside of Paul's Cathedral.  
Now I observe a similar operation being performed on the ceiling walls of Bates hall, in the Boston Public Library.  
This last is no ordinary cleansing. It requires the delicate hand of an artist, for havoc may be wrought. The rich colors that have been eroded for years under this grime not bear harsh scrubbing.

Thus far, the work of cleansing walls and ceiling at the Public Library has not got beyond a panel or the western end of the room, the law books, and books on psychology, philosophy, English, etc., located.

I notice that the operation is ready brought out some of the exquisite coloring—coloring which patrons of the library could not possibly know was there, so heavily the grime of smoke and dust upon it.

### The Boston Po

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931

MR. KIRSTEIN

To the Editor of the Post:  
Sir—I was elated to know that E. Kirstein was again chosen as president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

He is a man of broad affairs and good judgment was shown in selecting him.

The downtown branch library at Hall avenue, which he gave as a gift to the city of Boston, seems to be doing more popularly, as it is unique being in the heart of the business district. It is catering to over 650 people a day.

I also notice ladies strolling in out with books under their arms. It was at first thought it should be business men only.

Wonderful, I should think.

MORRIS MILL

MAY 15, 1931



KIRSTEIN BRANCH

"If you haven't space for a real garden, plant a dish garden."

ture and colors are up-to-date. When the van appears, everything is put in order, and, as she looks around, she is pleased. When her eyes fall on the windows and the walls, she goes to buy curtains and gay pictures besides the fringed window shades. Now this young lady, with the aid of her husband, hangs the pictures and puts up the shades and curtains. When this is all done, the young couple sit down and look proudly at their new home.

From the West End the car threaded its way through traffic and sped across the bridge, arriving at the Charlestown Library, which faces the gray granite shaft of Bunker Hill. Here the librarian proudly called attention to many household articles made by neighborhood children.

Down hill to the Navy Yard dashed our car, over the bridge through Chelsea to the East Boston Library, the first branch library in the United States. When it opened in 1871, East Boston was a fine suburb with lovely homes and beautiful gardens. Now it is largely given over to manufacturing plants, machine shops and wharves and docks.

That there is still a home-loving community was manifested by the close interest nearly 150 women gave to a lecture on "The Family Market Basket," illustrated by colored slides. A model kitchen, a miniature model house, and a children's corner furnished with a low table, chairs and a collection of beautifully printed and illustrated books, were much admired by users of the library as well as by Better Homes visitors.

Past the long level marshes at the foot of the Heights, across the narrow-gauge railroad bridge, and there, almost at the water's edge, is the small Orient Heights Branch, a lovely, sunshiny, airy room with outlook on the marshes and the harbor. The librarian feels that a home without games is a dull place, and so she arranged a bridge luncheon table, gay with pink decorations. Conspicuous among these was a pile of bridge score-cards, with lists of books on home crafts, arts and recreations.

At a snail's pace, necessary to avoid running over little Italian boys and girls and babies who run, play and even sit fearlessly in the middle of the street,

we reached the Jeffries Point Branch, on the very edge of the docks and scarcely a stone's throw from the airport. A tiny place, but "wondrous neat and clean," its contribution was a miniature home with a beautiful garden of real green moss, flanked with real cowslips.

It is always a joy to cross the main waterway of Boston on the North Ferry, which lands one in the heart of the old North End. The North End Branch, once a Portuguese Church, now one of the busiest of branch libraries, had in the middle of its room for adult readers a tempting luncheon table attractively set with everything but food. In a case close by were some fine examples of needlework and crocheting made by Italian women of the district.

At the Tyler Street Branch, where Chinese, Syrians and Greeks peacefully read books in the English language, a superlatively tidy miniature backyard offered its lesson.

Between Tyler street and the South End Branch, on Harrison avenue, is one of the most picturesque sidewalk markets in America. The South End Branch ministers to the flotsam and jetsam of a rooming house district, and all the year round the room for adults is crowded to capacity with persons termed by some "derelicts," but by the librarian and her assistants "unfortunate gentlemen." As we walked down to the quarters below the street, in which the library is housed, we saw a sign which read "Follow the cord," and the cord led us to a corner of the children's room which had been converted into a small living room furnished very simply but in perfect taste and all for less than \$25.

Across the Fort Point Channel, we reached the South Boston Branch, up a steep and dreary flight of stairs. This branch will have given sixty years of service in 1932, and we agreed with the librarian that, if ever a library needed a better home, it is the South Boston Branch. The fact that the service given could not be better is no excuse for not providing its patrons with a better home. A charmingly furnished miniature home and a carefully selected collection of colored prints of interiors and gardens were on display there.

At City Point a doll's house was being admired by the children, and at Andrew Square a clean and a dirty backyard pointed a moral so obviously that little Rollo's instructor would have hailed it with delight.

Gamaliel Bradford must have been thinking of our Boston cemeteries when he entitled his latest book *The Quick and the Dead*, and surely no cemetery

May 22, 1931

POST, BOSTON, MASS



ANDREW SQUARE BRANCH  
An untidy yard and a tidy yard

suggests these words more than the North Dorchester Cemetery, lying in the midst of a traffic which ceases not by night or by day. A few steps beyond this last resting place of Richard Mather, founder of the Mather family, lies the municipal building in which the Uphams Corner Branch has quarters. A disused marble swimming pool, which has been converted into a children's room, had a unique display of kaleidoscopic color combinations painted by children of a neighboring school.

Neponset Branch, on the edge of one of Boston's large playgrounds, had in its front window flower gardens with real grass, flowers, beet and carrot plants and a real bathing pool three inches in diameter.

At Dorchester Branch, which occupies quarters in a municipal building between a police station and a baby clinic, a life-size baby doll reposed in a comfortable basket made of a clothes basket. The poor child had no pillow, but the librarian assured us that a pillow was a very bad thing for a child.

At Bowdoin, Codman Square and Lower Mills Branches had arranged collections of books on home-making. In the window of Mattapan Branch a child's "dinetto" was the main attraction.

Behind the issue desk at Hyde Park was a porchset of comfortable furniture with bright-colored canvas cushions. The librarian had not dared to substitute on the table home-making books for *Adventures in Tibet* and *Great Religions of the World*, because the latter were chosen by the interior decorator for the colors of their bindings.

Our drive lay through the woods of Stony Brook Reservation, which might have been hundreds of miles from Boston. It led us to the West Roxbury Branch, gayly decked with flowers and bright pictures. On a corner of the issue desk was a small replica of a Chinese courtyard, with a moon door, a goldfish pond and a spirit wall to keep the devils out. A very unusual exhibit of dolls of all nations had the following explanatory caption:

Of the present population of Massachusetts, over two thirds are foreign born, of foreign-born parentage. From the land on earth these people have come to establish their homes in the Old Bay State. Not a race among them but has something of value to contribute to our national life.

## THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

JUNE, 1931

### Gossip From Boston

By JAMES P. MOOERS

Sometime ago, the last living member of a valiant regiment passed on to join his comrades in the Great Beyond. But through their works on earth as soldiers and later as members of their association, formed to preserve the comradeship they valued so much and that those comrades whose lives they saw go out in the great cause would never be forgotten, they left two memorials.

At the base of a huge lion, carved from blocks of precious Siena marble and the work of Louis St. Gaudens, that stands at the left turn of the beautiful main stairway in the Boston Public Library, there is inscribed, "In Memory of the Officers and Men of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865." Above this inscription, the principle battles that the regiment participated in are named.

One would be led to believe that such a monument in such a setting might be enough for an association to accomplish. But no, these comrades of yesterday, believed in doing something for the comrades of other days and wars. So today, on the third floor in this famous library among its great alcoves, one finds the "20th Regiment Collection." This collection was started from a fund left in 1897, by the Association of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from which the interest was to be used to purchase books of a military and patriotic character. This collection of books is considered one of the best of its kind to be found in any library today. It includes all of our wars, and today, it might be easily said that the best collection of World War books are to be found there.

Here can be found the history of every unit that served in the American Expeditionary Forces, who had their story published and have been possible to find to purchase.

Mr. Louis F. Ranlett, chief of the Ordering Department, a former lieutenant of the 23d Infantry, 2d Division; also author of a popular war story, "Let's Go!"; has assisted me greatly in having all the books published by 3d Division men, added to the 20th Regiment Collection, as fast as we learn about their publication. The last one recently added was the "Keypoint of the Marne," by Colonel Butts, of the 30th Infantry.

With the "Watch on the Rhine," best of its kind in existence today, the unanimous opinion of all veterans in the know of such publications, members of the "Third" should show some of the spirit of the "20th Mass." and help McCarthy, DuBois, Marble and a lot of others that have been shepherding it for years.

Boston Branch turned out Memorial Day to lay a wreath on all known graves of 3d Division men around Boston. Each wreath had the Division insignia suitably designed on it, and one was sent to Washington to be put on General Dickman's grave.

Comments on dues that have been appearing from time to time in the paper, have been the personal views of individuals. Dues are an organization question. National Headquarters is a long way from most of its members; give the branches that are working too, some little mite of the National dues and they might be induced to work harder for subscribers to the "Watch on the Rhine."



## BRANCH LIBRARY OPENED MONDAY

### Will Serve Readville Residents

At two o'clock Monday afternoon, May 18, the thirty-fourth Branch of the Boston Public Library System was re-opened at 12 Hamilton street in Readville.

The citizens of that section have long been looking forward to the time when it would not be necessary to walk a mile to the Hyde Park Branch, corner of Harvard avenue and Winthrop streets, for their library books.

The sign "Phillips Brooks Memorial Reading Room" has a story behind it. Next door to the building is a chapel in which on Sunday afternoons the Blue Hill Evangelical Society holds union services. On January 15, 1893, the Society hearing that Bishop Brooks was to preach an inspiring sermon to the promptly invited him to speak at Readville in the afternoon. The Bishop accepted the invitation and preached an inspiring sermon to the small congregation which gathered to hear him.

The evening was bitterly cold and on his way to Dedham to keep another engagement, the Bishop caught cold and within a week was dead.

Mrs. Ellen F. Stetson, a resident of Readville and a parishioner of Trinity church, in memory of the Bishop's last afternoon service, caused a charming little building to be erected in the rear of the Chapel. This she gave in trust to the Blue Hill Evangelical Society with the understanding that it should be used as a reading room and be known as the Phillips Brooks Memorial Library.

For some years the Library was conducted by the joint efforts of the Society and the Boston Public Library. The results were not altogether satisfactory and the Library was closed in December, 1924. On Monday of this week it was reopened. The first visitor was Mr. J. Roland Corthell who looked about the charming room with its attractive furniture and book-lined shelves and said to the Supervisor of Branches, "Tell me if there is a more attractive reading room in any other Branch Library." I am informed that she promptly said, "No."

The Library will be open according to the following schedule of hours:

Monday, 2-9 P. M.; Tuesday, 9 A. M.-6 P. M.; Wednesday, 2-9 P. M.; Thursday, 9 A. M.-6 P. M.; Friday, 2-9 P. M.; Saturday, 9 A. M.-1 P. M.

There will be a daily delivery of books from Central Library, and it is the intention of Miss Peck, the librarian, and of her assistant, Miss Coffin, to see that every borrower is given individual attention.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1931

### Poster Exhibit at Norfolk County Health Camp Halls

Mrs. William C. Rogers, president of the Norfolk County Health Association, with offices at 322 Little Building, announces the annual meeting of the association to be held Wednesday at 3 P. M. at the Norfolk County Hospital, South Braintree. Dr. Walter A. Griffin, medical director of Sharon Sanatorium, and Dr. Dean S. Lane of Canton, will speak. In the recreation halls of Camp Norfolk will be exhibits of two hundred health posters made by students in nineteen towns for the association's second countywide health poster contest. The posters will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library from June 15 to June 21.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

JUNE 3, 1931

## THE LIBRARIAN

Librarians who attended the A. L. A. convention in Los Angeles in June, 1930, were agreed that one of the most attractive developments in library planning had been effected by the library authorities of that city. It was apparent that they realized that the finishing touch to a beautiful building is sufficient open space surrounding it to set off the building in such a manner that its proportions may be seen and admired.

A library in the heart of a local business or closely populated residential district cannot always have both beautiful building and sufficient open space to provide proper air and light, to say nothing of an expanse of green grass and flower beds.

Los Angeles has solved this problem by placing its magnificent main building and many of its small attractive branch library buildings in the very center of city parks.

This arrangement is highly pleasing to the people as the parks add to the beauty of the buildings and the buildings add to the beauty of the parks and make them usable at all seasons and in all weathers. On May 25, 1931, the trustees of the Boston Public Library opened the first new branch library building to be situated in a playground—Parker Hill branch, 1497 Tremont street, on the Mission Hill Playground. The park commissioner, recognizing how successfully this combination of library and open space has worked in other cities, made it possible for the library authorities to beautify a rather bleak playground with an architectural gem of a building, designed by the firm of Cram and Ferguson.

It is hoped that this is only the first of a number of libraries where co-operation between the library and park authorities will add to the beauty of the city and the satisfaction of the citizens.

## The New York Times

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1931.

### MRS. EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY.

Widow of American Painter Dies at Her Home in London.

Mrs. Mary Gertrude Abbey, widow of Edwin Austin Abbey, the American painter, died on Saturday at her home in London. She remained an American citizen until her death.

Mrs. Abbey was a daughter of the late Frederick Mead of this city. She was educated at Vassar College. She met Mr. Abbey while touring in Europe. After their marriage they made their home at Chelsea Lodge, the artist's London residence.

After Mr. Abbey's death in 1910 his widow returned to her home here for a short while to look after his estate, which was estimated at \$1,000,000, including his paintings and drawings.

Burial services will be held in London today at Old Kingsbury Church Yard.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931

An announcement from the headquarters of the American Library Association concerning preparations for the forthcoming annual conference at New Haven, discloses that Boston speakers will have a prominent part on the program. Among these are E. Kathleen Jones, Mary Byers Smith and Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, State Department of Education; Richard H. Hensley and Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public Library; Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe of the Massachusetts State Library; Eldon R. James of the Harvard Law School Library; E. Louise Lucas of the Fogg Art Museum Library, Harvard University; Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

President James Rowland Angell of Yale University will welcome delegates to the opening session of the conference. Stuart Chase, New York economist and author of "The Nemesis of American Business," and other books on the machine age, will also speak. An important feature of the conference will be the awarding of the John Newberry medal, given annually for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature written by an American citizen or resident.

As the oldest and largest library association in the world, the A. L. A. is working to provide "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost" through adequate book service in the United States and Canada. Since its foundation in 1876 by a small group of librarians meeting in Philadelphia, the association has grown steadily and now has members number more than 13,000.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1931

### Spirited Bronzes by White, and Posters By Children Are Exhibited Here

By F. W. COBURN

Bronzes, notably of racing horses, by Richardson White, at Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury street, and health posters made by Norfolk county school children in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library were late-season exhibitions opening in Boston yesterday, the former to continue through June 27; the latter through June 21.

This is Mr. White's second exhibition of his sculptures of racing horses and other animals. A Harvard man of recent class, a horse owner and fancier, he is putting both expert knowledge and artistic feeling into his spirited depictions. Some of these are closely modeled, as actual portraits of a horse should be. Others are more modernistically treated, with intent to convey a sense of the horse in motion, when one is not conscious of details of construction and surface.

The titles of Mr. White's pieces indicate the nature of his studies at the stable and in the pasture: "Falling Horse," "Jumping Horse," "Starting Horse and Jockey," "Running Bull," "Shire Stallion," "Standard-bred," and so on. The gusto with which the action

of the running horse, the charging bull, has been studied and expressed imparted itself to the gallery goers, making this one of the stirring exhibitions of the season.

Children well and happy will be encouraged to become still more so by attendance at the showing this week of health posters by young artists at the Public Library. The collection has been arranged by the Norfolk County Health Association, of which Mrs. William C. Rogers of Cohasset is president. The objective, of course, is to develop health consciousness. The exhibition includes the two outstanding prize-winning posters, by William Burton Snow of Medway, and B. Alexander May of Avon, and other prize winners from first through fifth in the following classes: High school, Vera Henning Dedham; B. Alexander May, Avon; Ruth Kibbie, Milton; William B. Snow, Medway; Claire Christensen, Milton; grades 5 to 8, Edith May Crook, Franklin; Frank Ferreira, Scituate; George Dworvets, Brookline; Edward Waker, Dover; Dorothy Berry, Queney grades 1 to 4; Carl Sumner, Brookline.

Eleanor Williams, South Braintree; James Welch, Braintree; Gladys Reynolds, Braintree; Louise Anderson, East Braintree.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1931

Praise goes to the public library in Hammond, Indiana, for the unusual decision to name two new branch libraries for librarians who gave faithful service to the institution for years. The branches will be erected this summer, and one will bear the name of Mrs. Marie Foster, who had been the first librarian at Hammond in 1903 and who returned as head of the circulation department twelve years ago. The other branch will be named for Mrs. Jennie Sawyer, second librarian, who served from 1906 to 1924.

The Librarian hopes to see the day when this splendid way of paying tribute to hard work and efficiency will spread to this part of the country. Perhaps some time there will be dedicatory exercises of the Honoree P. Wadlin or the Frank Chase branch library. The Librarian sincerely hopes so.

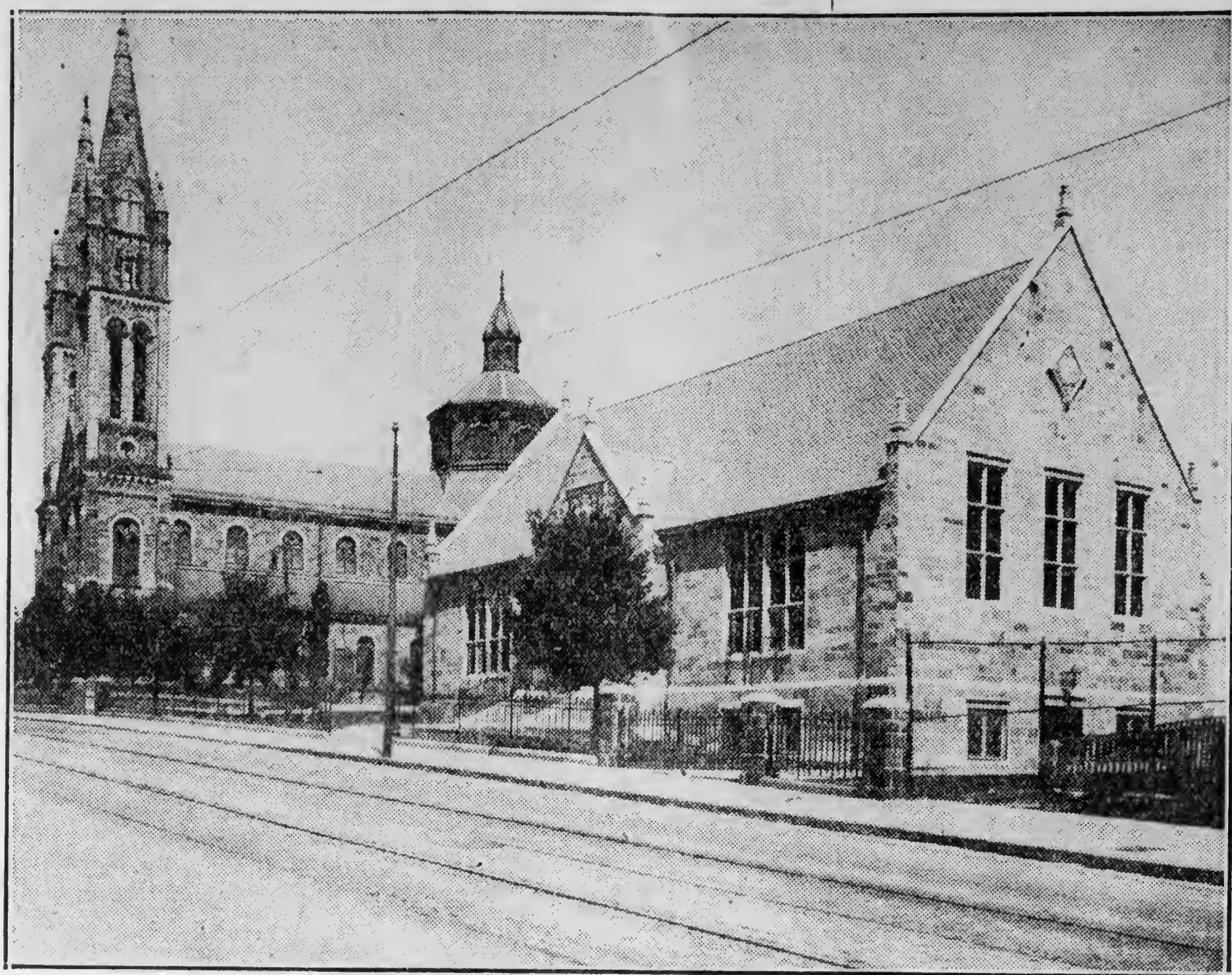
## The Boston Post

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931

The Boston Post of today has a special feature for its readers. It is a book of all opportunities in the city to be used except a certain one designated by the city authorities. It is a book of all opportunities in the city to be used except a certain one designated by the city authorities. It is a book of all opportunities in the city to be used except a certain one designated by the city authorities.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1931



Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library

Designed by Cram & Ferguson

On May 25, 1931, the trustees of the Boston Public Library opened the first new branch library building to be situated in a playground—Parker Hill branch, 1497 Tremont street, on the Mission Hill Playground. The park commissioner, recognizing how successfully this combination of library and open space has worked in other cities, made it possible for the library authorities to beautify a rather bleak playground with an architectural gem of a building, designed by the firm of Cram and Ferguson.

It is hoped that this is only the first of a number of libraries where co-operation between the library and park authorities will add to the beauty of the city and the satisfaction of the citizens.

## Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931

### Samuel A. B. Abbott Died Today in Rome

A cable message announces the death today in Rome, Italy, of Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, formerly of Boston, who has made his home in the "Villa Lottiana" on the Ponte Milvio, in Rome, where since the late nineties he had lived. He had been ill during the past month.

Mr. Abbott was born in Lowell on March 6, 1846, the son of the late Hon. Josiah Gardner Abbott and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott. He was educated at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1865, A. B., and where he received his A. M. degree in 1872. Following his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and then began to practice his chosen profession in Boston.

Mr. Abbott served here as police commissioner for two years, from 1887, and as trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1879 until 1892. He was president of the board from 1889 until 1894 and from 1899 was acting librarian for four years.

Other interests which occupied Mr. Abbott were his membership in the American Institute of Architects, also of the Boston Society of Architects and the Derby of England, daughter of Mr. Alphonse, son of the late George Derby. Others are Henry York and University in that city. In Adams and Miss Mary Ogden Adams of Concord, children of Mr. Abbott's late brother, Grafton St. Louis Abbott. He served as a director of the American Academy in Rome from 1887 until 1903.

Mr. Abbott married on May 21, 1869, Mary Goddard of Boston. Following her death, he married on Oct. 15, 1873, Abby Frances Woods of Providence, R. I. Mr.



## LOOTING OF LIBRARIES IS CHARGED

Nation-Wide Thefts by Ring Alleged, Hub Man Arrested

The systematic looting of the shelves of public libraries all over the country of priceless first editions by American authors, which were sold to private collectors and foreign libraries through receivers of stolen books, was uncovered last night by the arrest of Dr. Harold B. Clark by Boston police on a charge of larceny of \$2000 worth of books and manuscripts from the Lancaster Public Library.

### THEFTS WIDESPREAD

The countrywide thefts were uncovered by the investigation of Inspector Warren H. Loe of Boston police headquarters, who a few months ago exposed the art theft ring. Clark, who has aliases of a Gordon Forrest and Rodney Livingston, has made a partial confession, police say, and told a story of disposing of the stolen first editions through dealers in New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Rio de Janeiro and Budapest. Clark, who has a diploma from the University of Chicago, and claims to be a licensed chiropractor, was arrested at a hotel in Revere, where he has been living for the past few weeks with his wife, Winifred, 35. Mrs. Clark was taken to police headquarters last night with her husband, and after questioning was released. Clark is charged in a warrant sworn by Miss Virginia Keyes, custodian of the Lancaster Library, with taking \$2000 worth of American first editions and manuscripts from the shelves of the library. Assisted by Revere police, Inspectors Loe and Leo O'Neil went to the Hotel Pleasanton on Revere Beach and placed Clark under arrest. They recovered some of the stolen books and Clark had in his possession \$2000 in cash.

### N. E. Libraries Hit

The wholesale theft of books has been going on all over the country for about a year and a half, police say. The

## BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931

### MAIN BURSTS NEAR LIBRARY

River of Water Rushes Down Blagden Street—Some Enters Annex Basement

The bursting of a high pressure water main at Exeter and Blagden streets, Back Bay, early this morning, the second such break in the city within a week, tore up a portion of the street pavement and caused a river of water, nearly two feet deep in places, to rush down Blagden street to the triangular grass plot in front of the public library. In less than a half hour, water department men shut off the water and no great damage resulted. Some of the water seeped into the basement of the library annex and little into the subway at the Copley station. Traffic was tied up in the vicinity for a short time only. The break was in an eight-inch main right at the corner of the B. A. A. building, but the down grade caused the water to flow in the other direction.



DR. HAROLD B. CLARK

Arrested by Boston police last night in connection with alleged countrywide theft of rare volumes from public libraries.

New England libraries have been hardest hit, some of them losing volumes that can never be replaced which date back to colonial times. Police say that Clark's method was to approach the librarian and announce himself as a doctor interested in looking over old manuscripts and books. He is alleged to have smuggled the books out of many libraries under his coat, sometimes taking as many as half a dozen at a time.

Clark is wanted in Lowell, police say, for the theft of books valued at over \$2000 and the libraries of Boston, Hartford, Halifax, N. S., have also been looted. Other cities have reported similar losses. Among the papers and books seized last night by police was a holograph manuscript entitled "Startling Revelations of the Wholesale Looting of Priceless Literature from Maine to California." Clark stated that this was his own work, written from his own experience.

Police allege that in 1927 Clark was president of Radio Engineering of Canada, a company now defunct. They also assert that later he was head of the Radio Research Club of Halifax, also defunct.

### Sales Through New York Dealers

Clark told the police that he is a New York man and had made many of his sales of the stolen library treasures through five New York book dealers. Some of his thefts, Clark stated, have found their way to the shelves of some of the country's most noted collectors of Americana.

Among the rare books taken by Clark, according to police, are: "Gleanings in Europe," James Fenimore Cooper, 1837; "Walden," Henry Thoreau, 1849; "Notes on the Western States," James H. Hill, 1858; "The Story of the Province of New York," William Smith, A. M., 1861; "A Letter to His Countrymen," James Fenimore Cooper, 1847; "Year's Life," James Russell Lowell, 1891; "Some Chinese Groups," Lafcadio Hearn, 1897, and many others.

Clark will be questioned at length concerning the theft of books from other cities. It is alleged that a year ago he was operating in the Boston Public Library, but at the first sign of missing library treasures, presentations were taken to put a stop to the thefts. Clark was lodged in the City Prison last night on a warrant issued by the police of Lancaster. Other cities and towns have been notified that Clark is in custody.

The arrest of Clark was brought about through a telephone tip that he was at the Revere Hotel. A warrant had been sworn for him in Lancaster under the name of Dr. Clark that he gave when he asked to examine books there.

## THIS IS LIFE

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ARE FULL OF TRASH AND JUNK--THE REMEDY

By ROBERT E. ROGERS



ROBERT E. ROGERS

I SAID LAST WEEK that I wanted to write something about certain interesting conclusions some of the influential figures in our American public libraries seem to have come to about their responsibilities to the public. I went down to New Haven last week with some very definite ideas about what our public libraries ought to do in the matter of the selection of books.

They were, as I believed, rather heterodox ideas and not in accord with what I understand to be library policy. But to my astonishment—and I suspect, to theirs—two other speakers before the lending section on the same morning emphasized the same points. In other words, I found myself lending my amateur help to the strongly reasoned conclusions of two executives of large city libraries, Mr. Sherman of Providence and Mr. Lowe of Brooklyn.

I go on the assumption that when one person says something, it's usually wrong; when two persons say the same thing, it may be a coincidence, but when three persons without collusion say the same thing, it should be worth listening to. So much smoke, some fire.

### Responsibilities of a Librarian

Apparently, library policy in the past has been worked out on the assumption that the customer is always right. It might be summed up in the phrase, "If a citizen asks for a book it is the business of the librarian to get it for him and immediately." This reminds one of the college president who said, "The students are our customers and we must give them what they want." This is obviously an unsound theory of education, just as some other is beginning to be seen by some as an unsound theory of librarianship.

Mr. Sherman said that he hoped that some small city library would try out a policy of planning a collection of some 30,000 books and stick to that, refusing to be stampeded into rapid enlargement by constant requests for all the newest books, most of which as a matter of fact are second rate and of ephemeral importance. He would have plenty of duplicates of the sound books which are largely in demand, frequent readings out, and the most careful scrutiny of new publications for those of lasting quality.

Both Mr. Sherman and Mr. Lowe agreed that it is not the business of the public library to furnish the public all the new books which come out, simply because they are so enormously advertised that an artificial demand for them is set up. Many of them are simply reprints of magazine articles or magazine fiction, and many more are of a literary quality which should never be admitted into a public institution which is supposedly educational in character.

Furthermore, people who want such books nowadays can get them easily in the private circulating libraries. The books which the library should stock should be of such character as the commercial library seldom furnishes. Such a course of carefully selective buying would set the library free for its real work, that of supplying worthwhile readers with worthwhile books, extending its readers service and its reference and consultation service.

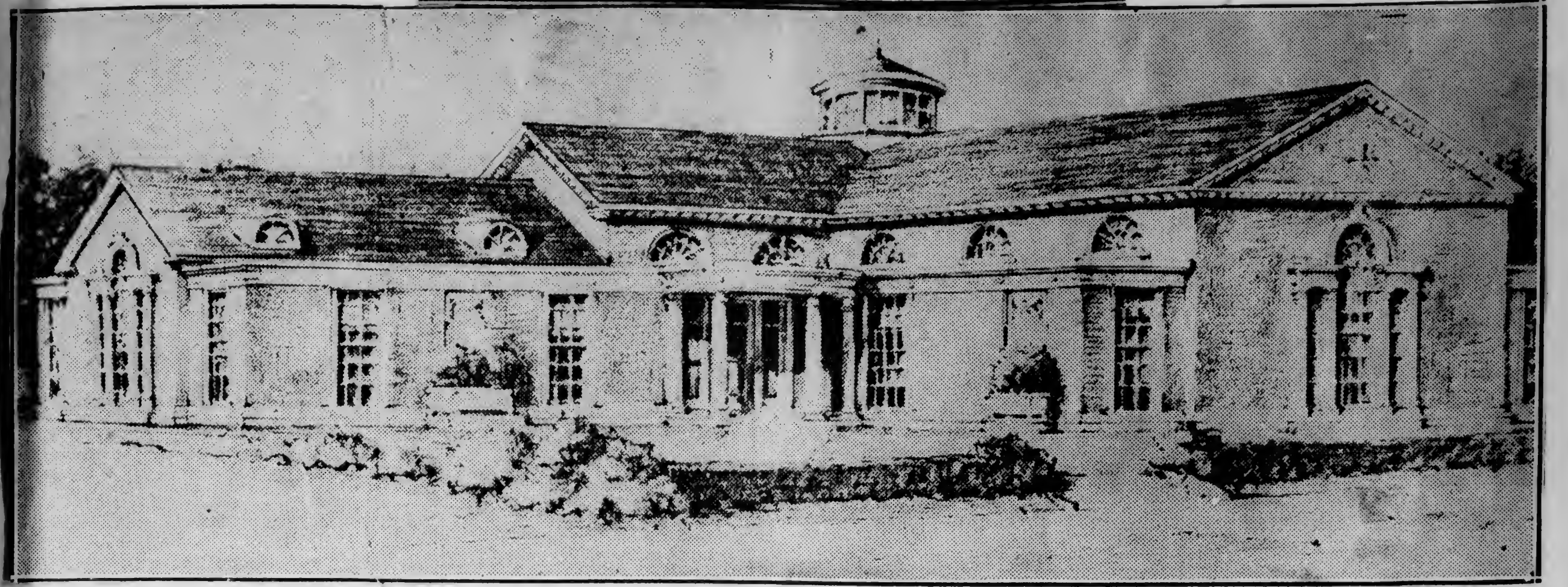
### Libraries and Text Books

Another thing the librarians seemed to agree upon, that it is not the business of a public library to furnish college students with their text books. Our students have got so into the habit of having school books furnished by the city that when they get to college they consider the cost of the text books the least of their charges. Instead of making their college life really efficient by buying the necessary books, they try to depend on the local library. The result is that either they are disappointed in securing them and so never get their work in on time (every teacher knows that exasperating excuse), or if their demands are met, the library has to stock up with volumes that are, to be frank, usually only elementary text books.

Furthermore, the librarians were inclined to agree that the stealing and mutilation of books is growing to an alarming extent, and they are inclined to put a good deal of the blame for this upon students who are too lazy or ignorant to make proper use of references in the library, and either steal them for permanent consultation or cut them up to save the trouble of copying down references. The project method in our public schools, said Mr. Sherman, is responsible for a good deal of this mutilation.

### We Lose 12,000 a Year

For my own part I understand that the Boston Public Library loses some 12,000 books a year. When one considers



The New Mattapan Branch of the Boston Public Library

## THE LIBRARIAN

DURING the past few weeks, three of the Boston Public Library branches have put forth new leaves. The Phillips Brooks Memorial Branch, which has been closed since December, 1924, reopened its hospitable doors on May 18, to the great joy and satisfaction of the residents of the district. A week later, the Parker Hill Branch, between Roxbury Crossing and Tremont street, moved from the ill-lighted, ill-ventilated room which it had occupied since 1907, to a splendid new building across the street. And on Monday of this week, the new Mattapan Branch was opened, just two blocks from the cramped quarters it had occupied for nearly a quarter of a century.

With the exception of the Kirscht Memorial Library, no branch except the one at Readville bears the name of an individual. Indeed, the Phillips Brooks Branch had been designated Readville Branch, when it was discovered that according to the will of the donor the name could not be changed. It appears that on Jan. 15, 1893, members of the Blue Hill Evangelical Society, of Readville, hearing that Bishop Brooks was to preach in Hyde Park in the morning, promptly invited him to speak at their chapel in the afternoon. The bishop accepted the invitation, and preached an inspiring sermon to the small congregation which gathered to hear him. The evening was bitterly cold and on his way to Dedham to keep another engagement, the bishop caught cold and within a week was dead.

In memory of Bishop Brooks's last afternoon service, Mrs. Ellen F. Stetson, a resident of Readville and a parishioner of Trinity Church, caused a charming little building to be erected in the rear of the chapel. This she gave in trust to the Blue Hill Evangelical Society with the understanding that it should be used as a reading room and be known as the Phillips Brooks Memorial Library. Some of the Readville children had never been in a public library before, and on the first school holiday after the Phillips Brooks Memorial Branch opened, they swarmed in promptly at nine o'clock. When lunch time came they asked, "If we go home, may we come back?" On being assured that they could, they galloped off and, in an incredibly short time, dashed back to stay till "supper time."

A borrower who drew books from the old Parker Hill Branch Library on Saturday night, remarked when she returned them at the new building at nine o'clock Monday morning that she was sure the library had Aladdin's lamp among its treasures. "Without an unrestricted genii service such a transformation as this would be impossible," she insisted. To the casual visitor the new library looks as if it had been established for every range is marked with its class, the current magazines are in the magazine rack, the assistants are all at their posts, the clocks are briskly ticking and the typewriter is busily clicking off new registrations. An attendant admitted that

the staff room couch cover was not hemmed. That, however, hardly mattered, as the public wasn't going to use the point out those districts most in need of library service. This survey was accompanied by a report on the condition of the buildings occupied by existing branch libraries with recommendations for change of location or a new building for an old one after the manner of the Parker Hill and Mattapan replacements. In 1929 the survey was completed, and its recommendations have already resulted in the Parker Hill and Mattapan libraries, with the purchase of sites for buildings in the Faneuil district and the reopening of the Phillips Brooks Memorial Library.

It is fortunate for the citizens of Boston that the present mayor and City Council appear to believe in extending the city's opportunities for educational development to every point where, before many years, every resident will be living within a half-mile radius of a free public library.

Downstairs is a fine lecture hall with stage and dressing rooms, a small room for the staff and a well-equipped kitchen, as even librarians have to go off duty long enough to eat. The delight of the residents in their new library is evidenced by the fact that during the past two weeks 5134 books have been issued as against 1846 issued during the same period last year.

People visiting the new Mattapan branch for the first time, invariably exclaim: "What a beautiful building. I've never seen one like it before." Credit is due to the architectural firm of Putnam and Cox who, by the way, also designed the Jones Library, at Amherst, one of the most beautiful small libraries in Massachusetts.

Mattapan Branch is Georgian in style, of red brick with white trimmings. The prevailing colors of the interior are dark red and white. The floors are covered with a rich dark red linoleum and the wood trim throughout the building is white. The book cases, tables and chairs are natural finish birch. The floor layout is skillfully planned for the maximum efficient operation with a minimum of expenditure for service. The issue counter is so placed that the persons stationed there have an unobstructed view of both reading rooms and of the book stacks, as well as a fairly comprehensive view of the assembly room.

This assembly room can also be used as a reading room, since it is furnished with chairs equipped with broad arms which can be used to write on. When a lecture is in process here, steel mesh screens are drawn down like curtains over the book shelves.

The issue desk has several unique features, one being a "time tray" on wheels which may be used by two persons at the same time; a set of shelves arranged like steps for accommodating the books sent from the main library; and gates which are electrically opened and shut by foot pressure. Through these gates all persons leaving the library must pass. It is hoped that such careful control of the entrance and exits of this library will reduce to a minimum the number of books "permanently borrowed," of which no records have been made.

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## Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The latest issue of "More Books," the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, has for the title of its leading article, "Why Read?" by George H. Evans. This is a subject that has an appeal for many, and the article is likely to inspire in some a new enthusiasm for reading. It is a well-known fact that a taste for reading needs to be cultivated and that not a few who have neglected this in early life, lament that in their mature years they find reading a task rather than pleasure.

It is, indeed, the greatest and most satisfying pleasure of life, to those who have tasted its full satisfaction. It is interesting to see what the writer of the article in question gives as the reasons why many people do read. He gives as the first reason what he calls "the quest for power." He includes under this head the acquiring of valuable information concerning one's own occupation, and the gaining of knowledge which will give power and leadership among men.

A second reason he gives is, in order to acquire culture, "to enrich and perfect your lives." He speaks next of reading as an escape from the daily and often monotonous routine of life and from its fretting cares. He finds in it a valuable emotional outlet. The last reason he gives is, in order to gain friendly and worthwhile companionship.

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Two Feet in Basement From Broken Main

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An emergency crew shut off the flow, but not until water to the depth of two feet had covered the basement of the library building.

The torrents of water found easy access to the building, for a fortnight ago workmen engaged in repairing the foundations of the library ripped out the granite steps in front of the library and exposed the basement.

Fears that extensive damage might be caused to the thousands of books by the water flowing into the basement. A greater danger was feared in moisture seeping through the building and damaging the priceless mural decorations on the walls of the upper floors. Pumps were rigged hastily to rid the library basement of the inflow of water soon after the water main had been shut off. The water spread over Copley square and the adjoining streets after it had rushed down the slope of Blagden street and invaded the library basement.

## TORRENT POURS IN UPON LIBRARY

Considerable Damage as Water Main Bursts

Considerable damage was done to the basement floor of the Boston Public Library soon after 3 this morning when torrents of water poured down Blagden st., beside the library building, after a water main burst at the junction of Exeter and Blagden sts. The exact amount of the damage will not be learned until later. Several inches of water were reported to have covered the basement floor of the library. Other cellars along the south side of Blagden st. also were flooded. The Public Works Department was notified and succeeded in shutting off the main within a short time.



In Library.

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Clark is charged in a warrant sworn by Miss Virginia Keyes, custodian of the Lancaster Library, with taking two worth of American first editions and manuscripts from the shelves of the library.

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## We Lose 12,000 a Year

For my own part I understand that the Boston Public Library loses some 12,000 books a year. When one remembers that Copley sq. is the central reference point for dozens of schools and colleges, and that it must serve thousands of high school and college students every day, I have no hesitation in ascribing the larger part of this loss to students—underbred, irresponsible crowds of improperly educated boys and girls, whose home training is disgraceful and whose school discipline is slack and experimental. They have no hesitation in taking them, in cheating on their home work or on examination papers. Why should they hesitate a moment to steal a book they need or mutilate an encyclopedia to save them trouble? The time may soon come when every person leaving a public or a college library will have to be searched, so unfit are many of our supposedly more intelligent young people for their freedom and privileges and responsibilities.

These ideas of responsible library executives were of great interest to me, since I have held them and expressed them now for a good many years. In our public library system, as in our educational system, we have ridden a promising theory to death. The theory is that all the people are capable of responding to educational and cultural opportunities and can be trusted to act wisely when given them. Obviously it is not true. The colleges are beginning to learn that they must in self-defense restrict their dealings to a small, worthwhile minority. The public libraries are, apparently, beginning to discover the same truth.

The public library of 50 years ago was small, but it was well chosen. Only worthwhile books were selected and if people did not care for them they could do without. But many of our libraries today are full of trash and junk because the public asks for trash and junk. These people might just as well be eliminated and the library reserved for those who appreciate the best and are willing to have it chosen for them.

Copyright, 1931, by the Boston Evening American.

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## The Boston Post

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BY WILLIAM JUSTIN

The latest issue of "More Books," the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, has for the title of its leading article, "Why Read?" by George H. Evans. This is a subject that has an appeal for many, and the article is likely to inspire in some a new enthusiasm for reading. It is a well-known fact that a taste for reading needs to be cultivated and that not a few who have neglected this in early life, lament that in their mature years they find reading a task rather than pleasure.

It is, indeed, the greatest and most satisfying pleasure of life, to those who have tasted its full satisfaction. It is interesting to see what the writer of the article in question gives as the reasons why many people do read. He gives as the first reason what he calls "the quest for power." He includes under this head the acquiring of valuable information concerning one's own occupation, and the gaining of knowledge which will give power and leadership among his fellows.

A second reason he gives is, in order to acquire culture, "to enrich and perfect your lives." He speaks next of reading as an escape from the daily and often monotonous routine of life and from its fretting cares. He finds in it a valuable emotional outlet. The last reason he gives is, in order to gain friendly and worthwhile companionship.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931

# TORRENT POURS IN UPON LIBRARY

## Considerable Damage as Water Main Bursts

Considerable damage was done to the basement floor of the Boston Public Library soon after 3 this morning when torrents of water poured down Blagden st. beside the library building, after a water main burst at the junction of Exeter and Blagden sts.

The exact amount of the damage will not be learned until later. Several inches of water were reported to have covered the basement floor of the library. Other cellars along the south side of Blagden st. also were flooded. The Public Works Department was notified and succeeded in shutting off the main within a short time.



# THE BOSTON POST

## ON LIBRARY PILFERINGS



Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, AUG 12, 1931

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY GROWTH IS OUTLINED

### Trustees Urge Larger Appropriation For Book Purchases, More Pay For Employees

An increase in number of volumes on its shelves of more than 118,000 and a gain in home circulation of volumes of more than 200,000, were the outstanding marks of growth and activity of the Boston Public Library during 1930, according to the 77th annual report of the trustees, which has just been published.

Among the recommendations in the report are requests for a larger appropriation for the purchase of books, higher salaries for library employees, the establishment of an endowment system for the library similar to those organized for the Museum of Fine Arts and for the Symphony orchestra, and a cessation of building branch libraries until more adequate provision has been made for those already in existence.

According to the report of Director Belden to the trustees, the city appropriation for books was increased last year from \$140,000 to \$160,000, of which

all, except seven cents, was expended. In addition, \$21,588.77, income from various trust funds, was also used to purchase books for the library.

During the year the Kirstein Memorial Library, near the City Hall Annex, was opened, and work on two new branch libraries in Mattapan and Parker Hill was started. The erection of these two branches, which are now nearing completion, was made possible by special appropriation of \$200,000, and is in accord with the program recommended by the Mayor to build two new branch library buildings every year until all the branches are properly located.

Among other figures contained in the 96-page report is the interesting item that February, the shortest calendar month of the year, was the library's busiest month, when the average daily circulation at the central building amounted to 1577, as compared with the daily average for the year of 954. More than 160,000 persons had "live" cards entitling them to borrow books for home use.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1931

## THE LIBRARIAN

LIBRARY work with children is of unending fascination, and those who have had opportunity to find this out will delight in the yearbook on the subject from the American Library Association. All phases of juvenile reading are considered in this volume, which is the third in its series. On the title page is an appropriate sketch by the young artist, Pamela Blinn.

One section of the yearbook gives an evaluation of what a child's book should be, from the standpoint of author, illustrator, Charles J. Finger, whose own writings have given such pleasure to the young, believes that a child's book, to be successful, should be rich in incident, true to nature, as the young know nature, and written with integrity of purpose. "High thought and noble sentiment, generous and determined effort, healthy activity of body and mind, joy and cheerfulness, an insistence on the law of moral conduct, these, and much more, pervade the juveniles that have lived."

Dorothy Lathrop tells, from her rich experience, what the drawings of a child's book should be. "The most important thing is honesty, for children, the adults, will workmanship. Artists may have many things as we have to draw, and these subjects may be treated in many hundreds of different ways, simple or complex as there are hundreds of illustrations."

Allan M. Jordan, superintendent of the library work with children at the Boston Public Library, is well qualified to discuss the ideal book from the point of view of the children's librarian. Books must meet boys and girls at the point of some present interest and carry them further in perception and enjoyment and ultimate broadening of powers. Miss Jordan believes, though she does not expect, that all good books will do all of these things. Nor does she expect that any book will bring equal joy to every child.

"Books not too heavy and lumbering, some for small hands, flexible bindings which open easily, strength and durability combined with good form are tasks desired," Miss Jordan tells us, and she likewise impresses upon publishers the importance of clear print, paper of fair quality and illustrations that are best.

"We ask that the book which makes its first appeal to the imagination be the product of a fresh and true imagination," Miss Jordan puts into words the hope of children's librarians everywhere. "The traditional life of the day, the slowness when transmitted through a mind which has kept a clear vision and a childlike simplicity. An ideal book for children is well written, employing English that is simple and clear, free from mannerisms and bombast. Such books come to us in childhood or youth and no one can say what chance may bring them to our hands. The children's librarian may at least hope for still greater production of books that have this vital quality within them."

Boston Transcript

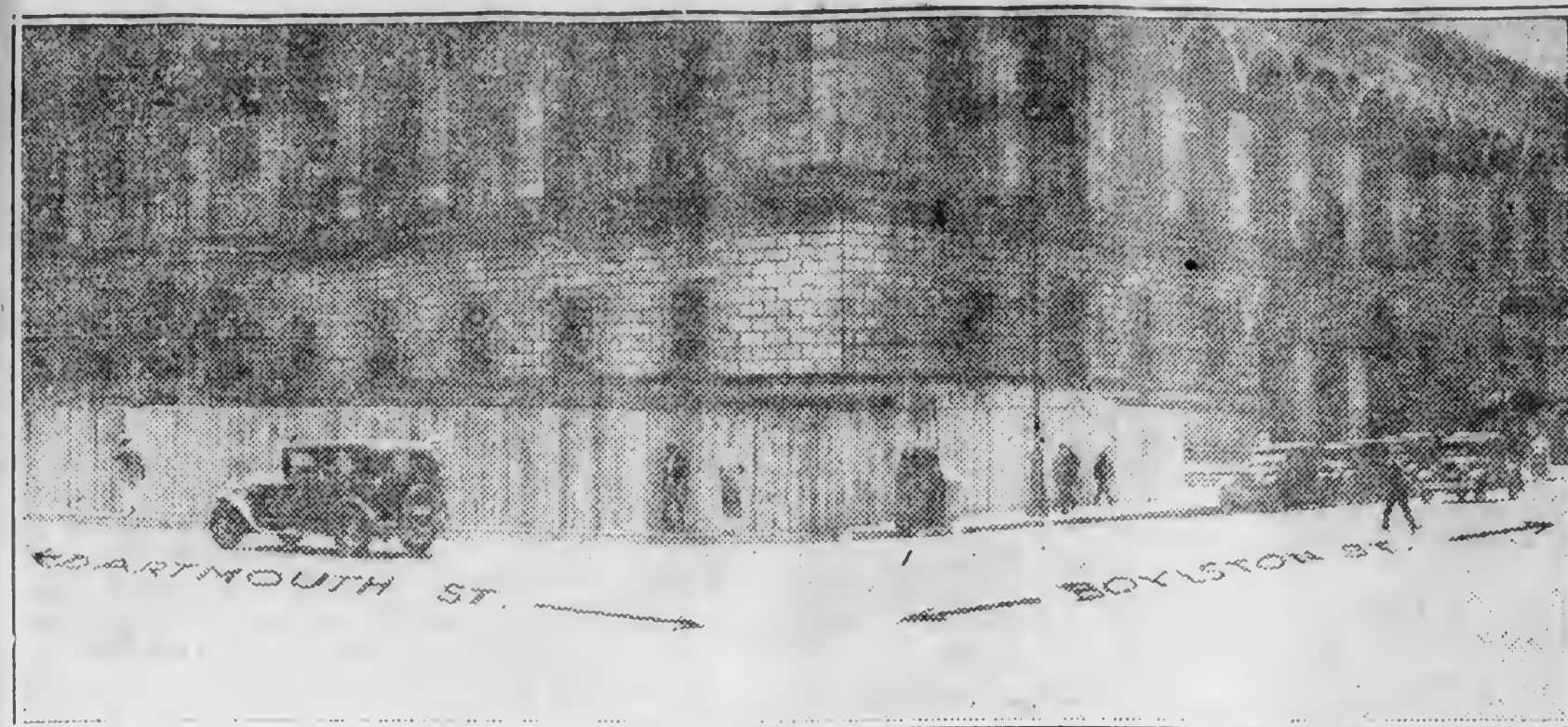
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

## Library Statues Will Be Draped

To satisfy the demands of Roxbury residents who object to the nude statues above the main entrance of the new \$100,000 Mission Hill Branch library, Mayor Copley has directed that the statues carved in artistic fashion over the two months guarding the city's seal, which is a replica of the carving over the entrance of the main public library in Copley square.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—JULY 26, 1931

## TRAP FOR PEDESTRIANS AND MOTORISTS IN FENCE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY, COPLEY SQ



FENCE AROUND CONSTRUCTION WORK AT PUBLIC LIBRARY IN COPLEY SQ.

Pedestrians and motorists who traverse the Back Bay are wondering why the city has permitted one of its busiest and best constructed traffic corners to be transformed into a trap for both drivers and persons on foot.

The construction company, authorized by the city to do repair work on the property directly in front of the Boston Public Library at Copley sq., has effectively blocked the view of drivers on Boylston and Dartmouth sts. by a seven-foot wooden fence, erected to protect passersby from the machinery engaged in the repair task.

The question asked by many is whether the pedestrians on that section of the street would not be equally well kept from danger by a fence half the height of the present one, which would permit drivers to have an unobstructed view of approaching traffic.

The element of danger for those on foot is also present. The plank walk, which projects into the street, is only five feet wide, and permits only two or

three persons to walk abreast, or pass. Automobiles making the right turn from Boylston st into Dartmouth st graze the edge of the improvised sidewalk, often at high speed.

A person might be struck while walking on the planks, and given the hypothetical case of a subway crowd from the Copley station, from a makeshift walk, and traffic speeding into Dartmouth st, it is not impossible to imagine a serious accident at that intersection.

The suggestion is made that if the height of the fence is reduced and some sort of a protective zone devised for the edge of the narrow walk, much of the danger will be automatically removed.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1931

## Repairs on Library for Second Time In 3 Years Caused by Shifting of Earth

The Boston Public Library, standing on ground where the waters of the Back Bay flowed a century ago, is for the second time in less than three years undergoing repairs to rectify a "dangerous condition" which the slowly shifting earth beneath it has created.

Although the building itself is not affected, a firmer foundation beneath the Dartmouth street entrance platform is being laid at a cost of \$50,000. The work, started by the Blankens Rollins Company, is expected to be completed in about four months.

The entire platform will be ripped up, and huge concrete slabs laid beneath as an additional support which at the same time will prevent the seepage of water which has weakened the present underground arches.

"The platform was in a dangerous condition and we are waterproofing it," was the explanation of the work last night by William F. Quinn, superintendent of buildings of the library. He said the gradual shifting of the earth beneath the structure was the primary cause of the weakening of the arches beneath it.

During the reconstruction work, the main entrance on the Dartmouth street side is accessible by a bridge left between the sections of the stone platform being ripped away.

In 1929, the library trustees obtained authority from the city to spend \$200,000 to explore and repair all weakened pillars, after the city building department had declared the condition of the pillars to constitute a dangerous situation.

The trustees, in their 1929 report, declared, "Unless some method can be found and applied whereby the water-table underlying the Back Bay section of the city can be stabilized, future trouble with the underpinning of the library building is to be feared."

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1931

## 118,000 NEW BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY

### Schools Department Urged in 77th Annual Report

The addition of 118,000 new books at the Boston public library last year increased the total number of volumes in the city library system to 1,529,000. The circulation of books last year was 4,133,000, a jump of more than 200,000 over 1929, according to the trustees' 77th annual report, which has just been published, filling 96 pages. The report recommends the establishment of a schools department.

"For a number of years it has been apparent that the library has outgrown the present method of caring for deposit requests from the schools," Director Belden declared. "The pressure of choosing and preparing the deposits is a heavy burden on the staffs of the branches."

The city appropriation for books and library material in 1930 was \$160,000, as compared to \$140,000 in the year previous. The total amount spent for purchase of books was \$161,568.70, from municipal and trust funds.

At the end of the year 160,201 persons had cards permitting them to take books for home use. The average daily circulation at the central library was

September 17, 1931

POST, BOSTON, MASS.

I notice that the 79th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library has recently come out. And despite the fact that it is crammed with statistical figures and dust-dry facts, it makes interesting reading. It seems to me that every citizen of Boston ought to read this report, so that he will be able to discuss intelligently what this institution, for the upkeep of which he pays taxes, is doing for the public.

Here are a few items that should interest everybody who holds a library card: The sum of \$21,520.22 was collected last year in fines on overdue books. Ninety dollars and 85 cents were realized from the sale of waste paper. Sales of catalogues and the like brought the library \$171.97. Commissions from the telephone booths in the lobby netted \$601.45, while payments for lost books added \$129.55.

Here is a significant item in the report of the library trustees. It is that the taste for standard literature among children has been raised considerably in recent years, many books formerly called for only by adults now being eagerly consulted by the youngsters. At the same time, we are told, the boys and girls do not neglect the reading matter especially reserved for juveniles; such works, for instance, as "Alice in Wonderland" and "Tom Brown." Some of the "grown up" books asked for by the children are Admiral Byrd's "Little America," Partlow's "Amundsen," and Eaton's "Daughter of the Seine."

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1931

THE STATE HOUSE MURALS

It is to be hoped that a good-natured, educational, wholesome controversy will arise after artist Richard Andrews has placed his mural paintings of the sixth Massachusetts infantry in the State House corridor near the chamber of the House of Representatives. A competent artist, presumably Mr. Andrews, has done a good job in the two years which he has given to the painting. But will they be not only good pictures but good mural pictures?

That question will not be answered by his fellow-artists until the canvases are in place. If the verdict should be that they are not any better as murals than they ought to be, Mr. Andrews has a ready alibi. He can cite the case of the central branch of the Boston public library.

The Sargent and Abbey paintings in Copley square are good, especially the Abbey series in the delivery room. But they are not much as mural paintings. They do not seem to cling to the walls, to be an integral part of the place, to have been constructed with it, to look as if they belonged there as naturally as the doors and the windows and the tiled floor. They are in the building but not of it.

So with the Sargents. Even Architect Thomas A. Fox of Boston, who knew Sargent and the Sargent paintings better than anybody in Boston, would probably not uphold the merits of his idol as compared with those of Puvis de Chavannes. His wall paintings in the grand approach to the second floor are admirable as art and as wall art—simple, direct, charming, as essential a feature of the place as the beautiful marble or the two great lions. Indeed, it is said that, when Sargent and Abbey inspected the library together, the former remarked: "The Frenchman has beaten us. We painted pictures. He painted murals."





Adult Room in the New Mattapan Branch of the Boston Public Library

In the picture of the new Mattapan Branch Library reading room, two people at the first table may be seen studying alluring travel booklets. A sign on the magazine case reads, "If you haven't planned your vacation, see the other side of this case." As Mattapan is quite a distance from the travel agencies, the book of this case will undoubtedly be one of the most popular sections in the library. The information in the travel booklets displayed covers the entire world. With these and the "list of travel books worth reading" library patrons may either plan vacations or take trips in spirit, should the pocket book be weak.

The Kirstein Branch is likewise offering a travel information service that is interesting hundreds of busy men and women who pass the window at 20 City Hall Avenue. Travel posters and booklets are arranged about a small model of the Taj Mahal, which, even in miniature, does not look at all like a biscuit box, as Amanda Bryne, of "Private Lasses" feared it would.

One of the posters has a map of the hemispheres with place names which make one's eyes water with desire to see them—Haiti, Palma de Maiorca, Wao Sung and Miyadlinia. The caption announces "The Route of the S.S. 'Travel-book' Around the World, Kirstein Branch Line." Another poster informs the passerby that the S.S. "Librarybook" sails from the third floor any time Sunday 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. In addition to a large and well-selected collection of books of travel, the branch offers for use booklets, folders and maps suggesting trips to all parts of the world. The printed invitation: "Plan your vacation here" is accepted by many people.

BOSTON TRAVELER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931

Art Note

WITH a cold winter coming, we are in hearty accord with the persons who insisted that the nude figures of boy infants in a stone layout of the seal over the Parker Hill branch library have a pair of diapers chiselled on them.

BOSTON TRAVELER  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

NUDITY NOT FOR  
LIBRARY TWINS

Parker Hill Citizens Demand Drapes for Boys Bearing Seal

The "Onium Lux Cidum" twins, appearing in carved relief over the entrance of the Parker Hill branch of the public library, will no longer disport in artistic nudity. Mayor Curley, in response to a protest of residents, has directed the contractor to add a bit of habiliment in the way of a bit of ribbon or sash drapery. The figures are similar to those over the entrance of the main library in Copley square but the objectors declare that the contractor has been a bit free in following or failing to follow the regular lines of the drawing. And the two boys, bearing the city seal between them, are to be properly draped so that they will no longer offend Bostonian sensibilities to the immodest.

Boston Transcript  
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931

Samuel A. B. Abbott

The passing of Samuel A. B. Abbott in Rome a few days ago is an impressive reminder of a civic obligation which should not be forgotten. It is so long since the completion of the Public Library Building in Copley square, and so many things have happened to disturb the even tenor of the way, that few of those actively interested in its administration, to say nothing of the world at large, realize that the just fame of the building and its high standing as an architectural landmark are due in a way as much to the steadfast purpose and intelligent direction as a trustee of Sam Abbott—so known among his friends—as to the vision of McKim, the architect, and his artistic associates.

From the inception of the actual undertaking to its completion it was Abbott who was the guiding power and he not only cheerfully assumed uncalculated responsibilities but provided always an inviolable background in spite of much useless criticism.

To use a homely but expressive phrase, "he saw it through" and at a personal sacrifice such as is rarely seen.

This is not the opportunity to set down the details of the trials and complications of the years devoted to an ideal, the activities of which were undertaken as a duty to his city and to one of its time-honored and valued institutions. When the work was done as he saw it he retired from the field of action, willing to leave the final judgment to those whom he felt competent to pass on the results. But it is the hope of those who knew and appreciated what Abbott had done that in the end his labors would receive their just recognition. Finis coronat opus. Thomas A. Fox

Boston Transcript  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1931

THE LIBRARIAN

ONE more the Boston Public Library's annual report, in its blinding of restful blue, is at hand. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director, states that the past year has been one of growth and progress in every department of the library. The circulation of books shows a steady increase, with the total well over four million. There has likewise been an increase in the number of cardholders. As Mr. Belden says, "Many unemployed persons who had not made use of the library for several years renewed their cards. Not only has the economic situation acted as a stimulus for the use of the library in the adult departments, but also in the children's rooms."

Efforts to improve the physical condition of the library go on continually. Alterations of the Treasury Room, the new Music Room and the new North Gallery though brilliantly successful, serve however to show up the Cinderella condition of the Fine Arts Gallery and Technical Division, where there are antiquated wooden cases instead of the steel shelving which their neighbors enjoy. The Librarian

tion of knowing that they are aiding in the development of the child. Effects are likewise being made to satisfy the reading tastes of the finicky "teensters." Special collections of books for these older boys and girls are maintained in the adult divisions of the branches or in their children's rooms. These collections are being constantly strengthened by further addition of mature reading to hold the interest of those who have read widely among children's books but are not yet registered as adult borrowers. Would that this pleasant custom had been in vogue when the Librarian reached her teens! Then, you stayed put in the children's room until the age of seventeen when you abruptly graduated to grown-up books. Your correspondent had gone through the juvenile collection several times by her twelfth year and had to get an after-school job arranging shelves in order to get a look at the adult collection. Once a library employee and you had the freedom of the port, as it were! However, the old plan kept interest in grown-up books at fever heat: even through high-school years.

Never before have beautiful picture books been priced so low, which is to the advantage of the library's young readers, who are able to see gay and colorful picture books from many lands as well as those made in America.

One of the great needs of the library system is a Schools Department, as the

1630

The Puritans had one book—the Bible—on it they founded the Commonwealth

1930

The People of Massachusetts have access to 9,000,000 volumes on all subjects in 415 PUBLIC LIBRARIES and 275 BRANCH LIBRARIES. 4,585,000 Income—an average of over \$19 per capita. Annual Circulation: 6 books per capita.

rian joins with the examining committee of the library and the staff of the Fine Arts and Technical Division in hoping that renovations may soon be made in these important departments of the library.

An interesting suggestion made by the examining committee is the removal of the catalogue and order departments from their present locations and the use of that space for the children's and teachers' rooms. Where the aforesaid departments will move to and what will be done with the present cramped quarters of the children's room is not explained. It is evident, though, that some time in the near future the central library will have to expand.

Bates Hall is now making use of a device which it is hoped will foil the chronic kickers who infest libraries. Attendants have been instructed to mark the time on the slips when received as well as the time when the book was delivered. Last year, 274,745 books from the stacks were used in Bates Hall. This does not represent all the books used in the Hall, as there are no means of recording the use of reference books taken from open shelves. During the academic season, practically every seat in the department is taken.

Much assistance in reference work has been given by the Periodical Department which, last year, made a consolidation of debate material in order that time might be saved for students and others interested in forensics. The newspaper clippings have been also extensively augmented. A file of material relating to New England in general was begun at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration by the Periodical Department, to which the general public proved so responsive that it has been continued. Students are increasingly realizing the value of magazine articles in their courses. This usually results in overcrowding of the rooms, which often has to take care of an overflow from the newspaper room.

Last year, the Fine Arts and Technology Divisions attained the highest circulation of books for home use ever recorded for the two divisions. There

from the schools is rapidly becoming out-moded. Now the increasing demands are taking books that are needed on the shelves of the children's rooms, and the staffs of the branches must choose and prepare these deposits along with their other multitudinous duties. In other cities, according to the annual report, co-operation between the public library and public schools is most successful where the administration of all school work is assigned to a schools department.

There has been an enormous gain of circulation in the branches over last year. The Kirstein Branch, opened to the public in May, 1930, became instantly popular. Month by month a steady and persistent growth in circulation has been noted, proving beyond all doubt the value of a general branch in the business section of the city.

Kirstein Business Branch, also opened last year, met with the interested response of the business men and women of Boston. From the very beginning it has been more heavily used than any other similar institution, and has always held the attention of the very groups it was especially designed to serve. Many persons suffering from the unemployment situation have been making use of the branch by studying to prepare themselves for better work when a new job may open. The unexpectedly heavy use of this branch has held up the routine work and retarded the cataloging. The necessity of a larger staff here is very evident.

The Readers' Adviser has given up the practice of reserving books for patrons, having found it advisable to talk over and suggest books or make lists instead. In addition to individual assistance, a number of club programs were arranged and a series of radio talks on books provided by the Readers' Adviser.

Public Increases Its Reading,  
Director of Library Reveals

1930 Circulation in Boston 4,133,459, Gain of More Than 200,000 Over 1929—Dickens and Thackeray Still Widely Read

By THE HERALD'S ROVING REPORTER

"In 1930 the Puritans had one book—the Bible; on it they founded this Commonwealth. In 1930 the people of Massachusetts had access to 9,000,000 volumes on all subjects, in 415 public libraries and 275 branch libraries." Such are the impressive figures contained in the preface of the 79th annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, which was handed to the Roving Reporter by Charles F. D. Belden, the director.

More people than ever are reading books, the Rover learned. The circulation in 1930 in Greater Boston was 4,133,459 or a gain of more than 200,000 volumes over the previous year. On Dec. 31, 1930, a check-up revealed that there were 160,201 "live" library cards in this city or a gain of more than 6000 over 1929.

Each week Mr. Belden receives a great number of volumes from the publishers. These must be checked and the wheat separated from the chaff, no easy task. The library readers, who pass on those books, are given two report slips—a pale green for rejection, a white for acceptance.

At the head of the slip is a space for the name of the author, the title, publisher, and name of the reviewer. From then on the check system is used to determine the kind of book, its effect (cheerful, depressing, dull, stimulating, trashy, trivial, et cetera), then an estimate of its literary value, running from excellent to bad in five steps; its appeal, and finally for whom the book is intended.

The task of the reviewer is not ended at this point, for he must in one paragraph outline the plot and in another give the reasons for his decision. The examining committee numbers 24.

DICKENS STILL WIDELY READ The Rover wished to know about the old favorites, are they still read and by whom? Dickens and Thackeray, he found, are still widely read, especially the former, and the many copies of their works owned by the library are more often out than in. James Fenimore Cooper is still a ruling favorite among the younger generation while Anthony Trollope and Wilkie Collins remain popular with their elders. Scott is not as popular, perhaps, as his devotees would have him, although his "Kenilworth" is still extensively read. Also frequently absent from the shelves is Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." Among the greatest favorites are Conrad and O. Henry. The short stories of the latter have a tremendous popular appeal.

The gain in adult readers is echoed by a gain in circulation in the children's department. The direct significance of this appears to be that the library is retaining as readers the boys and girls who have graduated from the children's rooms. A deliberate and earnest effort is being made by the staff, the Rover learned, to bring general literature nearer boys and girls, to enable them to enjoy the good books earlier. Wherever possible, longer books which cannot be read overnight are being substituted for the easy children's books.

Among these new books which appeal to grownups as well as children are Byrd's "Little America," Fairbridge's "Amundsen" and "Daughter of the Seine" by Eaton.

AVIATION BOOKS POPULAR Books on aviation, both narrative and those containing technical directions for making and flying planes, are also in great demand. The reading of these above mentioned volumes by the youngsters slows up the general turnover somewhat but is of vastly more value to the children. Approximately 50,000 volumes were purchased last year by the library for its junior readers, and membership in one of the children's rooms in Greater Boston libraries is eagerly sought by the youngsters.

What is the life of a volume in the public library? This depends, of course, on the binding and the treatment which the book receives. The average on the original binding is from six to eight readings. After this the library bindery, which handled 50,000 books last year, rebinds it. Following this treatment it is not unusual for the book to last as many as 80 readings.

Do many people keep a book beyond the allotted time? The answer is conclusively demonstrated by a notation in the report of the library for last year which shows that \$21,520 was taken in fines.

The public likes to pick and choose, and the "Open Shelves" are among the most popular rooms in the library. These are always crowded, especially at 2 and 4 in the afternoon on week days, the hours when the library serves more people than any other time.

Among the rare books acquired by the library last year is a copy of the Royal Primer, or "An easy guide to the art of reading, authorized by His Majesty King George II. to be used through His Majesty's Dominions." It is dated 1770. How well the "colonists" have carried out the instruction of their one-time King is witnessed by the fact that in 1930 the annual circulation of volumes totaled six to each man, woman and child in the Commonwealth.

August 28, 1931

GAZETTE, ROXBURY, MASS.

ROXBURY CROSSING BRANCH LIBRARY NOTES

The Roxbury Crossing Branch Library is displaying a window of art in Japanese handicraft to co-ordinate with the map of the Lindberghs' flying route. The art window contains samples of paper designs, dolls, and toys, wood carving, lacquer boxes and trays, a Satsuma bowl, an embroidered bag, a battle-dore, and books printed in Japanese.

This exhibit was loaned by the Children's Museum of Boston.

Some entertaining books for children in this connection are "Uncle Sam in Japan" by McDonald; Japanese fairy tales, by Oaki, Prince, Bantam, by Ward; The Japanese Empire, by Franck; Twin travellers in China and Japan, by Wade; and with Taro and Hana in Japan, by Sugimoto.



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## BOSTON TRAVELER.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

# NUDITY NOT FOR LIBRARY TWINS

Parker Hill Citizens Demand Drapes for Boys Bearing Seal

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Samuel A. B. Abbott

The passing of Samuel A. B. Abbott in Rome a few days ago is an impressive reminder of a civic obligation which should not be forgotten. It is so long since the completion of the Public Library Building in Copley square, and so many things have happened to disturb the even tenor of the way, that few of those actively interested in its administration, to say nothing of the world at large, realize that the just fame of the building and its high standing as an architectural landmark are due in a way as much to the steadfast purpose and intelligent direction as a trustee of Sam Abbott—so known among his friends—as to the vision of McKim, the architect, and his artistic associates.

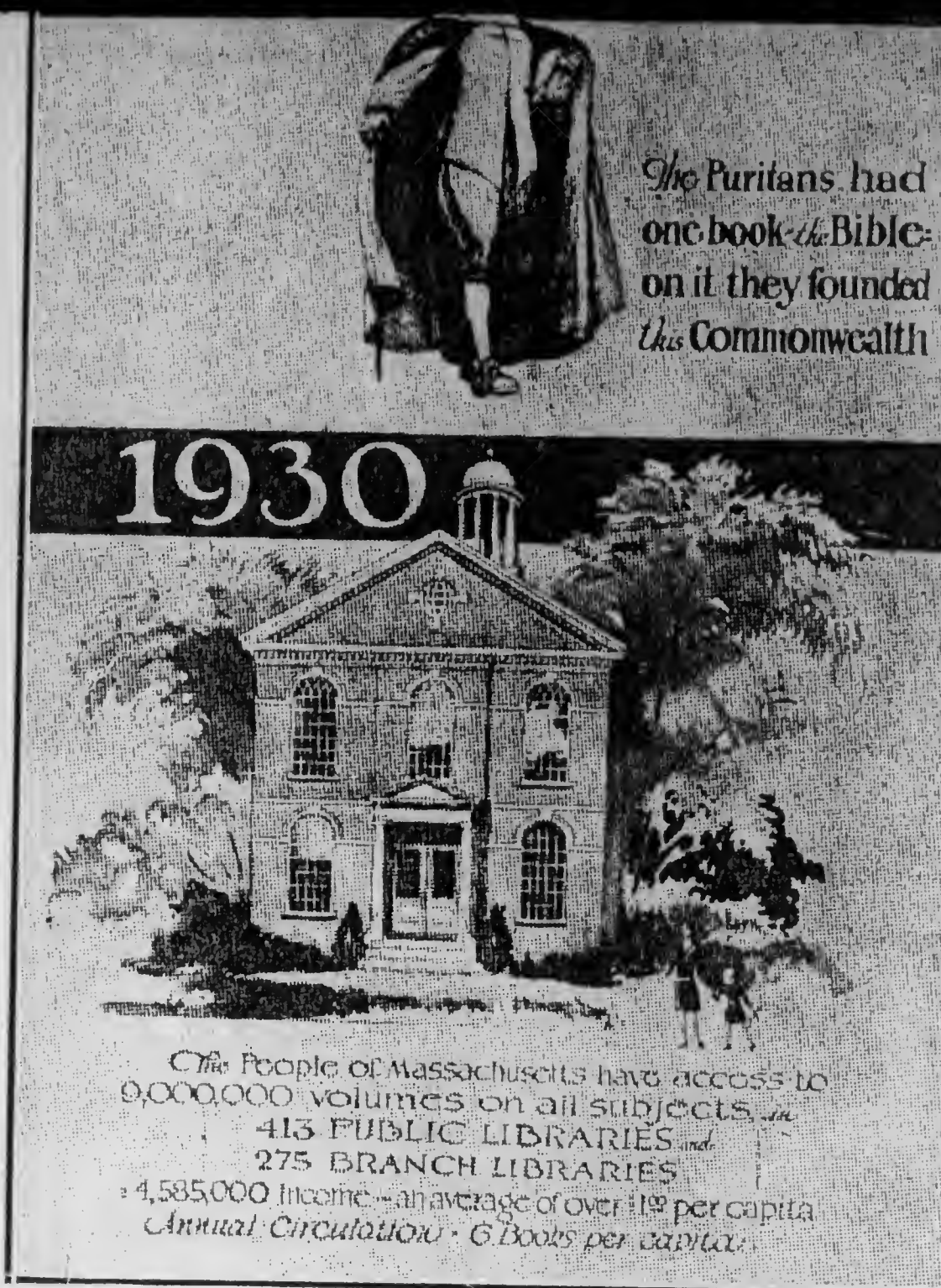
From the inception of the actual undertaking to its completion it was Abbott who was the guiding power and he not only cheerfully assumed uncalculated responsibilities but provided always an inviolable background in spite of much useless criticism.

To use a homely but expressive phrase, "he saw it through" and at a personal sacrifice such as is rarely seen.

This is not the opportunity to set down the details of the trials and complications of the years devoted to an ideal, the activities of which were undertaken as a duty to his city and to one of its time-honored and valued institutions. When the work was done as he saw it he retired from the field of action, willing to leave the final judgment to those whom he felt competent to pass on the results. But it is the hope of those who knew and appreciated what Abbott had done that in the depth of his heart he realized that in the end his labors would receive their just recognition. Faint coronant opus.

THOMAS A. FOX

The Puritans had one book of Bible on it they founded this Commonwealth



1930

The People of Massachusetts have access to 9,000,000 volumes on all subjects in 413 PUBLIC LIBRARIES and 275 BRANCH LIBRARIES. 4,585,000 Income - an average of over \$19 per capita. Annual Circulation - 6 Books per capita.

plan joins with the examining committee of the library and the staff of the Fine Arts and Technical Division in hoping that renovations may soon be made in these important departments of the library.

An interesting suggestion made by the examining committee is the removal of the catalogue and order departments from their present locations and the use of that space for the children's and teachers' rooms. Where the aforementioned departments will move to and what will be done with the present cramped quarters of the children's room is not explained. It is evident, though, that some time in the near future the central library will have to expand.

Bates Hall is now making use of a device which it is hoped will toll the chronic klickers who infest libraries. Attendants have been instructed to mark the time on the slips when received as well as the time when the book was delivered. Last year, 274,745 books from the stacks were used in Bates Hall. This does not represent all the books used in the hall, as there are no means of recording the use of reference books taken from open shelves. During the academic season, practically every seat in the department is taken.

Much assistance in reference work has been given by the Periodical Department which, last year, made a consolidation of debate material in order that time might be saved for students and others interested in forensics. The newspaper clippings have been also extensively augmented. A file of material relating to the time of the Tercentenary Celebration by the Periodical Department, to which the general public proved so responsive that it has been continued. Students are increasingly realizing the value of magazine articles in their courses. This usually results in overcrowding of the rooms, which often has to take care of an overflow from the newspaper room.

Last year, the Fine Arts and Technology Divisions attained the highest circulation of books for home use ever recorded for the two divisions. There was also gain in circulation by the Music Division. The reorganization of the Fine Arts picture collection continues, with over four thousand pictures selected, classified and added to the mounted picture file and over three thousand to the school collection. The result is reflected in a satisfactory increase in circulation.

Though the Burton-Ticknor Division has occupied its new quarters for a little over a year, the space which seemed adequate then, has already become very limited, because of three collections recently acquired: Defoe material, the Washingtons, bequeathed by Walter U. Lovellson, and the Franciscan library of nearly three thousand volumes bought in France from the widow of Paul Sabatier, a Helong student of St. Francis.

Barton-Ticknor has enforced the excellent rule of forbidding the use of rare books to young students, consequently few undergraduates visit the division. Graduate students and professors are again attracted to the room in increasing numbers.

Statistical Department, which within the memory of the Librarian was a murky, uninviting place, is almost completely reorganized. It is now bright, businesslike and popular. The unusually small staff here manages, in some miraculous way, to get through an extraordinary amount of work. Last year, an accurate inventory of the book stock was completed, the shelflist revised, an up-to-date continuation list developed, a satisfactory classification for early American documents developed and the collection of books and material rounded out.

Children who use the Central Library and the branches are the most omnivorous and indiscriminating of all readers. Whenever possible, children's librarians are substituting longer stories for the busy books, which are taken home one day and returned the next. Though the turnover is less rapid, because of this maneuver, librarians have the satisfaction of caring for requests

from the schools is rapidly becoming noted. Now the increasing demands are taking books that are needed on the shelves of the children's rooms, and the staffs of the branches must choose and prepare these deposits along with their other multitudinous duties. In other cities, according to the annual report, co-operation between the public library and public schools is most successful where the administration of all school work is assigned to a schools department.

There has been an enormous gain of circulation in the branches over last year. The Kirstein Branch, opened to the public in May, 1930, became instantly popular. Month by month a steady and persistent growth in circulation has been noted, proving beyond all doubt the value of a general branch in the business section of the city.

Kirstein Business Branch, also opened last year, met with the interested response of the business men and women of Boston. From the very beginning it has been more heavily used than any other similar institution, and has always held the attention of the very groups it was especially designed to serve. Many persons suffering from the unemployment situation have been making use of the branch by studying to prepare themselves for better work when a new job may open. The unexpectedly heavy use of this branch has held up the routine work and retarded the cataloging. The necessity of a larger staff here is very evident.

The Readers' Adviser has given up the practice of reserving books for patrons, having found it advisable to talk over and suggest books or make lists instead. In addition to individual assistance, a number of club programs were arranged and a series of radio talks on books provided by the Readers' Adviser.

In spite of the time which had to be spent on the publications issued in connection with the tercentenary celebration, the bindery department managed to take care of about 50,000 volumes for the branch libraries alone. Work has continued on repairing the binding on old and valuable books in the Library's special collections.

The Open Shelf Room, which has expanded considerably since the days when the Librarian used to work a slow way through the crush to the shelves, likewise reports a satisfactory increase over last year. The collection of four thousand books has had a complete turnover on an average of once a month. Obviously the Library is in need of a much larger open shelf collection.

Reproduced here is the striking tercentenary poster of the Library Department of the Massachusetts Department of Education, which serves as the frontispiece of the Boston Public Library's annual report.

These must be checked with the cards separated from the chair, no easy task. The library readers, who pass on these books, are given two report slips—a pale green for rejection, a white for acceptance.

At the head of the slip is a space for the name of the author, the title, publisher, and name of the reviewer. From then on the check system is used to determine the kind of book its effect (cheerful, depressing, dull, stimulating, trashy, trivial, et cetera), then an estimate of its literary value, running from excellent to bad in five steps; its appeal, and finally for whom the book is intended.

The task of the reviewer is not ended at this point, for he must in one paragraph outline the plot and in another give the reasons for his decision. The examining committee numbers 24.

### DICKENS STILL WIDELY READ

The Rover wished to know about the old favorites; are they still read and by whom? Dickens and Thackeray, he found, are still widely read, especially the former, and the many copies of their works owned by the library are more often out than in. James Fenimore Cooper is still a ruling favorite among the younger generation while Anthony Trollope and Wilkie Collins remain popular with their elders. Scott is not as popular, perhaps, as his devotees would have him, although his "Kenilworth" is still extensively read. Also frequently absent from the shelves is Goldsmith's "She Sings to Conquer." Among the greatest favorites are Conrad and O. Henry. The short stories of the latter have a tremendous modern appeal.

The gain in adult readers is echoed

above mentioned volumes by the youngsters slows up the general turnover somewhat but is of vastly more value to the children. Approximately 50,000 volumes were purchased last year by the library for its junior readers, and membership in one of the children's rooms in Greater Boston libraries is eagerly sought by the youngsters.

What is the life of a volume in the public library? This depends, of course, on the binding and the treatment which the book receives. The average on the original binding is from six to eight readings. After this the library bindery, which handled 50,000 books last year, rebinds it. Following this treatment it is not unusual for the book to last as many as 80 readings.

Do many people keep a book beyond the allotted time? The answer is conclusively demonstrated by a notation in the report of the library for last year which shows that \$21,520 was taken in fines.

The public likes to pick and choose, and the "Open Shelves" are among the most popular rooms in the library. These are always crowded, especially at 2 and 4 in the afternoon on week days, the hours when the library serves more people than any other time.

Among the rare books acquired by the library last year is a copy of the Royal Primer, or "An easy guide to the art of reading, authorized by His Majesty King George II. to be used through His Majesty's Dominions." It is dated 1770. How well the "colonists" have carried out the instruction of their one-time King is witnessed by the fact that in 1930 the annual circulation of volumes totalled six to each man, woman and child in the commonwealth.

August 28, 1931

GAZETTE, ROXBURY, MASS.

## ROXBURY CROSSING BRANCH LIBRARY NOTES

The Roxbury Crossing Branch Library is displaying a window of art in Japanese handicraft to co-ordinate with the map of the Lindberghs' flying route. The art window contains samples of paper designs, dolls, and toys, wood carving, lacquer boxes and trays, a Satsuma bowl, an embroidered bag, a bat-tledore, and books printed in Japanese.

This exhibit was loaned by the Children's Museum of Boston.

Some entertaining books for children in this connection are "Ume San in Japan," by McDonald; "Japanese fairy tales," by Osaki; "Prince Bantam," by Ward; "The Japanese Empire," by Franck; "Twin travelers in China and Japan," by Wade; and with Taro and Hana in Japan, by Sugimoto.



The forty-second annual meeting will be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on September 11-12, 1935, with greetings from Mr. A. K. Kelly, president of the board of trustees of the Howe Library, and Mr. Samuel L. Goodrich, librarian of the New Memorial Library. Wednesday, Sept. 9, at eight o'clock, in Robbin Hall. A business session will be held at half past nine Thursday morning at Carpenter Hall when the scholar-ship report will be submitted to the association. The meeting will adjourn with a final business session, Friday morning, September 11.

So manifest is this attitude on the part of the library's patrons that Mrs. Dietrichson stated in her annual report that the remark is frequently made: "This branch meets a very great and definite need."

Indianapolis, Aug. 25.

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## THE LIBRARIAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE is a pleasant place to visit at all times of the year, but particularly in the early fall. As the New Hampshire Library Association has selected Sept. 9, 10 and 11 for its meeting, the delegates are assured of delightful scenery and hospitality. The conference is to be held at Hanover and the association will enjoy the double privileges accorded the guest of two libraries. Official headquarters for the forty-second annual meeting will be at Carpenter Hall, where exhibit space has been arranged. Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, librarian of the Baker Library of Dartmouth College, and Miss Grace E. Kingsland and the trustees of the Howe Library are making every preparation for the entertainment of the visitors.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Mr. John Cronan, official story-teller of the Boston Public Library. Miss Clara E. Smith, president of the association, assures the delegates that there will be many other attractions, as well. One of the most charming is the prospect of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, a marionette play by the children's staff.

## BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1931

"Business is not dull at the Kirstein branch, third floor. Many wise people are saying, 'Now is my opportunity to read.'"

This is the caption on a poster in the large show window of the Kirstein Memorial Branch at 29 City Hall avenue. There is more than a picture in the window, too, as the picture shows. The figures are not as real as they appear, but the conversation is from life. Says the woman, "Please remember to call at Kirstein branch for some good books."

Replies the man, "I went to the library."



The Kirstein Branch of the Boston Public Library Makes Use of Modern Publicity Methods

of the Manchester City Library. There will also be a tour of Dartmouth College, comparable only to the A. L. A. tour of Yale in June.

Other speakers tentatively engaged for the conference are Mrs. Bertha V. Hart, zell, director of the Training Class, Boston Public Library and Mrs. Alice Van Leer Carrick, author of several charming books on antiques. Mrs. Carrick's "Next to Nothing House," described so engagingly in the volume of that title, will be open to the delegates one afternoon during the conference.

At least two commercial exhibitors will display books, the H. R. Hunting Company and the Library Book House, and possibly the Houghton Mifflin Company. Gaylord Brothers are expected to exhibit library supplies and a representative of the Library Bureau may be present. Mr. Donald Tuttle, executive secretary of the New Hampshire Development Commission, has kindly lent the New Hampshire views which formed the first salon of photography at the Historical Society in Concord this May, and the Library Commission will bring a Book Week exhibit.

The forty-second annual meeting will open with greeting from Mr. A. K. Hardy, president of the board of trustees of the Howe Library, and Mr. Nathaniel L. Goodrich, librarian of the Baker Memorial Library, Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, at eight o'clock, in Robinson Hall. A business session will be held at half past nine Thursday morning at Carpenter Hall when the scholarship report will be submitted to the association. The meeting will adjourn with a final business session, Friday morning, Sept. 11.

on the way to lunch and got books for all the family."

And there in a suitcase beside him is Mary Roberts Rinehart's "My Story," for the wife; "The Omnibus of Adventure," for himself; and "The Cat That Went to Heaven," for the ten-year-old member of the household.

Strewn about the floor of the window are favorite books of the past twenty years and also books published within a year—biographies, books of adventure, travel and fiction.

The caption on the poster is a text for a timely sermon of special interest to those who say "Business is dull," and they are frequently the ones who lament that they never have time to read.

If newspapers and magazines are telling the truth, the business men and women of America have now time as well as opportunity to become well-read, well-educated and contented with life, for he who has learned to read in a book knows a joy which no "lack of business" can take from him.

The supervisor of branch libraries assures the librarian that people are availing themselves of the opportunity to read to a marked degree. She states that the circulation of books from branch libraries in the past six months has increased 219,525 over the same period last year.

It is indeed heartening to hear this and to realize that people turn to their public libraries in times of stress for the mental stimulus which those institutions are so well equipped to give.

BOSTON POST, AUGUST 27, 1931  
FIND KIRSTEIN LIBRARY IDEAL

Steadily Increasing Popularity Due to Convenience—Invaluable to Business Men Especially



owning disappointment was to when I tried to buy reproductions of murals which I hoped would bring my eye had not caught. I had a full-sized post-card reproduction of the Abbey paintings in color. It was a set for \$1.25 in which the reproduction of the murals was so small that the details were indistinguishable and the whole subordinated to the printed word which could be secured in any library.

These prices are beyond the means of the average tourist. In addition, these were not (except the two Saracenic cards) adequate reproductions. Outside the Public Library of Boston.

This indeed is in sad contrast to our European friends, who make of all their masterpieces reproductions at most reasonable prices to be secured anywhere. In no gallery of Europe have I paid as much as ten cents for a post-card reproduction of a painting except in Germany, where the card was exceptionally beautiful.

The Boston Library is the custodian of what I assume are the finest mural paintings in America and the finest murals by American artists in the world. No pains should be spared to show these to the best possible advantage. I admit a patriotic chagrin that the finest space in the library was given to the beautiful murals of a French artist. The Boston Library should recognize its educational responsibility in making reproductions of all these paintings available to the public at reasonable prices. Increase in the volume of business would, in my opinion, prevent financial loss. But the chief end would be to increase the number of persons who could study, appreciate and carry away excellent copies of the splendid work of American artists. It would add to the sense of gratitude and obligation that the average American traveler already has for the city of Boston.

Indianapolis, Aug. 25. MARGUERITE DICE

Increasing Popularity  
Although the library has been in existence for many years, it is now becoming more popular than ever. This is due to the fact that the library is now open to the public on a more regular basis than in the past. The library is now open to the public on a more regular basis than in the past.

Ideally Located  
The window displays, arranged by experienced window decorators, are so striking that hundreds, seeing them by passing, have paused and then stepped inside to find out more about the library which is primarily devoted to business. The visitors generally become steady patrons.

Another great factor in the popularity of the Kirstein Memorial is its convenient location. Business men, according to the librarians, frequently express their appreciation in the fact that they can secure the reading matter and reference works they desire within a few minutes of their offices, instead of having to journey to Copley square to the main library.

So manifest is this attitude on the part of the library's patrons that Mrs. Dietrichson stated in her annual report that the remark is frequently made: "This branch meets a very great and definite need."

Boston Transcript  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931

## An Indiana Visitor to Our Public Library

To the Editor of the Transcript:

During the past month I paid my first visit to Boston and was charmed by its interesting buildings saturated with historical associations. My only disappointment was in connection with the Boston Library. Believing that this feeling may be shared with many travelers, especially school teachers and children (though I belong to neither class), may I voice it and offer a suggestion?

The Public Library of Boston, with its famous mural decorations, had long been of interest to me and I was eager to see it. Imagine my amazement when I was directed to a second-story hall stairway so poorly lighted that many of the figures of the murals could scarcely be distinguished and some not at all. The Abbey Room, which was my real goal, was so cluttered with desks and files that despite a fairly open space in the center, my attention was distracted constantly in an effort to avoid contacts with the furniture in trying to get a proper light on the paintings. This room was poorly lighted that they were

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Indianapolis, Aug. 25. MARGUERITE DICE

Boston Transcript  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

## LIBRARY DAYS AND NIGHTS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is almost inconceivable that the "Indiana visitor to our Public Library," who writes to you, should not have become aware of the fact that the Delivery Room, (which she calls the "Abbey Room") and points out as "so cluttered with desks and files," is temporarily in this inconvenient condition because of the sweeping repairs that are in process. Bates Hall and the Card Catalogue room have been entirely in the hands of workmen since May; the files and desks were, perforce, removed to the Delivery Room; the Lecture Hall is utilized to do duty, as best it can, for Bates Hall, and readers and visitors must, perforce, share with the library staff in the very great inconveniences and limitations caused by the extensive repairing. Let us trust that the end will crown the work, and that when this noble library, a very treasure-house of learning and literature, shall again be restored and opened to the public, the advantages of its increased beauty and privileges will amply compensate for the summer's deprivation. While visitors during this interregnum share, for their brief stay, in the annoyances entailed by the repairs, they seem not to share in the patience and the serene endurance that characterize the library people themselves, to whom the summer has been a hardship beyond the realization of the casual dropper-in. With the same unvarying courtesy and unflinching aid to the reader and habitué, they proceed with an absence of complaint that might well be imitated. The lady from Indiana leaves us indebted to her for a large assortment of advice as to the directions that should be pursued by the library authorities. To take advantage of all these gratuitous suggestions would, one may fear, entail even more extended repairs and over-turnings than are going on at present. Also, it might be suggested in return that while the library is enriched by its magnificent array of mural paintings, yet it is not, primarily, a museum of art; that its immense collection of books, rendering it a library for specialists in science, art, medicine, music, history, economics, philosophy with its marvelous resources in all literature closed under belles lettres, have rendered it a Mecca for scholars, writers, researchers of any order, during the past half century. A library is not static; it expands as life itself expands; and to its distinguished director, Charles F. D. Belden, its eminent and accomplished curators and assistants, there is due a recognition that words are inadequate to express. The generous hospitality, the unlimited service and aid given by all who constitute its staff is one feature that can hardly be negligible in any reference to the Public Library of Boston.

Boston, Sept. 12. LILIAN WHITING

But the objectors informed the Mayor that the figures were out of proportion at the Mission Hill building, and after a personal inspection of the building being completed at Tremont street, next to the Mission Church, the Mayor was inclined to agree with them. Rather than take the plaque down, the Mayor directed the trustees of the library to have the contractor carve a ribbon in artistic fashion over the two youths to meet the storm of protest which has been started by Mission Hill residents.

That would cost an extra \$1000, the library trustees were informed by the contractor, A. Pletto, who has been erecting the building under the plans drawn by Architect Ralph Adams Cram. In view of the fact that the contractor's stone mason failed to follow the regular lines in the drawing of the nude figures, the trustees contended that there should be no additional charge for the ribbon work. They agreed that the price of \$1000 was too much and so referred to the Mayor.

To this the Mayor replied that the drapery should be set up without delay and the price settled afterwards.

The Boston Post  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

## LIBRARY STATUES TOO NUDE

Mayor Curley Orders Draping of Granite for Figures

## HEEDS PROTEST OF MISSION HILL FOLK

Objected to Designs of Plaque Over Entrance

A granite ribbon will be draped over the nude statues above the main entrance of the new \$100,000 Mission Hill Public Library, under orders of Mayor Curley, to satisfy the demands of Roxbury residents, it was learned last night.

CALL PLAQUE IMMODEST  
The residents protested that the plaque over the library entrance was immodest. It was the regular insignia of the library department, a replica of the carving over the entrance of the main public library at Copley square, displaying two youths guarding the city's seal.

But the objectors informed the Mayor that the figures were out of proportion at the Mission Hill building, and after a personal inspection of the building being completed at Tremont street, next to the Mission Church, the Mayor was inclined to agree with them. Rather than take the plaque down, the Mayor directed the trustees of the library to have the contractor carve a ribbon in artistic fashion over the two youths to meet the storm of protest which has been started by Mission Hill residents.

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## MODEST MAY NOW LOOK.

This was denied today by Everett A. McCassey, general superintendent for the contractor, who declared that the plans and drawings were followed faithfully in every detail.

Draping of the nude youths in the novel mode will cost an additional \$2000, the contracting company informed the library trustees, but the trustees contend it should be done without extra cost.

## LIBRARY ART WILL DON RIBBONS

Boys Without Clothes - Still Pictured in Every Book; Roxbury in First Complaint

Pictures on Page 2  
Fall modes for nude boys were in dispute today as the two stone youths over which the dispute is waging continued, unmoved, their vigil over the door of Roxbury's new public library.

In all the innocence with which they have gone unclad for years while guarding the city of Boston seal on all libraries and in all public library books, the sturdy boyish pair stood immobile and let the battle between the cohorts of modesty wage merrily.

## MAY GET A FIG LEAF

Whether the nude boys will discover their nudity draped with a stone ribbon, as suggested by Mayor Curley in answer to complaints of Mission Hill residents, or whether the boys' new Fall dress will be in the nature of Adam's original leafy garb in the days of Eden—well, the boys seemingly cared not.

The nude figures, those of two boys about 10 years old, guard the city of Boston seal over the main entrance of the new \$100,000 Mission Hill branch of the library—and the composite makes up the Boston Public Library seal.

Although this seal has appeared on library buildings and in library books for many years, and library books probably have been read by many of the complainants against the alleged immodesty, no previous complaint has ever been registered against the nude youths.

## MAYOR ORDERS DRAPERY

Mayor Curley, following the complaints, viewed the plaque and then ordered that the figures be draped in some form—perhaps with a stone ribbon.

The stone masons who will drape the youngsters on the building beside the Mission Church, however, cannot go ahead with their hard-rock tailoring until the library trustees decide on one of six patterns suggested by the architect, Ralph Adams Cram.

In no matter what fashion the stone boys are shelled from the modest gazes and the approaching chill winds, it will be the first draped replica of the public library's official seal in history.

It was complained also to the Mayor that the figures of the boys are out of proportion and that the contractor, A. Pletto, and his stone masons, failed to follow the original lines of the drawing in carving them.

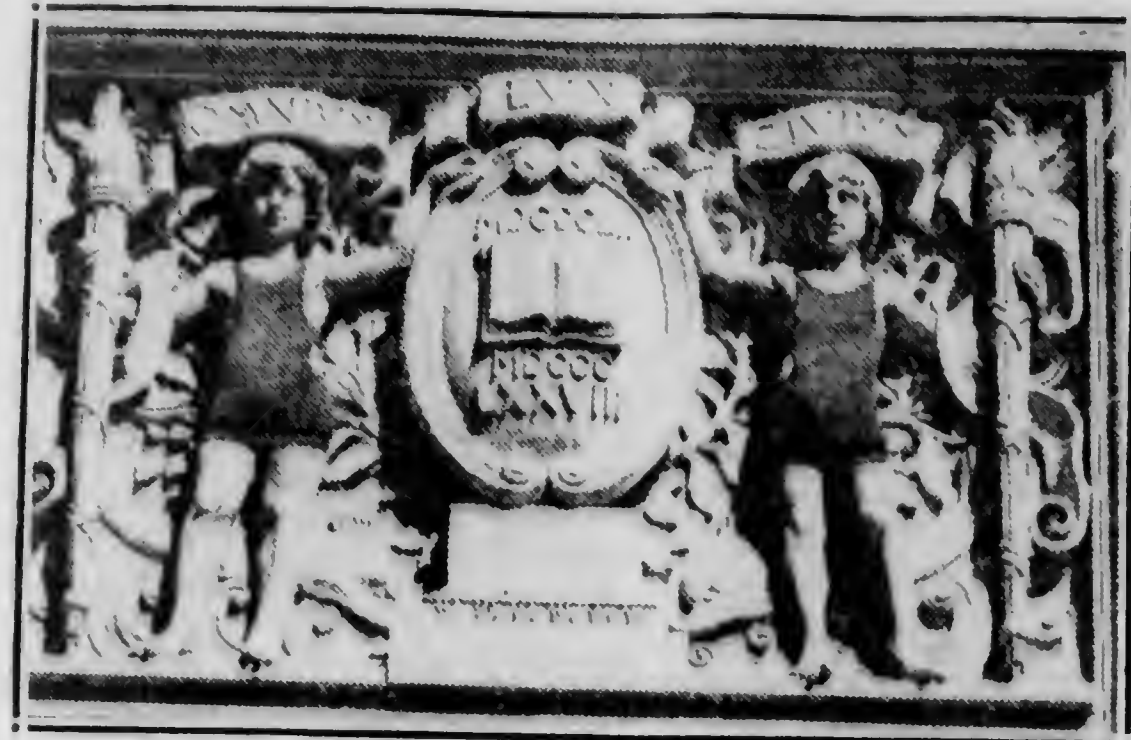
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# Little Boys' Figures on Library to Stay Awhile



LIKE 'EM THIS WAY?

As long as it's necessary to be so frigidly modest about those two statues of—er—undressed boys at the Public Library, why not make 'em really proper by dressing them in bathing suits, as illustrated above? Of course, the bathing suits are a trifle abbreviated, and possibly someone may insist on making them knee-length. But this is a start in the right direction, isn't it? Or do you think they'd look better in long flannel underwear?

Protesting residents of Roxbury will be forced to pass for the next few weeks with downcast eyes the nude figures of two little boys carved over the entrance of the new \$100,000 Mission Hill branch library building, despite the orders of Mayor Curley to clothe them with a stone ribbon.

Trustees, architects, sculptors and artists complained last night that it would require some time to carry out the Mayor's orders immediately without marring the beauty of the building which was designed by Ralph Adams Cross, eminent Boston architect.

Although the Mayor explained that the stone ribbon carved the 3-year-old boys out of proportion, representatives of the A. Patti Contracting Company insisted last night that their stone mason had constructed the plaque to the letter of the specifications and pointed out that the building had been formally accepted by the city from the contractors.

Treasurer Walter T. Patti insisted that the plaque was a perfect duplicate of that which has adorned the main entrance of the Central Public Library for years, the regular library inspectors, perceiving two nude youths guarding the city seal.

Experts who viewed the plaque yesterday expressed the conviction that the whole slab over the entrance would have to be removed and a new one installed at a cost of far more than \$100. To determine a way of meeting the Mayor's demands, the trustees will hold a meeting next week.

## Boston Transcript SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1931

### Library Announces 100 Free Lectures

A program of 100 free lectures and concerts to be given during the coming winter season in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library has been announced. The programs will be given on Sunday, Monday and Thursday evenings at eight o'clock and Sunday afternoons at 3:30 P. M. Thursday lectures are usually illustrated.

The complete program is as follows:  
The Copley Club Singers and Entertainers present a program of songs with instrumental accompaniment by Miss Louise Dumas, teacher of dancing. Dolores Rodriguez and Lela H. Sweet, pianists. Under the direction of Pauline Hammond Clark. Gilbert Stuart his life and paintings. Mrs. Vanhorn Davenport. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The Colorful Orient. Alice Maynard Field. Changing China. Sunday, Oct. 4. In costume. 8:00, Thursday, Oct. 8. The Care of the Human Body. George R. Alexander. 3:30, Sunday, Oct. 11. Concert. Jenny Lind Chorus. J. Fritz Hartz, director. Ethel Erickson, accompanist. 8:00, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Theremin Concert. Micha Tulin, artist; William A. Marr, pianist. Courtesy of M. Steinet. Literary Reformers of Europe. Robert Merrill Bartlett. 3:30, Sunday, Oct. 18. Voice Development. Silje Troll, Josephine Cimatta. Dramatic soprano, and assisting artists. 8:00, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Your Home—its beauty and peace. Burritt S. D. Martin. 8:00, Thursday, Oct. 22. Men and Women: a psychological study. Lily Braunmann-Honell. 3:30, Sunday, Oct. 25. King Lear, lecturer and pianist. Carolyn Baritone. Assisted by a violinist and cellist. 8:00, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Walter Howland. 8:00, Thursday, Oct. 28. Beauties and History of Niagara Falls. Virginia Wallwright. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Reclinal, groups of Italian and Old English songs. Ethel Sleeper. Russell. 8:00, Sunday, Nov. 1. Wonderland of the Far North: Alaska and the Yukon territory. Arthur H. Merritt. 8:00, Thursday, Nov. 5.

The English Theatre. Frank W. C. Hervey. (Drama League Course.) 3:30, Sunday, Nov. 8. Song Recital. Helen True, soprano. 8:00, Sunday, Nov. 8.

South America and some of its birds. Dr. Charles W. Townsend, author and ornithologist. (Brookline Bird Club Course.) 8:00, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Canadian Rockies, a natural art gallery. Rev. Charles W. Cason. (Field and Forest Club Course.) 8:00, Thursday, Nov. 12. Art in Industry. Grace Carleton Mansfield. 3:30, Sunday, Nov. 15.

Concert. String Quartet. Assisting artist, Olga Currier, pianist. 8:00, Sunday, Nov. 15. Everlasting Egypt. Walter W. Allerton. In costume. 8:00, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Lithuania, the Land of Amber. Mrs. Anthony Shalins. Assisted by the Inter-racial Citizens Committee of Massachusetts. Mrs.

William Lowell Putnam, chairman. 8:00, Monday, Nov. 16.

For Panell, the Jolly Bachelor. Martha A. S. Shannon. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Spanish-American Song Recital. Mrs. Bertha Robert. In costume. 8:00, Sunday, Nov. 22. Germany Today. John George Bucher. P. R. G. S. Slides and films. 8:00, Monday, Nov. 23.

Chamber Concert. Jane Leland Clarke and assisting artists. 3:30, Sunday, Nov. 29. Violin Recital. Joseph Pulvino. 8:00, Sunday, Nov. 29.

A Trip to Lake Titicaca. Arthur L. Sweet. 8:00, Thursday, Dec. 3. "Enoch Arden": with musical accompaniment by Strauss. George J. D. Currie of the Faculty of the Curry School of Expression. 3:30, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Concert. The Lincoln Orchestra Association. Jacques Hoffmann, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Germany, her Culture and Beauty. John A. Wolk. Ph.D. Illustrated. Songs by the male chorists of the German Educational Society. Ben jamin Guckenberger, director. Assisted by the Inter-racial Citizens Committee of Massachusetts. Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman. 8:00, Monday, Dec. 7.

Practitioner: Tip of the Cape. Percy A. Brigham. (Field and Forest Club Course.) 8:00, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Hittite Empire. Plays: A Decade's Record. Robert E. Rogers. A.M. (Drama League Course.) 3:30, Sunday, Dec. 13. and assisting artists. 8:00, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Italy's New Drama. Poetess, Harold Lord Varney. Assisted by the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8:00, Monday, Dec. 14.

Music Dream-Pictures. Margaret Anderson. Assisted by the musician. Illustrated. 8:00, Thursday, Dec. 17. Dickens' Christmas Carol. Edward F. Payne. (Frederick Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, Dec. 20.

The Human Voice and its Adaptability. A lecture-recital. Alicia Starrett. 8:00, Sunday, Dec. 20.

Nassau and Mussolini, the Two Greatest Figures of Modern Italy. William A. Prayer. President. Bureau of University Travel. 3:30, Sunday, Dec. 27.

Concert. Boston String Quartet. 8:00, Sunday, Dec. 27.

Of the Beaten Path. Henry Warren Poor. A.M. 8:00, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Music in America by Americans. A program. "For Young People of All Ages." Performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Recital. Roland E. Partridge, tenor; Lewis M. Stark, accompanist. 8:00, Sunday, Jan. 3. The London that Dickens Loved. Florence Smith. 8:00, Thursday, Jan. 7.

Some Phases of the Drama. Matthew T. Condit. (Drama League Course.) 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Concert. Meriminka Trio. 8:00, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Armenian Literature. Vahram Krikorian. Music. Hermine Vervant, pianist. Suzanne Al. Assisted by the Inter-racial Citizens Committee of Massachusetts. Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman. 8:00, Monday, Jan. 11.

Climbing Mount Hona in Alaska. Performed by the Mount Hona Club. 8:00, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Readings from Contemporary Poetry with Comment. Katherine Brooke Norcross. 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 17.

Concert. Boston Jewish Choral Society. Prof. S. Braslavsky, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, Jan. 17. Costa Rica: its Jungles and Volcanoes. The experiences of a naturalist. W. Stephen Thomas. 8:00, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Song Recital. Lina and Alida Paget. 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Chamber Concert. South Mountain String Quartet. Courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. 8:00, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Music of the Catholic Liturgy. Leonard S. Whalen. A.M. Illustrations by choir of men and boys. St. Paul's, Dorchester. 8:00, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Concert. Mendelssohn Singers. J. Fritz Hartz, director. Arville Anderson, accompanist. 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Songs and Legends of the Hebrews. Clara Shaw-Davis. Francis Murray, accompanist. 8:00, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Eastern Mind and Spirit's Cultural Contributions. Rev. Abraham M. Ribbans. Syrian Music. (Assisted by the Inter-racial Citizens Committee of Massachusetts.) Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman. 8:00, Monday, Feb. 1.

Readings from the Poems of Nancy Byrd Turner. With musical interpretations by Alice Marney Foster, contralto. Nancy Byrd Turner. 3:30, Sunday, Feb. 7.

Hebrew Songs to the Celtic Harp. Heloise Russell-Pearson. 8:00, Sunday, Feb. 7.

Painting and its Peoples. Captain H. Plunkett Woolgate. F.R.C.S. Illustrated: 8:00, Monday, Feb. 8.

Zinn, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon National Parks. Keith National Forests, and Cedar Breaks. Randall L. Jones. (Field and Forest Club Course.) 8:00, Thursday, Feb. 11.

George Washington, City Planner and Architect. Frank Chouteau Brown. 3:30, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Concert. Hoffmann String Quartet. 8:00, Sunday, Feb. 14.

An Authentic Portrait of Shakespeare. Frank G. de Heeman. 8:00, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The Intellectual Background of the Irish People. Sidney Gunn. 3:30, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Concert. Alexander Komarovsky, Roumanian violinist. 8:00, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Buss R's of the Orient. Hatavia, Bangkok and Bombay. John C. Howker. M.D. 8:00, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Viola Recital. Joseph Pulvino. 3:30, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Concert. Harvard University Orchestra. P. R. G. S. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Three Centuries of New England Hospitality. Betty Bruce. In costume. 8:00, Thursday, March 3.

Eugene O'Neill: Playwright-Philosopher. Albert R. Lowrey, director of the Cambridge School of the Drama. (Drama League Course.) 3:30, Sunday, March 6.

Recital. Drama, Poetry and Music of Legend and Myth. Laura Hustache Porter. 8:00, March 8.

Some Adriatic Trails. Ralph De Lasa. (Field and Forest Club Course.) 8:00, March 10.

The Contemporary Spanish Drama. Samuel M. Waxman. 19:14. (Drama League Course.) 8:00, Sunday, March 15.

Concert. The Lincoln Orchestra Association. Jacques Hoffmann, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, March 15.

Some Ukrainian Contributions to World Culture. "Soli Revok." Folk dancing and folk music, under the direction of Rev. Joseph Zeleutsky. (Assisted by the Inter-racial Citizens Committee of Massachusetts.) Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman. 8:00, Sunday, March 14.

Switzerland. Experiences in the Country and with its People. Harold M. Vanosch. 8:00, Thursday, March 17.

Crossing the Andes in a Motor Boat. Alta Howland Macomber. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, March 20.

Concert. Boston University Orchestra. Assisted by the Boston University Orchestra. 8:00, Thursday, March 24.

Renowned European Boyars. A historical experience. Mrs. James Frederick Hoskins. 8:00, Thursday, March 24.

Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth, Part 1." Grover C. Shaw. 8:00, Sunday, March 27.

Concert. Choral Society of the Massachusetts Philharmonic. May Place Hoffman, man, president. George Sawyer Bushman, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, March 27.

Readings from "The Everlasting Road" by Stephen Zweig. A play for the new world of peace and brotherhood. Susan Bartlett. 3:30, Sunday, April 3.

Piano Recital. Elizabeth Sleight. 8:00, Sunday, April 3.

Citizenship. Baldwin W. Gause. 8:00, Thursday, April 7.

The Country of the Golden Dragon, an intimate story of Chinese life. Mary Parker Tuning. In native costume. 3:30, Sunday, April 10.

Concert. Boston Jewish Symphony Orchestra. Prof. S. Braslavsky, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, April 10.

Program of Imitations of Bird Songs and Calls. Charles Crawford Gert. Brookline Bird Club Course. 8:00, Sunday, April 11.

Along Beaten Paths in France. Mrs. Arthur Dullow Lopez. 8:00, Thursday, April 11.

Short Plays and Songs. Under the direction of Marie Ware Loughlin. 3:30, Sunday, April 17.

Concert. Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph F. Wagner, conductor. 8:00, Sunday, April 17.

Love Stories from Charles Dickens. A lecture-recital. Esther L. Colver. A.D. R.I. 301. Illustrated: 8:00, Thursday, April 22.

Prohibition. Act of the Civic Library Adm. Illustrated: 3:30, Sunday, April 24.

Concert. Interludio Trio. 8:00, Sunday, April 24.

Glimpses of the Connecticut Valley. Little Squier Corbin. 8:00, Thursday, April 28.

THE BOSTON HUSKIN CLUB  
The Huskin Club meets in the Lecture Hall, usually on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at 2 o'clock P. M. These meetings are followed by free lectures at 3 o'clock. The following titles being announced subject to change.

Creating One's Life. L. H. Whiting. Oct. 5. What Every Woman Knows. J. M. Telfer. Dramatic Reading. Edith Byrnes Gray. Nov. 12. Direction of Miss. Laura Tost. Oct. 13.

The Influence of Poetry and original poems. Joelle Eldridge Southwick. R.I. 1. Nov. 9. Muscle Shoals and the South and West. Illustrated. Andrew Oliver. R.I. 2. Nov. 23.

To be announced, Dec. 7. Christmas Carols. Mrs. Laura Tost. Director of program. Graduate of the local conservatory of Music. Misses Lucy. Dec. 14.

Covered Bridges of New England. Illustrated. Amy Louise Woods. Jan. 11. Ruskin's Art Teaching. May Smith Dean. M.A.; Jan. 27.

John Ruskin's Birth Anniversary. Agnes Knox Black. 8:30, in memory of R. Charles Black. L.L.B. Late professor of English literature. Boston University. March. Director of Mrs. Laura Tost. Feb. 8.

Arthur. Dudley Rogers. President. Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance League. Illustrated. Feb. 29.

Birds As Poets. See them. Philip Willard. Formerly with the Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C. Illustrated. Dec. 14.

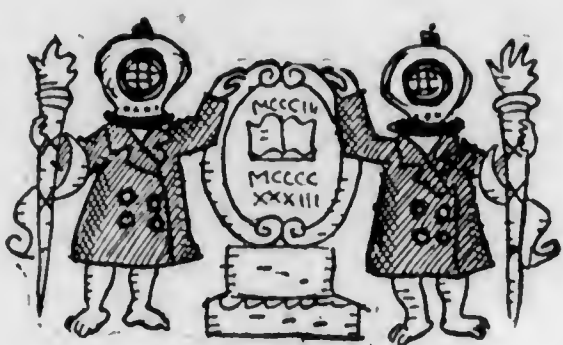
Violon and Violon. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney. Former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. March 28.

The Negro's Contribution to America. Matthew W. Hiles. A.D. L.I. 1. March 6.

A Trip Through the Caribbean Sea. Motion picture of Mrs. Laura Tost. March 11. Motion picture of the Hall-Twoel series. Motion picture of the Hall-Twoel series. March 11.

## FOR GOODNESS' SAKE

MAYOR CURLEY ORDERS STONE RIBBONS ON LIBRARY FIGURES (NEWS ITEM)



WHY NOT DOUBLE BREASTED OVERCOATS AND DIVERS' HELMETS?

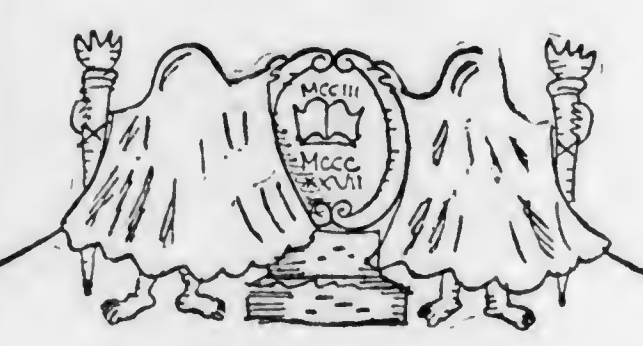
VIRTUE PRESERVED



THE BOSTON SEAL FLANKED BY BOSTON GARTERS



DEPRESSION WEAR FOR THE LITTLE BRATS



AFTER THIS—NO UNVEILING CEREMONIES



NEW INDUSTRY IN QUINCY GRANITE STEPPINS FOR PUBLIC STATUES



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OCT 1 1931 TO  
DEC 14 1934



## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1931

### Lay Cornerstone of Boylston Library

The corner stone of the Boylston branch library at 433 Center street, Jamaica Plain, was laid this noon at exercises attended by Mayor Curley, members of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and an audience of several hundred persons. The building of the structure, which will be completed in ninety days, will cost approximately \$76,000. Besides Mayor Curley, the speakers included Charles Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and Ellery Sedgwick a member of the board of trustees.

### JAMAICA PLAIN ITEM

F. J. MacDONALD

Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, OCT., 2, 1931

### Branch Library Cornerstone Laid

About 300 persons attended the exercises at the new Boston branch library at 433 Centre street, Jamaica Plain, Wednesday, when the cornerstone was laid by Mayor Curley.

Charles Belden, secretary to the library trustees, presided at the affair. Ellery Sedgwick, one of the trustees, was the first speaker. He was followed by Mayor Curley, who spoke with regret that "one who had labored indefatigably for the branch library" was not at the exercises.

## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 5, 1931

### MUSIC AND HYGIENE COURSES PLANNED

Classes in "Appreciation of Symphonies" and "Mental Hygiene of Childhood and Adolescence" will start Thursday under the auspices of the university extension division of the State Department of Education.

The symphonies course is based on programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Alfred H. Meyer, music critic and member of the faculty of the Boston Conservatory of Music and the Boston University College of Music, and Richard G. Appel of the music division of the Boston Public Library, are the instructors.

It will open at 5:15 p. m. in the Boston Public Library lecture hall with a lecture by Dean John Marshall of the Boston University College of Music.

The mental hygiene course is intended for all persons responsible for the development of children, including parents, teachers and social workers. It will open at 7:30 p. m. in Harvard Hall, Harvard University, and Harriet L. Parsons, instructor in psychiatric social work, Simmons College School of Social Work, will be the leader.

Among those who will lecture are Mrs. Tracy Mallory of the psychology department of Wellesley College, Sybil Foster and Ruth Faulkner, both of the educational department of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene.

## TIME

October 5, 1931

### Ribbons for Boston

Boston's Library Trustees' shield, designed in 1878 by the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, has as supporters two nude children (male). On complaints from a group of citizens led by Rev. Michael A. Gearin, Mayor James Michael Curley requested last week that the supporters of the shield be removed from the facade of the Mission Hill Public Library should have their pudenda shrouded in granite ribbons. Whether all reproductions of the shield should be similarly ribboned then became a hot argument in Boston.

Boston's reputation for civic censorship is old and well established. It was Boston that forbade Mary Garden to appear in Richard Strauss's *Salome*. It was Boston that banned the sale of Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*. It was Boston that kept *Scribner's Magazine* off the stands for printing the final chapters of Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*. The list is endless, but Boston's tireless censorship is generally directed at the stage and the printed page. Not for many months has it bothered with sculpture and the fine arts.

Until recently Boston's shock troops were under two commands: the potent Watch & Ward Society, and the Licensing Division of the City of Boston. The Watch & Ward Society was originally an



Boston's Censor Casey

... since chorus ladies carried spears.

organization headed by clergymen who had the co-operation of booksellers in the suppression of erotica. It reached its greatest effectiveness under the leadership of indomitable Rev. Jason Franklin Chase. Reformer Chase died in 1926. The W. & W. received a serious blow when Bishop William Lawrence and several of its directors resigned as a result of the public exposure of the way the society's agents *procureurs* had persuaded the proprietor of Cambridge's famed Dunster House Bookshop to sell them a copy of D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. W. & W. is now in serious financial difficulties. Boston's forces of righteousness are at present headed by slim, white-haired, horn-spectacled John Michael Casey, chief of the city's Licensing Division. For 27 years City Censor Casey, who is on record as having said, "Don't you know that Eugene O'Neill never wrote on a decent theme in his life?" has passed on every theatrical offering of the Boston stage. He also licenses peddlers and newsboys.

The guardian of Boston's theatrical morals started life as a trap drummer in burlesque houses in the days when chorus ladies carried spears. He became kettle-drummer for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but his career as a tympanist was cut short when he met with an accident and had to have his right arm amputated at the shoulder. Mr. Casey's father, an upholsterer, was one of the best friends of the then Mayor, Patrick Andrew Collins. Mayor Collins found Mr. Casey the job he still holds.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, OCT 8, 1931

### MAYOR TO SPEAK IN BRIGHTON

### Corner Stone to Be Laid for Library Tomorrow

The corner stone of the Faneuil Branch of the Boston Public Library will be laid tomorrow noon at Bigelow and Faneuil sts, Oak sq, Brighton.

Mayor James M. Curley will be the chief speaker, while clergymen and library officials will also take part in the initial step to replace the inadequate library, which now has its quarters on Brooks st. City Councillor Edward M. Gallagher of Ward 22, who has worked hard and long for this new building will preside.

Rev. Fr. James J. Murphy, pastor of Our Lady of the Presentation Church, will give the invocation; Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix, pastor of the Faneuil Congregational Church, will offer benediction. The speakers include Mrs. Thomas F. McMahon, representing the Better Homes' Association of Brighton; Charles F. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and Frank Buxton of the library trustees. There will be a program of music at the exercises.

The new building will be of limestone and will give approximately twice as much room as the present wooden building on Brooks st. On the main floor there will be a children's room, adults' room, librarian's office, lecture room and workroom. In the basement there will be quarters for the help and a kitchen, and a room for storage of several thousand books.

Miss Gertrude L. Connell is the librarian of the present building and will continue in that capacity in the new. The building will be erected at an estimated cost of \$100,000. There will be approximately 16,000 volumes in the various racks and shelves.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931

### LAY CORNERSTONE OF LIBRARY TODAY

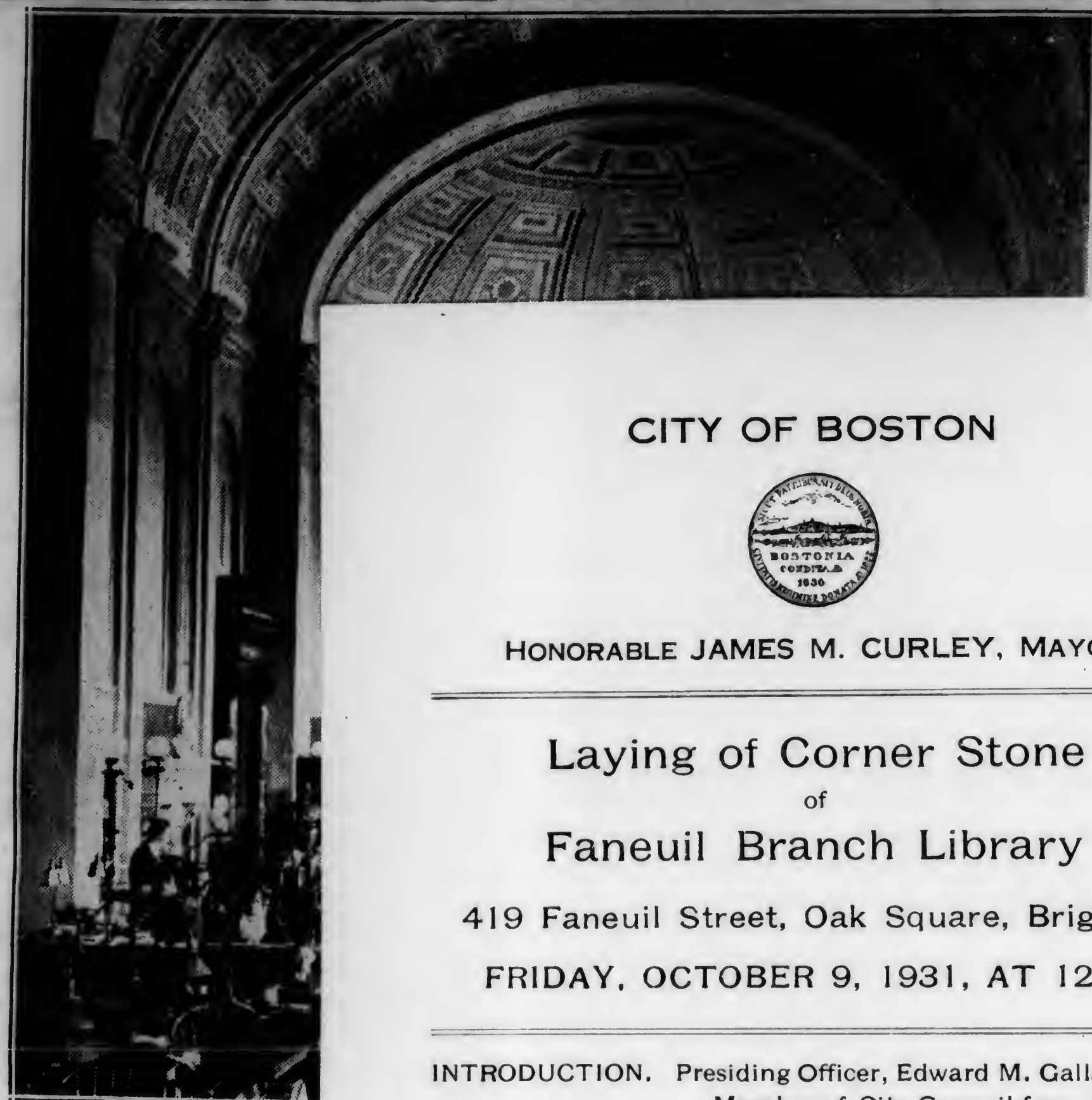
### Mayor Curley Will Speak at Brighton Ceremonies

With fitting ceremonies the cornerstone of the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library at 419 Faneuil street, Oak Square, Brighton, will be laid at noon today. Mayor Curley will deliver the principal address.

The branch library, being erected at a cost of \$54,475 will be completed by Jan. 15, 1932. The building of modern type will contain an adult reading room seating 60, a juvenile reading room seating 60, a lecture hall seating 168, public stacks, offices, workroom, staff lunch room, basement book storage and boiler room. It will have a shelf capacity of 16,500 books. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone.

City Councillor Edward M. Gallagher will preside at the cornerstone ceremonies. The Rev. James J. Murphy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Presentation, will deliver the invocation. Frank W. Buxton will represent the library trustees. Mayor Curley will give the main address and Thomas McMann, local chairman of the better homes committee will speak. The Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix of the Faneuil Congregational Church will give the benediction. There will be music by the 101st infantry band.





CITY OF BOSTON



HONORABLE JAMES M. CURLEY, MAYOR

Laying of Corner Stone  
of  
Faneuil Branch Library

419 Faneuil Street, Oak Square, Brighton

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931, AT 12 M.

INTRODUCTION. Presiding Officer, Edward M. Gallagher  
Member of City Council from Brighton

INVOCATION. Rev. James J. Murphy  
Pastor of Our Lady of the Presentation Church

ADDRESS. Mr. Frank W. Buxton  
Member of Board of Trustees, Boston Public Library

ADDRESS. Mrs. Thomas F. McMahon  
Chairman Better Homes Committee, Brighton District

BAND SELECTION.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

ADDRESS. Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston

BENEDICTION. Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix  
Pastor, Faneuil Congregational Church

Music by 101st Veterans' Band  
Architects, Kilham, Hopkins & Greeley, Boston  
Builder, Boyer Construction Company, Boston

The Renovated  
THE LIBRARY

YOU have beam on Blick, the main st Public Library, reopening to the Bates Hall. "It's been pre told the Librarit profile to better how visitors mal "A silly fuss," lowering his lam summer they we glance at our st "Our 'gorgeous Blick interpolates barely noticed u tering about get to look up their. "The lecture hi the ancestor bo pedias while th Hall," explained and attendants at been cleaned an statues had thei "Like when th year," Blick rei "you put a piece. "Many people ti put our picture i lip quivering sli "Well, anyway, Bates Hall is almost as beautiful as we are now," Blick put in, "or so people tell us." "But you know what silly things people say," laughed Blick, moving slightly so that the sun would light up his mane. "You must see Bates Hall," said Tony, dreamily but firmly dismissing the Librarian and leaning forward to transfix a group of awed tourists with a majestic stare. So the Librarian discreetly crept away and into Bates Hall. The lions were right. It is more dazzlingly beautiful than you would believe possible. The floor is now of stone, with a main aisle of marble in the reference room. The splendid ceiling has been cleaned and the warm gray tones of the stone have now come to light. The panels beneath the decorative

congratulations on an unusual honor which has been bestowed upon him. The secretary of the British Library Association recently notified the Boston Librarian that he had been elected by the Council of the Association an honorary fellow of the British equivalent of the A. L. A. Librarians recall that following Dr. Belden's year as president of the American Library Association—that busy and exciting time when the association was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary—he was a delegate to the British Library Association when it held its half century celebration. This was held at Edinburgh in 1927. Since then, British librarians have visited Boston on every possible occasion. Dr. Belden's election is bound to strengthen the tie of friendliness between the two nations.

Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931

Harold F. Wheeler, Editor

Cornerstone Is Laid for  
Faneuil Branch Library



Mayor Curley laying the cornerstone of the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library, Oak square, Brighton, today.

2000 Attend Ceremonies at Which Mayor Curley Is  
the Principal Speaker—Frank W. Buxton  
Represents Library Trustees

About 2000 persons, including many schoolchildren, attended the cornerstone laying ceremonies today at the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library, being erected at 419 Faneuil street, Oak Square, Brighton.

CURLEY GIVES ADDRESS

Mayor Curley delivered the principal address before the crowd. City Councilman Edward M. Gallagher presided.

Frank W. Buxton, representing the library trustees, said that the branch was the fourth link of a chain of branch libraries which will be unequally in the world. He thanked the mayor for his interest and informed the gathering that the city had conceived the chain library idea and carried it out. The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. James J. Murphy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Presentation.

Thomas McMann, local chairman of the better homes committee, and Charles Belden, library director, also spoke. Benediction was given by the Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix of the Faneuil Congregational Church. Eileen Sullivan, an eighth grade pupil in Our Lady of the Presentation parochial school, presented a bouquet of flowers to Mayor Curley. Music was furnished by the 101st Infantry band.

The new branch will be completed Jan. 15, 1932, at a cost of \$54,475. The building will contain an adult reading room seating 60 persons and a juvenile room seating a similar number. There will be a lecture hall with a seating capacity of 100. The branch will have a shelf capacity for 16,500 books.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1931

LAY CORNERSTONE  
OF BRANCH LIBRARY

City Officials Greeted by 2000  
Brighton Square

The cornerstone of the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library was laid yesterday. The new structure, which will have a shelf capacity of 16,500 volumes, is to be erected at 419 Faneuil street, Oak square, Brighton.

The ceremonies were witnessed by more than 2000 persons, including a host of school children. Mayor Curley wielded the trowel and made the principal address of the occasion. City Councilman Edward M. Gallagher presided.

The Rev. James J. Murphy, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Presentation, uttered the invocation and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix of the Faneuil Congregational Church. Frank W. Buxton, representing the library trustees, said that the library branch is the fourth link in a chain that will be unequalled by any in the world. He credited Mayor Curley with the chain library idea.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, also spoke, as did Thomas McMann, local chairman of the better homes committee. The Faneuil branch will be completed about Jan. 15 next and will cost \$54,475.

MAYOR LAYS CORNERSTONE  
OF FANEUIL BRANCH LIBRARY

Mr Curley Tells Gathering That in 11 Years Every Ward  
Of Boston Will Have a Similar Building,  
Each Costing \$100,000



MAYOR CURLEY USING TROWEL TO SPREAD CEMENT ABOVE CORNERSTONE

Mayor Curley officiated at noon yesterday at the laying of the cornerstone of the Faneuil Branch of the Boston Public Library at Oak square, Brighton.

The new building which is to replace the old wooden structure on Brooks at 1st of limestones. It is one of a chain of 22 to be erected throughout the city in the next 11 years. The Mayor told the gathering that each year an appropriation of \$200,000 will be made for two libraries until the end of the 11th year there will be a branch in each ward of the city.

City Councilor Edward M. Gallagher of Ward 22 presided at the exercises. Rev. James J. Murphy, pastor of Our Lady of the Presentation Church, Oak sq., offered the invocation. Fr. Murphy also paid a great tribute to the Mayor, holding him up as an example of one who has used and learned to love books. He said, "I rank you among the great professors of the Nation. You stand pre-eminent in rhetoric and oratory among the leaders of the Nation."

Fr. Murphy also paid tribute to City Councilor Gallagher, who was instrumental in securing the library for Brighton.

Gathered at the exercises were the pupils of Our Lady of the Presentation School and a large number of residents of the district. The fire apparatus of the Oak-st fire station was drawn out of the house by order of Diet Chief Cornelius O'Brien.

solace to be gained from communion with the great authors. He said, "We believe in athletics for developing the body; so will reading and literature develop the mind." Mr. Curley commented on the recent encyclical of the Pope concerning disarmament, and said that 84 percent of the money collected in taxes in this country is spent either in the payment of debts for past wars or preparation for those in the future. This he said left only 14 cents of every dollar collected by taxation for expenditure for other Government needs. He pointed out that this was the psychological time for universal disarmament, and that if the United States were allowed to dictate at this time all of the money spent for these purposes could be turned to a good use. Europe he said spent 92 cents of every dollar for war purposes.

Mayor Curley told the children that unless they used the library the money spent on it would be wasted. He complimented City Councilor Edward M. Gallagher, Miss Gertrude L. Connell, librarian, and Mrs. Thomas F. McMahon for their efforts to bring the library there. Miss Connell was presented a bouquet of flowers.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library; Frank W. Buxton, a library trustee, and Mrs. Thomas F. McMahon were the other speakers. Rev. Andrew H. Mulnix, pastor of the Faneuil Congregational Church, gave the benediction. A program was given before and after the speaking by the 101st Infantry Band.

The new building will be completed by the middle of January. It will have an adult reading room, a children's room, a lecture hall, office, workroom, staff lunchroom, book storage rooms, and will have a shelf capacity of 16,500 books. This will give double the accommodations of the present building.





(Transcript Photograph by Frank E. Colby)

# The Renovated Bates Hall Reading Room of the Boston Public Library

## THE LIBRARIAN

YOU have noticed the satisfied beam on the faces of Tony and Blick, the lions who guard the main staircase of the Boston Public Library. The cause of this is the reopening to the public of the renovated Bates Hall.

"It's been pretty hard on us," Blick told the Librarian, as he arranged his profile to better advantage, "you know how visitors make a fuss over us—"

"A silly fuss," broke in Tony, modestly lowering his lambent eyes, "but all this summer they went right by without a glance at our fluffy manes—"

"Our 'gorgeous' manes, as they say," Blick interpolated. "Well, I mean, they barely noticed us; just went past, muttering about getting to the lecture hall to look up their ancestors."

"The lecture hall is where they moved the ancestor books and the encyclopedias while they were fixing Bates Hall," explained Tony. "Now the books and attendants are back and everything's been cleaned and painted. Even the statues had their faces washed."

"Like when they gave us a bath last year," Blick reminded the Librarian, "you put a piece about it in the paper."

"Many people thought you should have put our picture in too," said Tony, his lip quivering slightly.

"Well, anyway, Bates Hall is almost as beautiful as we are now," Blick put in, "or so people tell us."

"But you know what silly things people say," laughed Blick, moving slightly so that the sun would light up his mane.

"You must see Bates Hall," said Tony, dreamily but firmly dismissing the Librarian and leaning forward to transfix a group of awed tourists with a majestic stare.

So the Librarian discreetly crept away and into Bates Hall. The lions were right. It is more dazzlingly beautiful than you would believe possible. The floor is now of stone, with a main aisle of marble in the reference room. The splendid ceiling has been cleaned and the warm gray tones of the stone have now come to light. The panels beneath the decorative

rosettes of the ceiling have been freshly tinted green-blue as have been the wall panels.

The marble doorway near the Catalogue Room has been cleaned and polished so thoroughly that the pale green veining shows through the rich blackness of the stone. Perhaps the greatest triumph is the cleaning of the superb doorway in the center of the hall. It is now possible to see clearly all the breathtaking, flamboyant carving.

All woodwork throughout the department has been refinished and glows resplendent. Busts of Sir Walter Scott, Henry James and all the others have a glistening well-soaped look, as well. All the windows have been washed. Not that there is anything unusual about that, as they are given a scrubbing every six months. This process, however, did little to lessen the prevailing dinginess.

Library patrons must have been somewhat startled to find that the Bates Hall center desk has been moved from its place beneath the windows to a space just inside the center door. This may be in keeping with the latest decrees of library science but, to a casual observer, it appears that a less obtrusive arrangement might have been made. The Catalogue Room has likewise been refurbished. A stone floor has been laid here, also, and the catalogues moved closer to the wall to make room. The entire hall, in fact, has regained lightness and grace in addition to its regal magnificence.

Dr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, is receiving congratulations on an unusual honor which has been bestowed upon him. The secretary of the British Library Association recently notified the Boston Librarian that he had been elected by the Council of the Association an honorary fellow of the British equivalent of the A. L. A.

Librarians recall that following Dr. Belden's year as president of the American Library Association—that busy and exciting time when the association was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary—he was a delegate to the British Library Association when it held its half century celebration. This was held at Edinburgh in 1927. Since then, British librarians have visited Boston on every possible occasion. Dr. Belden's election is bound to strengthen the tie of friendliness between the two nations.

## Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931

Harold F. Wheeler, Managing Editor

# Cornerstone Is Laid for Faneuil Branch Library

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The cornerstone of the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library was laid yesterday. The new structure, which will have a shelf capacity of 16,500 volumes, is to be erected at 419 Faneuil street, Oak square, Brighton.

The ceremonies were witnessed by more than 2000 persons, including a host of school children. Mayor Curley wielded the trowel and made the principal address of the occasion. City Councilman Edward M. Gallagher pre-

sented the library trustees, said that the library branch is the fourth link in a chain that will be unequalled by any in the world. He credited Mayor Curley with the conception and execution of the chain library idea.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, also spoke, as did Thomas McMann, local chairman of the better homes committee. The Faneuil branch will be completed about Jan. 15 next and will cost \$54,475.

## MAYOR LAYS CORNERSTONE OF FANEUIL BRANCH LIBRARY

Mr Curley Tells Gathering That in 11 Years Every Ward Of Boston Will Have a Similar Building, Each Costing \$100,000



MAYOR CURLEY USING TROWEL TO SPREAD CEMENT ABOVE CORNERSTONE

Mayor Curley officiated at noon yesterday at the laying of the cornerstone of the Faneuil Branch of the Boston Public Library at Oak sq., Brighton.

The new building which is to replace the old wooden structure on Brooks st. is of limestone. It is one of a chain of 22 to be erected throughout the city in the next 11 years. The Mayor told the gathering that each year an appropriation of \$200,000 will be made for two libraries until the end of the 11th year there will be a branch in each ward of the city.

City Councilor Edward M. Gallagher of Ward 22 presided at the exercises. Rev. James J. Murphy, pastor of Our Lady of the Presentation Church, Oak sq., offered the invocation. Fr. Murphy also paid a great tribute to the Mayor, holding him up as an example of one who has used and learned to love books. He said, "I rank you among the great professors of the Nation. You stand pre-eminent in rhetoric and oratory among the leaders of the Nation."

Fr. Murphy also paid tribute to City Councilor Gallagher, who was instrumental in securing the library for Brighton.

Gathered at the exercises were the pupils of Our Lady of the Presentation School and a large number of residents of the district. The fire apparatus of the Oak-st fire station was drawn out of the house by order of Diet Chief Cornelius O'Brien.

In behalf of the school children Eileen Sullivan, eighth grade pupil, presented the Mayor a bouquet of flowers.

Mayor Curley told of the great

solace to be gained from communion with the great authors.

He said, "We believe in athletics for developing the body; so will reading and literature develop the mind."

Mr. Curley commented on the recent encyclical of the Pope concerning disarmament, and said that 84 percent of the money collected in taxes in this country is spent either in the payment of debts for past wars or preparation for those in the future. This he said left only 14 cents of every dollar collected by taxation for expenditure for other Government needs. He pointed out that this was the psychological time for universal disarmament, and that if the United States were allowed to dictate at this time all of the money spent for these purposes could be turned to a good use. Europe he said spent 92 cents of every dollar for war purposes.

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# Bad Sixpences:

"Our Ideas are for the most part like bad sixpences and we spend our lives in trying to pass them on one another." By Karl Schriftgiesser

Gold Standard

RESEARCH work, properly conducted, may be a pleasant occupation as well as a fruitful one, but one place to pursue it is not, I have learned to my intense sorrow, in a public library. Only this last week I have spent much time with the files of old magazines, delving, as they say, into the thoughts and interest of the past. It has been a fascinating plunge, for I have been diving into depths of forgotten wisdom in a sea of old architectural magazines which never had a wide or popular distribution even in the days before they became yellowed and dust-covered from disuse. But alas, what I have missed I cannot say, because the only place where these beloved files of mine could be found were in the Public Library of Boston. The truth which I learned marked Silence, is this—that the signs marked Silence which our great and generous city so plentifully supplies are, at least after the schools of Boston have turned their young hopefuls loose for the day, a mockery and a delusion.

If a professor in New York can say that whisperers are morons I can say as truthfully that the students of Boston who use the Public Library for a study hall are no gentlemen and no ladies. That is, some of them, too many of them. There are a few, oh hopeful sign, who evidently feel as I do about the library's whisperers and talkers. They gift their teeth and a fier in silence over their tomes while the titters and whispers go on around them. Either that, or the look of intense concentration on their faces is, in reality, a sign of sleep. Or, perhaps, having had experience, they came to the library (as I shall in the future) generously supplied with absorbent cotton to stuff into their assailed ears.

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Some few years of newspaper work have taught me to concentrate. Amid the din of the teletypes and Morse keys and the hoarse grunts of a telegraph-news editor issuing his commands I can work with the best of them. In a roomful of reporters I can dash off my share of copy. But in a roomful of silly girls chattering and simpering in the Fine Arts section of the Public Library as they make their silly tracings from books of ancient anatomy and the like—good Lord deliver me! Sentence after sentence must be read and reread to snatch any meaning therefrom. And there is no relief from it. The best-delivered frown of disapproval merely brings giggles from the morons who think it silly for one to want to read in cloistered silence. Scrapping of the throat as a warning—even a mildly delivered curse—does no good. On they go, these so-called students, tracing their pictures and uttering their sotto-voice nonsense, chattering like so many monkeys in a zoo.

Nothing, of course, is done about it. And the reason why is plain. This, as every one knows, is the great American silly season; the World Series is on. And library employees, especially male blonde ones who wear pinch-nose glasses, are as interested in the progress of the "Cards" and the "Athletics" (sic) as any one. And so they stand behind the big black sign, which practically screams for silence, and discuss the game. Two or three of them together go into the intricacies of baseball here in this room dedicated to learning and lined with shelves

containing the thoughts of the great minds of a universe. And male voices of young men of twenty are as irritating, when trying to be low and unnoticed, as the shrill simperings of alleged art students, sitting in groups, copying pictures which they will never be able to draw without tracing paper over good black originals to go by.

Something of course should be done about this but nothing of course will. The fat man with little to do will go on complaining in a loud and querulous voice that the particular magazine which he thinks he wants to read is missing from its accustomed place. The man grown grey in service to the public will tell the maiden lady at the desk just why he was unable to find a wanted volume in its regular place on the shelves. And the lady, unlistening, will tell him that it ought to be on that shelf, it always has been, the perfect library system says it should be there, and there it must be whether it is or not. A young man will push a squeaky, busy baby-carriage sort of affair loaded with books through the room with as much noise as a Ford car getting under way on a winter's morning. The pneumatic tubes in the adjoining room will clang and clatter in the middle of sentences as they always have done and probably always will do. Boy employees bringing huge tomes from the hidden recesses of the stacks will drop them flat on desks with a Bang! And the signs will say Silence! in mockery through the years as they have for generations, as they have ever since libraries began.

Complaints have been made ere this about Bates Hall being a study room only for the students of the colleges and the high schools and the so-called universities of the Back Bay. Letters have been written to editors. I believe the situation there is better than it was some few years back. Let the next campaign be conducted in the Fine Arts room and let it start with the employees and work gradually to the students so that some day those signs of "Silence" will not be the ghastly joke they are today.

The last day of my visit seeking mental nourishment from the thoughts of forgotten men. I was, as I have said, congenitally with certain architectural thinkers of another day. And it occurred to me then that perhaps the great monument of McKim, Mead & White's is not such a wonderful building after all.

A building should be designed and built to fit its function. Well, there is, I admit, room for seats and tables enough at Copley Square, there is room for tons of books, the light is fairly good (it could be better if a system of indirect lighting were installed so that those sitting with the windows on their right would not have to dodge the shadows of their own hands continually), and in many respects the interior is as beautiful as any in the world. But why did the architects have to build all the interior of stone? Why floors on which leathered feet resound like the whack of Harvard heels on a Cambridge sidewalk? Why rooms of stone from which echoes every whisper, every cough, every dropped fountain pen, every silly giggle, every comment of the great Grimes? These are questions beyond my answering.

Silence, it was once said, is golden. But at the Public Library this last week it would seem that, even as in the Bank of England, the gold standard has been abandoned for the nonce.

## IN FANEUIL

Strangely enough, some communities seem to retain their neighborhood spirit, while others which have similar social, religious and racial elements, are losing it. There are sections of Boston where local pride, strong a generation or two ago, is hardly discernible. They were proud, self-conscious little centres, in other days. They may not have administered their own affairs, but the residents were cohesive, and their requests had impact. A mile or two away there may be another section which has refused to be absorbed by the encroaching metropolis. Church groups, women's organizations, men's clubs, boys' and girls' societies carry on in the same old way. The residents are usually first class citizens of the metropolis as a whole. They have two good loyalties, which do not conflict with each other.

The pocket of Boston known as Faneuil is an excellent example of a place which retains its old pride. When Mayor Curley laid the cornerstone of a branch library there a few days ago, 2000 of the residents gathered to take part and to exult in the new structure. They had even objected a few months ago to the preliminary plans of the library. They said that the assembly room should be made larger—and it was. The building will become the civic centre of Faneuil. It will tend to perpetuate and strengthen the wholesome community sense which is unfortunately lacking in many other districts.

## The Boston Post

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1931

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The young woman in charge of the business branch of the Boston Public Library, in City Hall avenue, says many people do not make the proper distinction between it and the "regular" library upstairs.

Patrons are frequently confused when they read that books of fiction, poetry or philosophy may be procured there, and they want to know why a "business library" should carry such works. The fact is, it does not.

The department that carries them is in the same building, but it is a different library branch.

Right now the window of the business branch of the Boston Public Library is attractively decorated with a variety of books covering philosophy, fiction, travel, art, poetry and other cultural subjects.

A card in the window announces that these books may be found on the third floor and may be taken out on the regular library card.

The business department of the City Hall avenue branch is on the first and second floors.

Speaking of the Public Library, I am told that the recent thorough cleansing of Bates Hall was given the first of the sort in 35 years. The task was not easy.

The vaulted ceiling is so high that an elaborate system of scaffolding was needed to reach it.

Now that the job has been done, the former dark atmosphere of the place has disappeared.

The foregoing reference to the high ceiling of the main reading room of Bates Hall calls to mind the still loftier ceiling in Symphony Hall.

Many a time I have gazed up at it and wondered just how "dead" electric light bulbs in the distant chandeliers were replaced with "live" ones, or how they were reached to be dusted off. I inquired, and got this information from an attendant at the hall:

The ceiling is about 45 feet high. The chandeliers, which suggest giant clusters of illuminated grapes, are attached to cables above the ceiling and are let down to the floor when it is desired to work on them. And that's all there is to it.

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# CHARLES F. D. BELDEN OF PUBLIC LIBRARY DIES

Also Director of Division of Public Libraries of This State—End Came at Pittsfield

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 24.—Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, died at 2:20 this morning at the House of Mercy Hospital here after a brief sickness, which seized him while he was on a vacation in Lenox. Cerebral hemorrhage was given as the cause of death.

Mr. and Mrs. Belden went to Lenox about 10 days ago. Mr. Belden had been feeling poorly and was seeking rest. He was joined there for several days by Howard Blackwell, his brother-in-law. Last Monday he was taken sick and on Thursday evening he was hurried to the local hospital. Unconscious soon after arrival here, he remained in that condition until the end. Mrs. Belden and their son, Lawrence, were with him.



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

## CATALOGUING HARVARD LAW LIBRARY HIS FIRST TASK

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was recognized the world over as one of the foremost of living librarians. The Italian Government decorated him with the order of the Crown of Italy; Harvard gave him the honorary degree of master of arts; the Czechoslovak Library Association made him an honorary fellow, and the city of Ravenna awarded him the Dante medal.

Mr. Belden was born Oct. 5, 1871, at Syracuse, N. Y., and spent his boyhood at Niagara Falls, where his parents, Francis Crapo Belden and Mrs. Jennie Maude (Wright) Belden, moved when he was 5. As a boy he committed more than 20 miles daily to attend Buffalo High School, and it was then he learned the habit of early rising, and that it is possible to work well early in the morning.

He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '95, and then went to the Law School. While there, financial reverse of his parents set him unexpectedly on the path he has followed since. To earn his way through Law School he did tutoring work, until Dean Ames suggested that he make an attempt at cataloguing the Law School library. He started upon this work, and completed his Law School course, after which he passed his bar examinations in New York State and became an attorney.

## Catalogued Harvard Law Library

Then the secretary of the Harvard law faculty resigned, and Dean Ames, remembering Mr. Belden's work at cataloguing, offered him the job. Here he set out on the enormous task of cataloguing nearly 100,000 volumes which had never before been listed. When the Law School library was first catalogued in 1826 there were only 1752 volumes. When the catalogue of 1834 appeared, prepared by Charles Sumner, the number had about doubled.

When Mr. Belden completed his catalogue in 1902 there had not been a cata-

logue for 56 years. The number of volumes had jumped from 12,000 in 1846 to 115,000. Mr. Belden and his staff made a card catalogue and issued a catalogue of this enormous mass of books. The job has always been regarded as perfectly completed.

He was assistant law librarian at Harvard for seven years, and for a year had charge of the Social Law Library at the Suffolk County Courthouse. Then for eight years more he was state librarian, in which time he

also served as chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. In 1917, out of 20 candidates, he was chosen librarian of the Boston Public Library, and held that position until his death, along with that of director of the Public Library, which was given him a few years later and was renewed last year.

## Sent Books to Army and Navy

Shortly after Mr. Belden's appointment, C. K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, wrote in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin: "Mr. Belden seems particularly fitted by long and intimate experience with library affairs in Massachusetts to serve the public in a high administrative position."

Before Mr. Belden went to the Boston Public Library he had been engaged in special library work, and he was an honorary member of the Special Libraries Association. In the war he served on the executive board of the American Library Association, worked at the problem of sending books to the army and navy overseas. He was director for New England in the appeal of the association for gift books and two money campaigns.

In 1926 he was elected president of the American Library Association. This was the organization's 50th anniversary year. As years passed, he received the honorary degree from Harvard, the Italian decoration and medal and the Czechoslovak fellowship.

He wrote in his Harvard class re-

port of 1925 that he had been recently appointed by the American Library Association a member of the "Commission on Adult Education and the Library," consisting of seven members, which sought to learn how libraries can increase their educational service to adults through closer contact with readers, through systematizing and promoting home study, and through giving better service to citizens in their solution of the problems inherent in our complex society."

## His Family and His Clubs

On May 26, 1908, Mr. Belden married Miss Anna Marion Blackwell at Cambridge. They had four children, Miss Elizabeth Blackwell Belden, Lawrence Putnam Belden, Miss Alison Blackwell and Charles Hastings Belden. He made his home at 52 Elliot st., Jamaica Plain, and wrote in his Harvard class report, "Summer week-ends and vacations find me luxuriating with the family on Martha's Vineyard."

He was a member of the Boston Art Club, the Boston City Club, the American Library Association, the American Library Institute, the Free Public Library Commission, the Gay Head Improvement Association, the Immigrant Publication Society and the Massachusetts Library Club.

## TRIBUTE OF WALTER B. BRIGGS, HARVARD LIBRARY

On hearing this morning of Mr. Belden's death, Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library, expressed a feeling of great personal loss, and said:

"His work as librarian of the Boston Public Library was outstanding. He was bringing that library back to a place of first importance among great city libraries. His leadership in the library world is shown by his election in 1926 as president of the American Library Association, and also by the honorary degree of master of arts awarded him by Harvard. He was not only an administrator of note, but was very approachable to those who wished his aid."

## "GRAVE LOSS TO CITY AND STATE," SAYS GOV ELY

Gov. Joseph B. Ely paid the following tribute:

"The passing of Charles F. D. Belden is a grave loss, not only to the city and State educational agencies, which he so faithfully served, but also to the many citizens who have reaped the benefits of his untiring and inspired efforts. To no small degree was he responsible for building the Boston Public Library to its present outstanding position. My sincere sympathy goes to those who have been closest to him."

## "GREAT SHOCK" GIVEN TO FREDERICK H. CURTIS

"The death of Charles Belden comes to me as a great shock," said Frederick H. Curtis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank and a member of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library.

"Nationally and internationally he was recognized as a bibliophile and a

## The Evening Standard

Saturday, October 24, 1931

## BOSTON LIBRARIAN, C. F. D. BELDEN DIES

Boston, Oct. 24 (AP).—Word was received here today of the death at Lenox of Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association. He had been in poor health and death occurred while he was taking a vacation from his duties.

Mr. Belden was a frequent visitor at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where his father-in-law, George W. Blackwell had a summer home.

Transcript Oct. 24, 1931

## "A Scholar and an Ornament in Library Service"

On learning of the death of Mr. Belden, Ellery Sedgwick, trustee of the Boston Public Library and editor of the Atlantic Monthly, said:

"Mr. Belden's death is a great shock to me. He was recognized throughout America as a scholar and an ornament in library service. He has presided over the library with dignity and efficiency for many years, and the trustees will all miss him greatly."



# C. F. D. Belden, Librarian, Dies in Pittsfield

Head of Copley Square Library Stricken Thursday Night and Taken to Hospital

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, died suddenly early this morning at the Pittsfield Hospital in western Massachusetts.

Mr. Belden, who had been very tired of late, had been urged by his physician to go away for a rest, and last Thursday he and Mrs. Belden went to Lenox where they took quarters at the Village Inn. On Thursday night Mr. Belden was stricken with a sudden attack and was taken to the Pittsfield Hospital.

Mr. Belden had been head of the Boston Public Library since January, 1917, having succeeded the late Horace G. Wadlin. Before that he had been librarian at the Massachusetts State Library, the selection having been made by the late Governor Eben S. Draper. Mr. Belden at that time having been librarian of the State Law Library.

Mr. Belden was not a Massachusetts man by birth, although ever since he left college and graduate work he had lived here and made his fame here. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1870, the son of Francis C. and Jennie Maude (Wright) Belden, but removed to Niagara Falls with his parents when he was five years old. He attended the Buffalo High School, "commuting" the twenty-two miles every day by train.

He entered and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1895 and at once began study in the Harvard Law School. Soon afterward his father met with financial reversals and the difficult task of supporting himself through law school fell upon his shoulders. He managed it, however, by tutoring, and was even able to send some money home. Dean Ames of the law school then suggested to him that he make an attempt at cataloguing the law school library, an enormous task as it was developed. He started upon his work, earning money for it, and completing his education the while. Immediately upon being graduated from the school he returned to Niagara Falls, took his bar examinations, and was admitted to the courts of the State of New York, ready to settle down in general practice. But then came the suggestion that changed his whole life.

## Library Director Dies Suddenly



Charles F. D. Belden (Photo by Bachrach)  
Head of Boston Public Library. Had Been Honored Widely in Educational Circles and Had Been President of A. L. A.

### Catalogued Harvard Law Library

The secretary to the law faculty at Harvard resigned and Dean Ames, undoubtedly remembering Mr. Belden's work with the catalogue, offered him the position. He accepted it once and held the position for three years, when he was made assistant librarian. Then began the greatest work of his early career, for he undertook to complete the catalogue he had started as a law student, and give the Harvard Law School, with the greatest law library in existence, its first card catalogue. It is astounding.

For seven years he held the position of assistant law librarian, and then for a year transferred to the Social Law Library in Boston, from which he was appointed State Librarian of Massachusetts, in which capacity he served for eight years. During this time he was also made chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

In June, 1917, from twenty other candidates, he was appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Belden's fourteen years in Copley square were efficient years of organizing, extending and bettering the library's personnel conditions wherever betterment was needed.

### Made Head of the A. L. A.

In February, 1925, Mr. Belden was nominated president of the American Library Association, and he was elected to this high office at the association's semi-centennial convention held in Seattle, Wash., in July of that year. This American Library Association has been an enormous factor in the library activities of the country, and especially during the late war did masterful work.

It assumed charge, by arrangement with the Government, of the distribution of books to soldiers. One million seven hundred thousand dollars was raised by subscription in 1917, and in 1918 the A. L. A. took part, with six other welfare organizations, in a combined campaign of whose proceeds its share was \$2,885,000. By itself it built, equipped and operated here and overseas, supplied

books and libraries for the Army and Navy, both magazines to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross, and placed libraries on transports and Government cargo ships. It made available a huge volume of gift books from the public, bought educational and technical books to meet the Army demand, distributed vast quantities of magazines contributed by the public through the Post Office Department, and maintained library service in every ward of every military hospital. Chiefly through its efforts the United States Army became the greatest reading army that has ever been known, and the standard of reading was surprisingly high, the fiction average being less than 50 per cent. At the end of the war, 12 library buildings and equipment and a large part of the book stock were turned over to the War and Navy Departments and their use is now being continued with Government funds. In all these large works Mr. Belden took a leading part.

### Honored in Many Ways

So high did Mr. Belden stand at Harvard that he was chosen secretary of the faculty of law, a position which he held from 1899 to 1902. He was assistant librarian of the Harvard Law Library from 1902 until 1908; was then made librarian of the Social Law Library, where he remained for one year, when he was made Massachusetts State Librarian in June, 1909.

Since 1909 Mr. Belden had also been chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts. He was a member of the New York Bar, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association, the Harvard Education Society, the Boston City Club and Harvard Club of Boston, was president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1911 to 1913 and vice president from 1910 to 1911.

Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1926, and the King of Italy later named him a cavaliere of the Order of the Crown. By the city of Ravenna he was awarded the Dante medal.

Some idea of his State-wide activities is given by his reports as State Librarian and chairman of the Library Commission. He had always taken a great interest in the usual forms of social intercourse outside his profession. He served as chairman of the committee on papers and essays of the New England and Historic Genealogical Society and had also been prominent in the Cambridge Dramatic Club. He lectured at Simmons College on Federal, State and municipal documents.

Mr. Belden married, on May 26, 1898, Miss Anna Marian Blackwell of East Orange, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Belden lived at 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain. Their home at one time was in Cambridge. The surviving children are Elizabeth Blackwell Belden, who was graduated from Smith last June; Lawrence Putnam Belden, Allison Belden and Charles Hastings Belden.

### Gov. Ely Pays His Tribute to Mr. Belden

Governor Joseph B. Ely said of Mr. Belden: "The passing of Charles F. D. Belden is a great loss not only to the city and State's educational agencies which he so faithfully served, but also to the many citizens who have reaped the benefits of his untiring and inspired efforts. To no small degree was he responsible for building the Boston Public Library to its present outstanding position. My sincere sympathy goes to those who have been closest to him."

### Mayor Curley Says Death Is "an Irreparable Loss"

"The death of Charles Francis Borden Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, which office he assumed in June, 1917, and in which he made a national reputation as a man of letters, enlists my deepest sympathy and sorrow," said Mayor Curley, on learning of Mr. Belden's death.

"Mr. Belden, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Harvard University Law School, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University, engaged in the most important character of library endeavor. He was secretary of the law faculty of Harvard Law School, assistant librarian of the Harvard Law Library, librarian of the Social Law Library and librarian of the Massachusetts State Library for a period of eight years prior to assuming the directorate of the Boston Public Library.

"In each of these important offices he served with ability, fidelity and rendered the highest character of library administration. As chairman of the Free Public Library of Massachusetts for twenty-two years, his service was of an exceptional character. A learned scholar, a man of deepest culture who gave the best years of his life to the interests of the Boston Public Library, he passed to the reward. The field of letters, scholarship and library administration in the United States has suffered an irreparable loss."

### "Devoted to Welfare of Boston," Says Chas. K. Bolton

"His life was devoted to the welfare of Boston," said Charles K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, in speaking of Mr. Belden's death. "Year in and year out he worked not only as a librarian but as a public minded citizen for those things which make Boston the place to live in."

"His death takes me back to a morning in 1909 when I first met him at the Social Law Library. The State Library was in need of a director. When I left Mr. Belden I called up Horace G. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, and suggested Mr. Belden for the State position. Mr. Wadlin came at once to the Athenaeum, we visited Mr. Belden, and then he went to Governor Draper. In less than an hour from my first acquaintance with Mr. Belden he became State Librarian."

"My next contact with Mr. Belden, in whose ability and judgment I had the greatest faith, came when the librarianship of the Boston Public Library became vacant. The late Josiah H. Boston telephoned to me that he could not live very long, that he had left a large part of his estate to the Public Library, and he must have a librarian whom he could trust. He urged me to see his fellow trustees of the Public Library (especially Dr. Mann) at once in behalf of Mr. Belden. The appointment followed. On both these occasions Mr. Belden proved his fitness for the burdens placed upon him."

"He gave to the State and to the city the best that was in him. He became a national character in the library world, and on more than one occasion represented American librarians in Europe with distinction. The value of his work will last, and the memory of his personal charm and gracious bearing will be prized by his countless friends."

### "Had Developed Great Library" Says Otto Fleischner

Otto Fleischner, formerly assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library but retired from that post for several years, on learning of the death of Mr. Belden spoke of his passing as a great loss both to the city and State and even to a larger circle where Mr. Belden was widely known.

"Mr. Belden," he said, "had developed a great library and had done much to popularize it; and he was constantly studying to see wherein it could be improved. As chairman of the library commission he had also performed a big task, and I had always found him a delightful person to work with."

### Library Director "Gentleman and Scholar," Says Kirstein

Said Louis E. Kirstein, trustee of the Boston Public Library: "It is difficult for me to find words to express my sorrow in the sudden death of Mr. Belden. His loss is not only a severe personal one to me but a sad loss to Boston as a community. I can think of no better personification of the old expression, 'A gentleman and a scholar' than Charles Francis Belden."

"My long years' association with him in connection with the Boston Public Library have been a source of great satisfaction. With a thorough classical education surmounted by a legal training, service as the secretary of the faculty of the Harvard Law School, and as librarian of the Harvard Law Library, Mr. Belden brought to the Boston Public Library in 1917 a splendid equipment for his duties as director of that institution."

"As president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and as an individual, I wish to add my tribute to

those of the many friends and admirers of Mr. Belden and his work, and to congratulate his family on his rare record of intelligent, conscientious service to his community."

### Mr. Belden's Death Loss to Other Libraries

George Parker Winship, assistant librarian of the Harvard Library, paid Mr. Belden this tribute:

"The death of Mr. Belden is almost as serious a loss to the other librarians of Boston as it is to the Public Library over which he presided with a highly developed skill and a remarkable understanding of its civic responsibilities."

"Under his lead the Public Library became the center of the library interests of the whole community. His readiness to co-operate, his anxiety to do whatever was for the greatest good of the community as a whole was shown most clearly when the Public Library and the Harvard Business School Library agreed to develop their respective fields for the mutual advantage of those who used these institutions, instead of each trying to rival the other."

"This outstanding achievement, the success of which was largely due to Mr. Belden, was typical of the spirit with which he was always endeavoring to bring together the resources of the entire community."

October 24, 1931

## BOSTON TRAVELER, SATU

### Burden of Duties at Library Fatal



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

## C. F. D. BELDEN, LIBRARIAN, DEAD

Boston Official Passes Away Suddenly at Pittsfield

Charles F. D. Belden, for many years librarian of the Boston Public Library, died at a hospital in Pittsfield, today.

Stricken while enjoying a vacation at the Village Inn, Lenox, with Mrs. Belden, he was taken to the hospital shortly before midnight. His death came at 2 A. M.

### HEALTH WAS FAILING

Mr. Belden, one of the best known figures in library circles in the country, was 61 years of age. He had been failing in health for some time past, and had taken the vacation in the hope of regaining his strength. The exact cause of his death was not given out.

Mr. Belden was perhaps the best known librarian in the country. Taught to the limit by overwork within recent months, he was forced to leave his work and seek rest at Lenox. His relatives and friends stated, had been on edge for some time, but he continued his duties until two weeks ago. He was born in Syracuse 61 years ago, and moved to Buffalo at the age of five years, where he attended school. Following his graduation from high school he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1895.

His first library work was cataloguing the Harvard law school library. From there he became the librarian of the social law library in Boston. His next step upward was his appointment as state librarian of Massachusetts, a post he held until June, 1917, when out of 20 other candidates he was appointed librarian of Boston Public Library.

### DECORATED BY KING

He was elected president of the American Library Association in 1925, giving him a pre-eminent position in American library associations.

He was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and honored by many foreign governments for his attainments. He was honored by the Italian government because of his services through the library, with its 16,000 books in the Italian language, to the residents of Boston.

A graduate also of the Harvard law school, class of 1896, Mr. Belden was a member of the Massachusetts and New York bar associations. For a time he served as secretary of the law faculty at Harvard.

He was a member of the Massachusetts state library commission since 1909, acting as chairman of the board for many years. In connection with his work for state libraries he served as vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1916 to 1911, and as president from 1911 to 1913.

Mr. Belden lived with his family at 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain.

He is survived by his widow, the former Anna Marion Blackwell, and four children, Elizabeth Blackwell, Lawrence Putnam, Allison Blackwell, and Charles Hastings.

### GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

Gov. Ely, in expressing his sympathy over the loss of Mr. Belden, said:

"The passing of Charles F. D. Belden is a great loss, not only to the city, state and educational agencies which he so faithfully served, but also to the many citizens who have reaped the benefit of his untiring efforts. To no small degree was he responsible for building the Boston Public Library to its present outstanding position. My sincere sympathy goes to those who have been closest to him."

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the Library trustees, said:

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"As president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and as an individual, I wish to add my tribute to those of the many friends and admirers of Mr. Belden and his work, and to congratulate his family on his rare record of intelligent, conscientious service to his community."

## BOSTON AMERICAN OCTOBER 24, 1931

### BELDEN, HEAD OF LIBRARY, DEAD

Picture on Page 5

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and former president of the American Library Association, died early this morning at the Pittsfield Hospital at Pittsfield.

He was advised by his physician early this week to go to Lenox for a rest. Three days ago he became suddenly ill and was taken to the hospital.

He was 61. His death is believed to have been due to heart trouble.

### 14 YEARS IN CHARGE

He had been director of the Boston Public Library since 1917. He lived in Elliot st., Jamaica Plain, and had a summer place at Martha's Vineyard.

His death was a shock to his associates, to many public officials, and to countless friends in Boston and throughout the country. He was widely known in his field.

He was a graduate of Harvard, 1895, and Harvard law school, 1898. He was decorated by King Victor of Italy with the grade of Knight of the Order of the Crown last year for his work in Italian arts and letters. He received the Dante medal from the city of Ravenna, Italy, several years ago.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y. Prior to being made director of the Boston Public Library, he was successively secretary to the faculty of Harvard Law School, assistant librarian at the law school, librarian of the Social Law Library of Boston and librarian of the Massachusetts State Library.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Harvard Law School Association, Immigrant Educational Association, and the Harvard and University Clubs.

In 1926 Harvard awarded him the honorary degree of master of arts. His wife, who survives, was Anna Marian Blackwell of East Orange, N. J. Four children also survive.

Governor Ely said: "The passing of Charles F. D. Belden is a grave loss not only to the city and state educational agencies which he so faithfully served but also to the many citizens who reaped the benefits of his untiring and inspired efforts. In no small degree he is responsible for building up the Boston Public Library to its present imposing position. My sincere sympathy goes out to those who were closest to him."

## Librarian Dies



Charles F. D. Belden, director of Boston Public Library, who died suddenly of a heart attack in Pittsfield today. He was 61 and one of the best known men in his field.

## NEW YORK Herald Tribune

Sunday, October 25, 1931

### C. F. D. Belden, Boston Library Director, Dead

President of American Library Association Honored by Several Governments

Headed State Institution

Also Served as Chairman of Massachusetts Commission

By The Associated Press

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Word was received here today of the death at Lenox of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and president of the American Library Association. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Belden had been director of the Massachusetts Library Commission since 1909 and served both as vice-

president and president of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Several governments recognized his accomplishments. Among his decorations was one from Italy, bestowed by the King for his compilation of 1,600 volumes in the Italian language. He was elected president of the American Library Association in 1925. Recently he had been in poor health and his burden of work forced him to take a vacation.

### Served State Institution

Mr. Belden had been director of the Boston Public Library since 1917. On his graduation from the Harvard Law School he was secretary to the law faculty of the school for three years and afterward directed the Social Law Library at Harvard. He was then for eight years in charge of the Massachusetts State Library, which he left to go to the Boston institution.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse. He was chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, a member of the State Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association, the Immigrant Educational Association and the Harvard and University Clubs. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Anna Blackwell Belden, and four children, Elizabeth Blackwell, Lawrence Putnam, Allison Blackwell, and Charles Hastings Belden.



The Sunday Post  
OCTOBER 25, 1931

## PASSING OF BELDEN MOURNED

Was on His Annual  
Vacation in the  
Berkshires



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN  
Director of the Boston Public Library, who died yesterday.

State and city officials, in public tribute last night, mourned the sudden loss of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library for the past 14 years and scholar of international repute, who died unexpectedly yesterday at Pittsfield in his 61st year, while on his annual vacation in the Berkshires.

### NEWS A SHOCK

Honored in life not only by his own people but by the Italian government and Czechoslovakia, Director Belden in death was eulogized last night on behalf of the Commonwealth and city which he served by Governor Ely, Mayor Curley and other officials with whom he was associated here.

News of his death at the House of Mercy Hospital at Pittsfield created a shock here, for it was only 10 days ago that he left the library with his wife and their son, Lawrence, following a year of strenuous work, to regain his strength in the Berkshire hills.

Last Monday at Lenox he was taken ill and Thursday he was transferred to the House of Mercy Hospital at Pittsfield, where death came early yesterday in the form of a cerebral hemorrhage.

### Funeral From Home

Overcome with grief by the sudden shock, Mrs. Belden was unable to formulate plans for the funeral, which will be held from their home at 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain, early this week. The body of the noted librarian will be brought from Pittsfield to this city today, when the funeral arrangements will also be made public.

Besides his widow and his son, the late librarian leaves three other children, Miss Elizabeth Blackwell Belden, who was graduated from Smith College last June; Miss Allison Blackwell Belden and Charles Hastings Belden, all of this city.

A native of Syracuse, N. Y., it was here in Massachusetts that Director Belden performed his life work, which won world-wide recognition, and brought him high honors, following his graduation from Harvard College and his law school.

### Won Many Honors

Not only was Director Belden honored with the leadership of the Massachusetts and the American Library associations, but he was awarded the honorary degree of master of arts by Harvard in 1926 and in the same year created an honorary fellow of the Czechoslovakian Library Association in tribute to his professional work.

For his work in making the fruits of Italian culture available to Americans here, he was awarded in 1925 the Dante medal by the city of Ravenna, Italy, and the following year upon him was bestowed the Casa di Dante medal by the Council of the Casa di Dante in recognition of his work in promoting the study of the great Italian poet.

The King of Italy only last year paid tribute to his interest in Italian art and letters by bestowing upon Director Belden the rank of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, an honor held by few other Americans.

### Turned From Law

Upon his graduation, however, he was appointed by Dean Ames to the position of secretary to the Harvard Law faculty and then assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School.

His work in creating the first card catalogue of the Harvard Law Library of 10,000 volumes attracted wide attention, and in 1898 he was induced to become librarian of the Suffolk Law Library, a position which he held for two years until the late Governor Elen S. Pranger appointed him librarian of the Massachusetts State Library. Finally in 1907 he was selected from a field of 20 candidates by the city board of library trustees to take charge of the Boston Public Library system to succeed Horace G. Wadlin.

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### BRITISH HONOR ON DAY OF HIS DEATH

Official notification that the late Director Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library had been elected an honorary fellow of the British Library Association was received last night by library officials here. According to the letter from the secretary of the British association, Dr. Belden was elected Aug. 31 last, but the official announcement was delayed while the certificate of membership was being engraved.

BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY  
OCTOBER 25, 1931

## CHARLES BELDEN DIES SUDDENLY

Cerebral Hemorrhage Fatal to Director of Boston Public Library

### LEADERS OF STATE, CITY PAY TRIBUTE

The sudden death yesterday of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, occasioned widespread mourning in Boston and throughout the state and moved officials of the city and state, as well as librarians generally, to lament his passing as a severe loss to the community and the whole field of library administration.

Mr. Belden died of cerebral hemorrhage at the House of Mercy Hospital, in Pittsfield. He was stricken just a few hours earlier at the Village Inn, Lenox, where with Mrs. Belden he had been taking a rest. Taxed by overwork, he had gone there on advice of his physician about a week previously, to seek improvement for impaired health and frayed nerves which resulted from a long period of strenuous application to his duties.

Mr. Belden, one of the best known figures in the library field in this country and recognized the world over as one of the foremost living librarians, was 61. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., the son of Francis C., and Jennie M. Belden. When he was five, his parents moved to Niagara Falls, and while living there he attended public schools in Buffalo.

Following his graduation from high school he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1895.

His first library work was cataloging the Harvard law school library. From there he became the librarian of the social law library in Boston. His next step upward was his appointment as state librarian of Massachusetts, a post he held until June, 1917, when out of 20 candidates he was appointed librarian of Boston Public Library.

### DECORATED BY KING

He was elected president of the American Library Association in 1925, giving him a pre-eminent position in American library associations.

He was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and honored by many foreign governments for his attainments. He was honored by the Italian government because of his services through the library with its 16,000 books in the Italian language, to the residents of Boston.

A graduate also of the Harvard law school, class of 1895, Mr. Belden was a member of the Massachusetts and New York bar associations. For a time he served as secretary to the law faculty at Harvard.

He was a member of the Massachusetts free public library commission since 1903, acting as chairman of the board for many years. In connection with his work for state librarians he served as vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club from 1911 to 1913, and as president from 1913 to 1915.

Mr. Belden lived with his family at 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain.

He is survived by his widow, the former Anna Marion Blackwell, and four children, Elizabeth Blackwell, Lawrence, Francis, and Charles Hastings Belden.

### GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT

Gov. Ely in expressing his sympathy over the loss of Mr. Belden, said: "The passing of Charles F. D. Belden is a great loss, not only to the city, state and educational agencies, which he so faithfully served, but also to the many citizens who have reaped the benefit of his untiring efforts. To no small degree was he responsible for building the Boston Public Library to its present outstanding position. My sincere sympathy goes to those who have been closest to him."

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the library trustees, said:

"It is difficult for me to find words to express my sorrow in the sudden death of Mr. Belden. His loss is not only a severe personal loss to me, but a sad loss to Boston as a community. I can think of no better personification of the old expression, 'a gentleman and a scholar' than Charles Francis Belden."

My long years' association with him in connection with the Boston Public Library have been a source of great satisfaction. With a thorough classical education, surmounted by a legal training, service as the secretary of the faculty of the Harvard Law school, and as librarian in the Harvard Law library, Mr. Belden brought to the Boston Public Library in 1917 a splendid equipment for his duties as director of that institution.

As president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and as an individual, I wish to add my tribute to those of the many friends and admirers of Mr. Belden and his work, and to congratulate his family on his rare record of intelligent, conscientious service to his community.

In J. J. Curley issued the following statement:

The death of Charles Francis Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, in which office he has made a national reputation as a man of letters, evokes my deepest sympathy and sorrow.

In each of the important offices he held, he served with ability, fidelity, and unflinching character.

As chairman of the free public library commission of Massachusetts, of an exceptional character, a learned scholar, a man of deepest culture, who gave the best years of his life to the interests of the Boston Public Library, has passed to his reward.

The field of letters, scholarship and library administration in the United States has suffered an irreparable loss.

## BOSTON GLOBE OCTOBER 25, 1931 CHARLES F. D. BELDEN DIES AT PITTSFIELD

Librarian Since 1917 of the  
Boston Public Library

### Special Dispatch to the Globe

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 24.—Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, died early this morning at the House of Mercy Hospital here. The cause of his death is given as cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. and Mrs. Belden went to Lenox about 10 days ago. Mr. Belden for a rest, because he had not been well recently. Last Thursday he was hurried to the local hospital. He became unconscious soon after arrival and remained in that condition until the end. Mrs. Belden and their son, Lawrence, were with him.

Charles F. D. Belden was made librarian of the Boston Public Library in 1917, chosen out of 20 candidates, and held that position until his death, as well as the position of director of the Public Library, which was given to him a few years later and was renewed last year.

Before going to the Boston Public Library he had been engaged in special library work.

### Listed Harvard Books

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1871, and spent his boyhood at Niagara Falls, where his parents, Francis Crapo Belden and Mrs. Jennie Maude (Wright) Belden, moved when he was 5. He came to Harvard from the Buffalo High School, was graduated with the class of '95 and afterwards attended Law School.

After completing his law course he passed the bar examinations in New York State and became an attorney. While at Law School he started the work of cataloging the law library. Later he was made secretary of the Harvard law faculty, upon the resignation of the previous incumbent, and again took up the task of cataloging nearly 100,000 volumes which had never before been listed.

When Mr. Belden completed his catalogue for 56 years. The number of volumes had jumped from 12,000 in 1846 to 115,000. Mr. Belden and his staff made a card catalogue and the job has always been considered as perfect.

### Served as State Librarian

He was assistant law librarian at Harvard for seven years and for a year had charge of the Social Law Library at the Suffolk County Court-house. Then, for eleven years more, he was State Librarian, at the same time serving as chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

During the World War he served on the executive board of the American Library Association and worked at the problem of sending books to the army and navy overseas.

He was an honorary member of the Special Libraries' Association. In 1926 was president of the American Library Association, and a member of the "Commission on Adult Education and the Library" of that body. He had been decorated by the Italian Government with the Order of the Crown of Italy, received the honorary degree of master of arts, from Harvard, was made an honorary fellow of the Czechoslovak Library Association and was awarded the Dante medal by the city of Ravenna.

He was a member of the Boston Art Club, the Boston City Club, the American Library Association, the American Library Institute, the Free Public Library Commission, the Gay Head Improvement Association, the Immigrant Publication Society and the Massachusetts Library Club.

He is survived by his wife, who was Anna Marion Blackwell of Cambridge, and four children, Miss Elizabeth Blackwell Belden, Lawrence Putnam Belden, Miss Allison Blackwell and Charles Hastings Belden, all of 52 Elliot st., Jamaica Plain.

NEW YORK TIMES,  
OCTOBER 25, 1931.

## C. F. D. BELDEN DIES; NOTED LIBRARIAN

Had Served as Director of the  
Boston Public Library for  
the Last 14 Years.

### HONORED BY KING OF ITALY

Was Head of American Library  
Association 5 Years Ago—Lauded  
by Harvard's President.

### Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library since 1917, who was president of the American Library Association in 1925-26, died today in a hospital at Pittsfield, Mass., in his sixty-first year. Recently he took a vacation on account of ill health.

Mr. Belden graduated from Harvard College in 1895 and Harvard Law School in 1898. He was decorated by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy with the Knighthood of the Order of the Crown last year for his work in Italian arts and letters. He had received the Dante Medal from the city of Ravenna, Italy, several years ago.

He was born in Syracuse, N. Y. Before being made director of the Boston Public Library, he served successively, beginning in 1902, as secretary to the faculty of the Harvard Law School, assistant librarian at the law school, librarian of the social law library of Boston and librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, holding the last named position from 1909 to 1917.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Harvard Law School Association, Immigrant Educational Association, and the Harvard and University Clubs of Boston. In 1926 Harvard awarded to

SUNDAY ADVERTISER  
—OCTOBER 25, 1931—

## DEATH CALLS TO C. F. D. BELDEN

Book lovers, public officials and many friends last night mourned the death of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and former president of the American Library Association.

Director Belden died yesterday at Pittsfield Hospital after a hurried trip from Lenox where he had been sent for a rest. He was 61.

Belden suffered from heart trouble for some years but fought the ailment until three days ago when the bad turn came.

A graduate of Harvard in 1895 and Harvard Law School three years later, he entered the field of arts and letters that was to bring him many honors.

He became director of the Boston Public Library in 1917 and several years ago received the Dante medal from Ravenna, Italy, for his work in the book world.

Last year he achieved the grade of knight in the Order of the Crown of Italy, decorated by the King of Italy for his work in arts and letters.

He made his home on Elliot st., Jamaica Plain, and had a summer residence at Martha's Vineyard.

### hi man honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Belden is survived by a widow, the former Anna Marion Blackwell of East Orange, N. J., and four children.

When President Lowell, at the Harvard commencement in 1926, awarded an honorary degree of Master of Arts to Mr. Belden he referred to him as "a librarian who has ably directed the Boston Public Library both for the advancement of learning and the benefit of the people."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931

### DOUBLE DUTY WELL DONE

The late C. F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, was doubly successful to an unusual degree. He had guided himself by two statements of the late Josiah H. Benton, who knew more about the administration of the library than any other trustee before or since. "The library system is of value only as it is worked," he said, and "Boston is bound in honor to keep alive its traditional hospitality toward scholarship. . . . It must recognize scholars. It must help scholars in their work. Only by doing this can it be worthy of its history and be of the greatest benefit to our city."

Mr. Belden worked the system tirelessly and skilfully. He put additional books within the reach of the public, made them more accessible, opened up the shelves liberally and greatly increased circulation. The library has become a much greater influence in the workaday life of the community than when he was appointed. He gave special and loving attention to the scholarly collection, which is one of the greatest in the United States. There have been some notable accessions in the last few years—the De Foe volumes, for example, are unmatched anywhere else in the world in number, variety and value. The prestige of the library among scholars increased during his directorship.

Mr. Belden's achievements as a librarian are fairly comparable with those of the most distinguished of his predecessors among them Justin Winsor and the present librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam. His associates throughout the world recognized him as an outstanding figure. The degree which Harvard conferred on him testifies to his scholarly attainments and his skill as an administrator. He left the Boston library system better than he found it.

The Boston Post  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931

## SERVICES FOR C. F. D. BELDEN

To Be Held at Jamaica  
Plain Church Tomorrow

Funeral services for Charles F. D. Belden, late librarian of the Boston Public Library, will be held at noon tomorrow in the First Church Unitarian at Elliot and Centre streets, Jamaica Plain. The Rev. Frank O. Holmes, pastor, will officiate.

Mr. Belden's body was brought to his late residence, 52 Elliot street, Jamaica Plain, yesterday. He died early Saturday morning at a Pittsfield hospital. The late librarian, who was 61, was vacationing at Lenox when he was stricken and had to be removed to the hospital.

The body will be cremated at the Forest Hills crematory.

## Jewish Advocate, Oct. 27, 1931 The Late Mr. Belden Served All Elements

As executive head of one of the largest Public Libraries in one of the largest cities of the United States, the late Charles F. D. Belden appreciated that his duties reached far beyond the Library walls. Possessing a keen realization that a Library must represent an educational influence and force, he studied the needs and interests of all the elements of Boston, concerning himself with their problems, and thus serving them with a true understanding of what would be the most effective mediums of assistance and co-operation.

A man at the head of an educational institution such as the Boston Public Library must be broad and open in his views. Of his attitude towards and his enthusiasm for Jewish works we can speak from first-hand knowledge. We need only cite his encouragement of a collection of Judaica as part of the Library's necessary equipment as well as his co-operation in the annual Jewish Book Week last May.

Louis E. Kirstein, the only Jewish trustee of the Boston Public Library, has paid such a splendid tribute to Mr. Belden, that we quote it here, because it expresses our feelings too:

"It is difficult for me to find words to express my sorrow in the sudden death of Mr. Belden. His loss is not only a severe personal one to me but a sad loss to Boston as a community. I can think of no better personification of the old expression, 'A gentleman and a scholar' than Charles Francis Belden."

"My long years of association with him in connection with the Boston Public Library have been a source of great satisfaction. With a thorough classical education surmounted by a legal training, service as the secretary of the faculty of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Belden brought to the Boston Public Library in 1917 a splendid equipment for his duties as director of that institution."

"As president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and as an individual, I wish to add my tribute to those of the many friends and admirers of Mr. Belden and his work, and to congratulate his family on his rare record of intelligent, conscientious service to his community."

## Boston Traveler

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931

Charles F. D. Belden

THE Boston Public Library is noted throughout the world as a particularly complete institution which not only maintains the highest standards but which, as well, is extraordinarily useful to all the people. To achieve this dual distinction is a mark of both genius and human understanding.

Encouraged by consistently excellent boards of trustees, who saw in Charles F. D. Belden exactly the qualities necessary to the conduct of a great library for the people, the director of the library moulded this civic asset into a popular means of cultural advancement for all people.

Director Belden, fatigued by his willing application to work, was ordered to take a rest. The order came too late, for Mr. Belden died while on vacation.

Another will carry on his work, but whoever does will know full well that he is building upon a firm structure made by the man whom Boston today mourns.



BOSTON TRAVELER.  
OCTOBER 27, 1931

## LAST RITES FOR C. F. D. BELDEN

City Officials, Literary  
Leaders Pay Tribute  
to Librarian

City officials, representatives of the literary world, delegates from the Massachusetts bar and many others today paid final tribute to Charles F. D. Belden, librarian for quarter of a century at the Boston Public Library, who died suddenly in Pittsfield, Saturday.

Services were held in the First Parish Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, The Rev. Frank O. Holmes, pastor of the church, officiated. The services included reading of the psalms and the singing by the church choir of "Souls of the Righteous" and "O Lord of Life." Benediction was said by the pastor.

Among those present were Mayor Curley, Judge Frank Leveroni, City Collector William M. McMorrow and Capt. Joseph Harriman (retired) of the Boston police department.

Honorary pall-bearers were: Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the board of trustees, Boston Public Library; Frank W. Buxton, John L. Hall, Ellery Sedgwick, trustee; Gordon Abbott, Judge Michael Murray, former trustee; Edwin H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts state library and member of the Massachusetts board of library commissioners; Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; F. W. Faxon, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University; Robert E. Blake, director of the Widener Library of Harvard University; Charles R. Green, director of the Jones Library, Amherst; Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library; John A. Lowe, librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library; Charles W. Blood.

The standing parish committee, of which Mr. Belden was a member, was represented by Charles P. Dillaby, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Franklin G. Balch and Edward H. Gleason.

The central and branch libraries of the city were closed from 11:30 to 1, during the funeral services.

Delegation from the Massachusetts Bar Association:

Frank W. Grinnell, secretary; Henry A. Wyman; Philip Nichols, Guy A. Holliday, Francis J. Murray.

The ushers were Henry S. Adams, Dr. Franklin O. Balch, Charles O. Dillaby, Horace Guild, Bert E. Holland, Henry H. Putnam, Thomas G. Rees, Robert B. Stone.

The body was cremated at Forest Hills.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, OCT 28, 1931

## LAST TRIBUTE PAID CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

Funeral services for Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who died at Pittsfield Saturday, were held yesterday in the First Church, Unitarian, Eliot and Center sts., Jamaica Plain. Rev. Frank O. Holmes officiated. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives.

Ushers were Charles P. Dillaby, Henry S. Adams, Franklin G. Balch, Henry H. Putnam, Thomas G. Rees, Robert B. Stone, Horace Guild and Judge Burke E. Holland.

Prominent among persons present were Mayor Curley, Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Ellery Sedgwick, Frank W. Buxton and John L. Hall, trustees; Robert Shaw, director of the Worcester Library; Frank W. Faxon, president of the State Library Association; Edward H. Redstone of the state library; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Charles R. Green of the Jones Library, Amherst; Charles K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum; and Robert P. Blake, director of the Widener Library, Cambridge.

The Massachusetts Bar Association was represented by Frank W. Grinnell, secretary; Henry A. Wyman, Philip Nichols, Guy A. Holliday, Harvard Law School, and Francis J. Murray.

After cremation at the Forest Hills Crematory, burial was in Chilmark, where Mr. Belden made his summer home.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1931

## Library Closed During Belden Rites at Noon

Many Attend Funeral of Boston Public Library's Director

Many leaders in the field of library work joined with State and city officials today in attending the funeral services for Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, which were held at the First Church (Unitarian), Jamaica Plain. The Boston Public Library and the office of the State Division of Public Libraries were closed at noon during the hour of the services.

Rev. Frank O. Holmes, minister of the church, of which Mr. Belden was a member, officiated, and a musical program was given by the choir and Grant Drake, organist.

Mayor Curley was present at the services, as were 150 employees of the Boston Public Library. Delegations from other organizations included the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Library Commissioners and its staff; Miss Josephine Rathbone, president of the American Library Association; Alfred C. Potter, librarian of the Widener Library; Professors J. D. M. Ford, Charles B. Gullick and Walter E. Clark, representing the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and Otto Fleischner, former assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library. Many other librarians and members of library organizations throughout the State were present.

### Delegation from Bar Ass'n.

The Massachusetts Bar Association was represented by Frank W. Grinnell, Henry A. Wyman, Philip Nichols, Guy A. Holliday and Francis J. Murray.

Honorary bearers included Louis E. Kirstein, chairman board of trustees, Boston Public Library; Frank W. Buxton, trustee; John L. Hall, trustee; Ellery Sedgwick, trustee; Gordon Abbott and Judge Michael Murray, former trustees; Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Massachusetts State Library, member Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners; Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education; F. W. Faxon, president, Massachusetts Library Club; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University; Robert E. Blake, director of the Widener Library of Harvard University; Charles R. Green, director of the Jones Library, Amherst; Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library; John A. Lowe, librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library; Charles W. Blood.

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The central and branch libraries of the city were closed from 11:30 to 1, during the funeral services.

## The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931

## BELDEN'S ASHES IN CHILMARK

Burial of Librarian Follows Cremation

While the Boston Public Library was closed as a silent tribute, funeral services for Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, were held yesterday at the First Church, Unitarian, Jamaica Plain, with many State, city and library dignitaries present.

Prominent persons present were Mayor Curley, Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Ellery Sedgwick, Frank W. Buxton and John L. Hall, trustees; Robert Shaw, director of the State Library Association; Edward H. Redstone of the state library; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Charles R. Green of the Jones Library, Amherst; Charles K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum; and Robert P. Blake, director of the Widener Library, Cambridge.

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Ushers at the services were Charles P. Dillaby, Henry S. Adams, Franklin G. Balch, Henry H. Putnam, Thomas G. Rees, Robert B. Stone, Horace Guild and B. E. Holland.

Following cremation at Forest Hills Crematory, burial will take place at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where Mr. Belden made his summer home.

### A Library Leader

Charles Belden, Boston's librarian, was a public servant of the first order. He had an abundant, constantly active desire to make this city's great library useful to the largest possible number of people. Loyal at all times to that purpose, he widened importantly the sphere of the library's influence. But he refused to admit that the roads to broad service all run down hill. He believed it vital that standards should not be degraded. He thought that they should be upheld, and never once yielded ground voluntarily when good standards were under attack. He could not understand the minds of men who, even though possessing collegiate degrees, think it unimportant that the public library should give time and devotion to works of scholarship. Mr. Belden's view, on the contrary, was that an institution which spends millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money for public education, should be ardent in the task of keeping itself highly educated, in order that it may in turn educate others well. The prestige of Boston, and of the Boston Public Library, could not be served, he thought, by mere pandering.

Consequently, when new publications of the Boston Public Library aroused high praise and scholarly appreciation, as they often have during recent years, in other leading public libraries throughout the United States and in Europe, Mr. Belden was thoroughly delighted by such achievement, and cared as much for it as he did for the steady increase of the library's direct service to Boston's readers which has been accomplished under his guidance. He believed in serving all the public well, and he gave his life to that end, gaining national as well as local fame for his work. The task of finding a successor who will make the fight as he made it, will be difficult indeed.

Boston Daily Globe

## BACKWARD STATE IN MAP-MAKING

Now the Time to Make One, Librarians Told

Declaring that Massachusetts has become one of the backward States of the Union in the matter of map-making, and that she is in a class of only half a dozen which do not possess a modern geological map of its own territory, Dr. Alfred Coolidge Lane, librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, last night told the members of Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, that one of its projects pressing for attention was that of an adequate and modern map of Massachusetts, and that now, during these days of unemployment and depression, was the time to undertake the work.

The meeting was held in the library of the Boston Directory publishers at 111 Summer st., and Charles W. Hawkes, manager, was the host.

Dr. Lane contrasted the early and modern methods of map-making. Until the airplane came to the aid of the map maker, chief features were secured by triangulation, and the interval was filled in by sketching.

For instance, he said, when by traversing it was found that a stream

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, OCT 27, 1931

## FINAL TRIBUTE IS PAID C. F. D. BELDEN

Largely Attended Services at Jamaica Plain

Funeral services for Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, who died at Pittsfield Saturday, were conducted in the First Church, Unitarian, Eliot and Center sts., Jamaica Plain, at noon today. Rev. Frank O. Holmes officiated. The edifice was filled with friends of Mr. Belden, including city, library, professional and literary representatives.

Prominent among persons present were Mayor James M. Curley, Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Ellery Sedgwick, Frank W. Buxton and John L. Hall, trustees; Robert Shaw, director of the Worcester Library; Frank W. Faxon, president of the State Library Association; Edward H. Redstone of the State Library; Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Charles R. Green of the Jones Library, Amherst; Charles K. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, and Robert P. Blake, director of the Widener Library, Cambridge.

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After cremation at the Forest Hills Crematory, burial was in Chilmark, where Mr. Belden made his summer home.

On the ground floor are the Periodical Department, with 25,000 indexed volumes for immediate reference; the Newspaper Room with current papers from every state in the Union and from most foreign countries; the Information Office, for the answering of inquiries; and the Open Shelf Room, where one may see the new books and choose something to read without going upstairs. From the courtyard one may enter the Statistical Department, with material on statistics and economics, and a remarkable collection of government documents; and the Patent Division, which has the best collection of patent reports and specifications in New England. The Ordering and Catalogue Departments are also located on the ground floor.

The upper floor of the Central Library is occupied by a series of "Special Libraries"—by the Fine Arts, Technology, Music, and Rare Book Divisions. The Fine Arts collections are especially rich, containing thousands of expensive folio volumes. The Music Division includes a

crossed the road, and a little farther on again a stream crossed the road. It was often assumed to be the same stream, and the cartographer made the connection of the stream on the side with a wavy line, without knowing the exact location of the stream, except at the places of crossing the highway.

Citing the topographic map of Massachusetts, published between 1884 and 1890, Prof. Lane said that it was a good map at that time, in comparison with other maps of the period, but that it was deficient in many things, and was a product of the last century.

Dr. F. T. Persons of the Congressional Library pointed out that in one point the map-makers of 1888 had a stream in Northwestern Connecticut running over a hill 300 feet high.

Mr. Hawkes explained to the special librarians the many uses to which a directory may be put, and described the directory library, containing directories from every important city in the United States and Canada, which is open to the public.

Miss Loraine Sullivan of the fine arts division of the Boston Public Library presided. Before the meeting 40 members of the association met at a Summer-ate cafe for dinner.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library. The committee consists of Edward H. Redstone, State librarian, who succeeded Mr. Belden both at the State library and the Social Law Library; Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Library, Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell of the Boston Public Library and William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, the three latter former presidents of Boston Chapter.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931

Vol. 25, No. 12

## FINAL TRIBUTE PAID

CHARLES BELDEN

Dec. 5

December 5, 1931.  
CITY RECORD.

2065

## BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP AS WELL AS SERVICE TO THE CITIZENS ABLY DESCRIBED OVER CITY HALL RADIO BY ELLERY SEDGWICK, OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—SERIES OF TALKS INAUGURATED BY MAYOR CURLEY FOR ENLIGHTENMENT OF PEOPLE ON BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT.

In the regular weekly broadcast from City Hall, Ellery Sedgwick of the Boston Public Library spoke as follows:

It is with very deep regret that this brief account, written by the late Charles F. D. Belden, upon the library to which he gave such long and faithful service, must, owing to his lamented death, be read by a trustee.

The Public Library of the City of Boston, founded in 1852 and opened to the public in 1854, is the oldest of its kind in the world. Through its thirty-three branches,

it was in 1895 that the library occupied its present magnificent home in Copley square, to which an annex was completed in 1918. This edifice, designed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, was the first of the modern library buildings of the country, and is known throughout the world as one of the most beautiful structures in America. Its mural decorations by Sargent, Abbey, and Puvion de Lavallée, its sculpture by Saint-Gaudens, French, McMonnies, and Pratt, make it a Mecca for lovers of art; its stairway and its beautiful interior are among the finest creations of American architecture. Exclusive of the annex, it is about 225 feet square;

"Built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning," the library is at once a treasury and a workshop. In its famous Barton Library of Shakespeareana, the unique Prince Library of Americana, the Ticknor Collection of Spanish and American Literature, and other collections, it houses some of the rarest of books. "Free books for home use." At the end of 1930 it contained 1,526,951 volumes, of which 439,773 were housed in the branches. Its home circulation last year reached a total something over 4,000,000 volumes.

MAINFOLD IN SERVICE.

The forms of its service are manifold. Bates Hall, its great reading room, has a seating capacity for over three hundred persons, and during the busy hours of the season there is hardly a seat unoccupied. Thousands of reference books are kept here on open shelves. The Reference Department offers the use of its resources to students, scholars, and seekers of information, no matter where they live; it answers hundreds of letters and thousands of telephone calls on the greatest variety of subjects. The Children's Room, on the same floor, is one of the most attractive in the building. A weekly story-hour is held at the Central Library and at many of the branches. The Teachers' Reference Library, adjoining the Children's Room, is a great convenience to teachers and normal school students.

On the ground floor are the Periodical Department, with 25,000 indexed volumes for immediate reference; the Newspaper Room with current papers from every state in the Union and from most foreign countries; the Information Office, for the answering of inquiries; and the Open Shelf Room, where one may see the new books and choose something to read without going upstairs. From the courtyard one may enter the Statistical Department, with material on statistics and economics, and a remarkable collection of government documents; and the Patent Division, which has the best collection of patent reports and specifications in New England. The Ordering and Catalogue Departments are also located on the ground floor.

The upper floor of the Central Library is occupied by a series of "Special Libraries"—by the Fine Arts, Technology, Music, and Rare Book Divisions. The Fine Arts collections are especially rich, containing thousands of expensive folio volumes. The Music Division includes a

valuable reference library of scores, most of which are the bequest of Allen A. Brown. But one of the chief distinctions of the library lies in its exceptional collections of rare books.

WORK OF LIBRARY OUTLINED.

The work of the library in acquiring material and making it ready for use is carried on by several busy departments which are not open to the public: Ordering, Catalogue, Shelf, Printing, and Binding. The library produces its own electricity and conducts a host of mechanical operations which are unguessed by the ordinary visitor.

The Branch System includes thirty-three smaller libraries in all parts of the city, through which about five-sixths of the home circulation is carried on. The great work of the library for children, which are not open to the public: Ordering, Catalogue, Shelf, Printing, and Binding. The library produces its own electricity and conducts a host of mechanical operations which are unguessed by the ordinary visitor.

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## Bulletin

DECEMBER, 1931

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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### AUTHORITY TO DO WORK.

The Mayor has approved the request of the Public Works Department for authority to do work as directed in Gallivan Boulevard, Dorchester, northerly side, easterly from Codman street for 270 feet, with department forces, without advertising, the estimated cost for labor and material being \$1,000.



## LAST RITES FOR C. F. D. BELDEN

City Officials,  
Leaders Pay Tribute  
to Librarian

City officials, representatives of the literary world, delegates from Massachusetts bar and many others yesterday paid final tribute to Charles F. D. Belden, librarian for quarter of a century at the Boston Public Library, who died suddenly in Pittsfield, last night.

Services were held in the Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Frank O. Holmes, minister, officiated. The church choir sang "The Lord's Prayer" and "O God, the Father of the Mercies." The service was held in the presence of a large gathering of friends.

Among those present were Mayor Curley, Judge Frank Leverett, William M. McMorro, Joseph Harriman (retired), police department.

Honorary pall-bearers were: Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the board of trustees, Boston Public Library; Frank W. Buxton, John L. Hall, Ellery Sedgwick, trustees; Gordon Abbot, Judge Michael Murray, former trustee; Edwin H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts state library and member of the Massachusetts board of library commissioners; Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; president of the Massachusetts Club; Charles K. Bolton, the Boston Athenaeum; J. H. B. Belden, director of the W. of Harvard University; Green, librarian of J. Amherst; Robert K. Shaw, the Worcester Public Library; John A. Lowe, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Charles W. The standing parish, which Mr. Belden was a member, was represented by Charles F. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Balch and Edward H. G. The central and branch the city were closed for during the funeral service.

Delegation from the Bar Association:

Frank W. Grinnell, ex officio; A. Wyman, Philip Nichols, Henry A. Wyman, Francis J. Murray, The ushers were Henry Franklin C. Balch, Charles Horace Guild, Bert E. Putnam, Thomas G. Stone.

The body was cremated at Forest Hills.

## Boston Daily

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Prominent among those present were Mayor Curley, Lou chairman of the trustees Public Library; Edwin H. Redstone, librarian of the State Library; Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; president of the Massachusetts Club; Charles K. Bolton, the Boston Athenaeum; J. H. B. Belden, director of the W. of Harvard University; Green, librarian of J. Amherst; Robert K. Shaw, the Worcester Public Library; John A. Lowe, librarian of the Boston Public Library; Charles W. The standing parish, which Mr. Belden was a member, was represented by Charles F. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Balch and Edward H. G. The central and branch the city were closed for during the funeral service.

Delegation from the Bar Association:

Frank W. Grinnell, ex officio; A. Wyman, Philip Nichols, Henry A. Wyman, Francis J. Murray, The ushers were Henry Franklin C. Balch, Charles Horace Guild, Bert E. Putnam, Thomas G. Stone.

The body was cremated at Forest Hills.

## Library Closed

2066

### LAND-TAKING IN BRIGHTON.

The Mayor has approved the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the taking of land for a public improvement consisting of the laying out and construction of Wilson park, Brighton district, as a highway, from Commonwealth avenue to Cummings road, bounded and described as follows:

A highway named Wilson park is hereby laid out from Commonwealth avenue and ordered constructed.

For the making of the aforesaid improvement an easement for street purposes is hereby taken in the following described lands, exclusive of trees or structures standing upon or affixed thereto.

A parcel of land, owners unknown, being the private way known as Wilson park. Included in the aforesaid land (taken hereunder) is a part of a parcel of land registered in the Land Court, said parcel being shown on the plan heretofore referred to, and said part being the portion of said registered parcel which lies between the easterly line of Wilson park and the middle line of said street; the owner of said portion, the number of the certificate of title and the book and page where the same is registered are as follows:

Harold G. King, trustee Fisher Hill Realty Company, Cert. No. 11721, Book 69, page 124.

A parcel of land, supposed to belong to Peter G. Rice, bounded: Northerly by the southerly line of Wilson park, sixty-nine and 31-100 feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of Wilson park, twenty-seven and 46-100 feet on a curve of fifteen feet radius; easterly by the westerly line of Wilson park, twenty-six and 61-100 feet; southerly by the westerly line of Wilson park, twenty-one and 51-100 feet on a curve of fifteen feet radius; southerly by the northerly line of Wilson park, sixty-five and 49-100 feet; westerly by the northerly line of Wilson park, twenty-three and 55-100 feet on a curve of fifteen feet radius; westerly by the easterly line of Wilson park, sixteen and 59-100 feet; northeasterly by the southerly line of Wilson park, twenty-one and 43-100 feet on a curve of fifteen feet radius, containing forty-eight hundred eleven square feet, more or less.

Trees or structures standing upon or affixed to the aforesaid land shall be removed therefrom within sixty days following a notice of the city's intention to enter upon said land for the purpose of constructing said improvement.

Said Wilson park as hereby laid out, is bounded: Northerly by Commonwealth avenue, fifty-two and 21-100 feet; westerly by the westerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, one hundred seventy-five feet; southerly by the southerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, forty-seven and 10-100 feet on a curve of thirty feet radius; southerly by the southerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, one hundred twelve and 70-100 feet; southeasterly by the southerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, eighty-seven and 50-100 feet on a curve of sixty feet radius; easterly by the easterly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, sixty-six and 49-100 feet; northerly by the northerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, one hundred twenty-one and 52-100 feet; northeasterly by the northerly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, twenty-one and 41-100 feet on a curve of twelve and 50-100 feet radius; again

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1931

ton, librarian, Boston Athenaeum; Andrew Keogh, librarian, Yale University; Robert P. Blake, director, Widener Library of Harvard University; Charles R. Green, James Library, Amherst; Robert

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, OCT 27, 1931

### FINAL TRIBUTE IS

### CITY RECORD

Dec. 5

easterly by the easterly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, seventy-eight and 28-100 feet; and again southeasterly by the southeasterly line of said Wilson park as hereby laid out, nineteen and 38-100 feet on a curve of twelve and 50-100 feet radius.

References are to be assessed for the making of the aforesaid improvement.

Ordered, That this Board estimates that the abutting lots of land on all sides of Wilson park as it existed previous to this order, excluding the passageway situated on the westerly side of Wilson park, and including the parcel of land situated at the westerly end of said passageway, supposed to belong to Home Buyers Society, Incorporated, containing forty-four hundred and ninety-seven square feet, will receive benefit or advantage from the laying out and construction of said real estate in said city, from the improvement herein ordered; each of said lots to the amount hereinafter respectively set against them; said lots and the supposed owners thereof being shown on a plan marked "City of Boston, Wilson Park, Brighton, Assessment, Plan, April 30, 1931, William J. Sullivan, Chief Engineer, Street Laying-Out Department," and on file in the office of said department.

Lot	Owner	Amount
1	Harold G. King, trustee	\$423.50
2	Frederick Harrington, Verne Harrington	241.85
3	Home Mutual Life Insurance Company	231.10
4	Almon E. Norris, trustee	300.00
5	Victoria P. Roberts	50.00
6	Sarah B. Saunders	50.00
7	Joseph Morris	50.00
8	Dora Goldblatt	50.00
9	Mary J. Sampson	256.75
10	Home Buyers Society, Inc.	134.91
11	James Cronin, Mary A. Cronin	224.85
12	Arthur T. Nelson	99.64
Total		\$2,142.60

### ADDED DAMAGES.

The Mayor has approved the following votes of the Board of Street Commissioners:

Ordered, That the order of the Street Commissioners and Mayor of March 5, 1931, determining that no person sustains damages by the making of the public improvement consisting of the laying out and construction of Westmont avenue (Pleasant street) be, and the same hereby is, amended, by striking out in the first and second lines of said order the words: "that no person sustains in his estate," and by striking out in the last line of said order the word: "no."

That said order be further amended by adding thereto Victor Muller and Rebecca Muller, \$90. That the amount \$90 be, and the same hereby is, awarded to Victor Muller and Rebecca Muller for the damages sustained by the making of the said improvement.

Ordered, That the order of the Street Commissioners and Mayor of March 16, 1931, determining that no person sustains damages by the making of the public improvement consisting of the laying out and construction of St. Peter street be, and the same hereby is, amended, by striking out in the first and second lines of said order the words: "that no person sustains in his estate," and by striking out in the last line of said order the word: "no."

That said order be further amended by adding thereto Mellicie Fallon, \$175. That the amount \$175 be, and the same hereby is, awarded to Mellicie Fallon for the damages sustained by the making of the said improvement.

111 Summer st., and Charles W. Hawkes, manager, was the host.

Dr. Lane contrasted the early and modern methods of map-making. Until the airplane came to the aid of the map maker, chief features were secured by triangulation, and the interval was filled in by sketching.

For instance, he said, when by traversing it was found that a stream

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931

### FINAL TRIBUTE PAID CHARLES BELDEN

City Officials at Rites for Librarian

City officials, representatives of the literary world, delegates from the Massachusetts bar and many others yesterday paid final tribute to Charles F. D. Belden, librarian for quarter of a century at the Boston Public Library, who died suddenly in Pittsfield Saturday.

Services were held in the First Parish Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plain, at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Frank O. Holmes, pastor of the church, officiated. The service included reading of the psalms and the singing by the church choir of "Souls of the Righteous" and "O Lord of Life." Benediction was said by the pastor.

Among those present were Mayor Curley, Judge Frank Leverett, City Collector William M. McMorro and Capt. Joseph Harriman (retired) of the Boston police department.

Honorary pall-bearers were: Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the board of trustees, Boston Public Library; Frank W. Buxton, John L. Hall, Ellery Sedgwick, trustees; Gordon Abbot, Judge Michael Murray, former trustee; Edwin H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts state library and member of the Massachusetts board of library commissioners; Payson Smith, state commissioner of education; F. W. Faxon, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University; Robert P. Blake, director of the Widener Library of Harvard University; Charles R. Green, librarian of Jones Library, Amherst; Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Worcester Public Library; John A. Lowe, librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library; Charles W. Blood.

The standing parish committee, of which Mr. Belden was a member, was represented by Charles P. Dillaby, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Franklin G. Balch and Edward H. Gleason.

The central and branch libraries of the city were closed from 11:30 to 1, during the funeral services.

Delegation from the Massachusetts Bar Association:

Frank W. Grinnell, secretary; Henry A. Wyman, Philip Nichols, Guy A. Holliday, Francis J. Murray.

The ushers were Henry S. Adams, Dr. Franklin C. Balch, Charles Dillaby, Horace Guild, Bert E. Holland, Henry H. Putnam, Thomas G. Rees, Robert B. Stone.

The body was cremated at Forest Hills.

### COLLECTING DEPARTMENT TO BE OPEN LATE FOR PUBLIC TO PAY TAXES.

Mayor Curley, on December 2, received the following letter from City Collector William M. McMorro:

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY,  
Mayor of Boston.

My dear Mr. Mayor,—I desire to take this opportunity to direct your attention to the fact that the fifteenth of December is the last day of grace upon payments of taxes due the city, and any outstanding 1931 taxes remaining unpaid will be subject to interest at 8 per cent dating back to September 16.

It is my purpose to keep the Collecting Department office open for the payment of taxes daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from now until December 15, so that every person desirous of avoiding the 8 per cent rate of interest may be afforded an opportunity to pay their taxes and thereby avoid the payment of the additional penalty of interest.

WILLIAM M. McMORRO.

tea consists of Edward H. Redstone, State librarian, who succeeded Mr. Belden both at the State library and the Social Law Library; Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Library, Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell of the Boston Public Library and William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, the three latter former presidents of Boston Chapter.

## Bulletin

DECEMBER, 1931

of the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

### Two Eminent Leaders Gone

Members of the American Library Association were shocked and saddened when two former presidents of the association, Charles F. D. Belden and Walter L. Brown, suddenly died within the same week. Neither man had been well, but no one had realized the serious condition of either.

Both Mr. Belden and Mr. Brown had been born in New York State, Mr. Belden at Syracuse, October 5, 1870; Mr. Brown at Buffalo, January 4, 1861. Mr. Belden, however, had spent most of his professional life in Massachusetts, following his graduation from the Harvard Law School. First, secretary of the Harvard Law School Faculty, he later became assistant librarian of the Harvard Law Library; librarian of the Social Law Library, Boston; librarian of the Massachusetts State Library; and finally—the positions he held at the time of his death—chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts and director of the Boston Public Library.

In addition to being a recognized leader within his state, he was one of the American Library Association's most distinguished and most cherished

members. On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary celebration, the association chose him as president and gave him the honor of presiding at a brilliant international conference attended by representatives of twenty-two countries.

Mr. Belden was a member of the commission which studied the adult education movement and reported its findings and recommendations in *Libraries and adult education* in 1926; he was also a member of the first Board on the Library and Adult Education. He served on the A. L. A. War Finance Committee and was influential in many important association activities. More than once he represented American library interests abroad, and his contributions to learning were recognized by honors from the King of Italy and the city of Ravenna, as well as from Harvard University.

His death on October 24 at the Pittsfield Hospital has been described by E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, as "an irreparable loss" to his immediate associates. "He was more than our director," Miss Jones writes; "he was a very dear friend—as one librarian put it, 'a man with the understanding heart.'"

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931

### THE LIBRARIAN

ANYONE so sensitive to atmosphere, entering the Boston Public Library on Saturday last, was instantly aware of the grief and shock which the attendants showed so plainly. The hushed voices and the general air of uncertainty were not so much because of the passing of the Director of a great library system, but for the loss of a dear friend. Aside from his scholarship and executive abilities, Charles F. D. Belden had that quality of easy friendliness which set the tone of the Boston Public Library and made it such an extraordinarily pleasant place to work in or visit.

That awe of "the big boss," prevalent in many places, was quite unknown at the B. P. L. The "office" door was always hospitably open and "the chief" ready to receive all comers with the same interested courtesy, whether they came with grievances or good news. Those of the staff summoned to discuss some project recall how the Director instantly proffered a comfortable chair,

then strode to and fro, himself, trenchantly setting forth his point. Indoors, even when it was as magnificent as the Boston Public Library, always seemed too cramped for that tall, splendid person. You felt he should be striding along in the sun, facing the sea wind of his beloved Edgartown.

It was impossible not to feel instantly at ease with Mr. Belden. Visiting dignitaries and stock girls alike felt the charm of his manner, compounded of simplicity and kindness, shot through with humor. When the Director visited a library department, it was never the ordeal it is known to be elsewhere, for Mr. Belden was always dropping in informally, to select a book from the Open Shelf Room, look over the case of new fiction or glance through the latest exhibit in fine arts. He was quick to encourage and praise; and always hospitable to new ideas.

Most of the changes and improvements throughout the library building were due to the Director. Mr. Belden labored to make the book collections as accessible as possible to the public, and the surroundings worthy of the material they housed. That he succeeded is evidenced by the reorganization of Bates Hall, the Treasure Room and the West Gallery. The serene beauty of these places will remain as his most enduring monument.



## Charles F. D. Belden

By Lilian Whiting

A BEAUTIFUL presence has gone from our midst in the passing on of Charles F. D. Belden, the director of the Boston Public Library. To an unusual degree Mr. Belden lived the "Life More Abundant" now and here; his radiant personality pervaded every nook and corner of Boston's great Library; and its innumerable habitués—students, readers, visitors—found in him the most courteous and charming companionship, counsel or wise and sympathetic direction. Like his great predecessor, Dr. Herbert Putnam, his one ardent and eager interest was the constant development of this noble institution. To increase the relations between the people and the treasures of learning and literature of which he was the chief custodian was his never-failing purpose.

It is particularly gratifying to recall one episode in Mr. Belden's experience—that of his presence as a delegate at the World Congress of Librarians in Rome—with interludes in Naples, Florence and Venice—in the June of 1929. Never shall I lose from memory one summer hour, after his return, when, in his private office in the Library, he told me something of the story.

That Rome should be chosen as the scenic setting of the first International Library Congress ever held was most gratifying to the Italian Government. The sympathies of Mussolini were especially enlisted by this convocation of the most eminent librarians of the world; and with him were united some of Italy's greatest scholars. The congress was opened by a dinner given by Senator Cipullo in Rome, at which the courtesies of the occasion were rendered with the peculiar grace and brilliancy of the Italian host and his notable colleagues—all extending the salutations of the Italian Government and the most cordial hospitalities of Rome.

The congress met the next day in the Senate chamber where they were received by Mussolini and his Cabinet: the governor of Rome, the vice president of the Senate, and the prefect, Signor Garzanti. Mussolini expressed his appreciation of the honor done Rome by selecting her as the seat of the first World Congress of Librarians and Bibliography. He felt it a tribute to Italy, "the cradle of three civilizations." Senator Cipullo (one of the great scholars of Italy) spoke of this special impetus given to the diffusion of books and culture; and Italy's pleasure that the guests would see, "with their own eyes, what she is accomplishing in the production and diffusion of books."

The sessions of the congress (after the opening in the Senate chamber) were held in the famous old Palazzo Corsini. Of unsurpassed interest was the reception of the congress by the Pope, in the magnificent Capella Sistina of the Palazzo Vaticano. With the benignant cordiality that so characterizes the Pontiff, His Holiness made the rounds of the guests, clasping the hand of each and later making a brief address. The king invited the

congress to the Quirinal, and the hour in the royal palace, Queen Elena gracing it by her presence, was charming in its beauty and simple cordiality. Boston shares in the pride that Mr. Belden, the director of her renowned Public Library, was one among three who were honored by the king in being invested with the Order of Cavaliere della corona d'Italia, the third honor that the crown can bestow.

The visit of the congress to Naples was fairly a medieval romance. From the middle of the fifteenth century Naples has been a center of culture. Foreigners had thronged to the city, establishing presses that issued many famous works among which were the *Formulario di epistole volgare* of Landino, and the *Dialoghi di San Gregorio*. Dottore Gaetano Burgada, the custodian of the Naples Library, brought out manuscripts from Ariosto, Tasso, Leopardi; and in Venice Commissioner Ettore Zorzi "sketched the history of the Biblioteca Marciana from time of Petrarca who, in 1362, offered to the Venetian Republic books that were priceless." All these important exhibits reveal the value placed upon learning in the Middle Ages.

In Venice, in Florence, priceless treasures of untold value to letters were opened to the Congress. This episode was to Mr. Belden an illuminated chapter in his life; and the remembrance of his enjoyment and fine appreciation of the marvellous stores of learning unfolded to the members of this convocation, lends consolation to the innumerable number of friends who held him in such high esteem. "Blessed are those who go laden with love," says an old Spanish proverb; and no one ever passed on more bountifully "laden with love" than Charles F. D. Belden. He had a genius for friendship; for companionship; and by some miracle and magic of which he held the secret, he found time for these, even with the incessant demands of his important official life.

CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

DIRECTOR OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY  
March 15, 1917—October 23, 1931

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston held on December 4, 1931, the following resolution was adopted to be spread upon the records:

It was given to Charles F. D. Belden to direct the Public Library of the City of Boston for fourteen years. Wisely and well he used the opportunity. Assuming office with a definite and proper conception of an institution whose privilege it is to bring knowledge and pleasure, recreation and stimulus to a great and expanding community, he was fortunate enough to watch the steady fulfilment of his hopes. Always in sympathy with scholarship, he systematically increased the treasures of the Library, and expanded the facilities for their use, but never lost sight of his fundamental purpose of providing for all the people the means of self-enlightenment and of enlarging self-respect. Nor did he take the narrow view of a professional educator, but understood that the needs of a community are infinite, that people require entertainment and distraction as well as information and knowledge. He realized that as it is the privilege of the people to go to the Library, so it is the duty of the Library to go to the people, and the inauguration of a policy of persistent building and maintaining in high efficiency branch libraries throughout the city met with his energetic support. We are grateful for the length of his service. We are proud of the loyalty which he inspired throughout the great body of Library employees, and we recall with satisfaction how far beyond the limits of his city he was able to extend the influence of his principles, and the contagion of his enthusiasm. Charles Belden was an ornament to his profession, and a faithful steward of his trust. We, the Trustees, who have watched the culmination of the work to which he gave his life, are willing witnesses to his happy and successful career, and desire to spread upon the permanent record of our Library's history this appreciation of a firm friend, a good citizen, and a great Librarian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

### LIBRARY DAYS AND NIGHTS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It is almost inconceivable that the "Indiana visitor to our Public Library," who writes to you, should not have become aware of the fact that the Delivery Room, (which she calls the "Abbey Room," and points out as "so cluttered with desks and files," is temporarily in this inconvenient condition because of the sweeping repairs that are in process. Bates Hall and the Card Catalogue room have been entirely in the hands of workmen since May; the files and desks were, perforce, removed to the Delivery Room; the Lecture Hall is utilized to do duty, as best it can, for Bates Hall; and readers and visitors must, perforce, share with the library staff in the very great inconveniences and limitations caused by the extensive repainting. Let us trust that when this noble library, and that that house of learning and literature, shall be restored and opened to the public and privileges of its increased beauty for the summer's deprivation shall be repaid. Let us trust that the visitors during this interregnum shall, for their brief stay, in the annoyances not to share in the patience and the serene endurance that characterize the library people themselves, to whom the summer has been a hardship beyond the realization of the casual dropper-in. With the same unvarying courtesy and unfailing aid to the reader and unfailing proceed with an absence of complaint that might well be imitated. The lady from Indiana leaves us indebted to her for a large assortment of advice as to the directions that should be pursued by the library authorities. To take advantage of all these gratuitous suggestions would, one may fear, entail even more extended repairs and over-turnings than are going on at present. Also, it might be suggested in return that while the library is enriched by its magnificent array of mural paintings, yet it is not, primarily, a museum of art; that its immense collection of books, rendering it a library for specialists in science, art, medicine, music, history, economics, philosophy with its marvellous resources in all literature classed under belles lettres, have rendered it a Mecca for scholars, writers, researchers of any order, during the past half century. A library is not static; it expands as life itself expands; and to its distinguished director, Charles F. D. Belden; its eminent and accomplished curators and assistants, there is due a recognition that words are inadequate to express. The generous hospitalities, the unlimited service and aid given by all who constitute its staff is one feature that can hardly be negligible in any reference to the Public Library of Boston. Boston, Sept. 12. LILIAN WHITING

## BULLETIN of The BUSINESS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

BAKER LIBRARY, SOLDIERS FIELD, BOSTON, MASS.

Volume I, No. 6

DECEMBER, 1931

Whole Number 34

### In Memoriam

In October the Society suffered a very great loss in the death of three of its members: Roland W. Boyden, Charles F. D. Belden, and William O. Comstock.

Roland W. Boyden was not only a prominent Boston attorney but also a figure of international renown, receiving recognition from many European countries for his services in conferences upon European affairs. He was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 18, 1863, attended Salem High School, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard University. Graduating from Harvard in 1885, he turned to law, receiving his LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1888. His first law experience was gained in association with the late Henry P. Moulton and Herman W. Chaplin, prominent attorneys of Salem and Boston respectively, and later he entered into partnership with Charles I. Giddings of Boston. After the death of the latter in 1893, he became a member of the firm of Ropes, Grey and Loring (now Ropes, Grey, Boyden and Perkins). In 1917 he was made a member of the legal staff of the U. S. Food Administration at Washington as director of prosecutions under the food laws, and was a member of Herbert Hoover's executive committee. At the close of the war, President Wilson appointed him representative of the United States on the Reparations Commission of the Paris Peace Conference, to which post he was subsequently reappointed by President Harding. Since then he has represented the United States at the World Finance Conference at Brussels, and for the past few years has been Chairman of the Mixed War Claims Commission, in which work he was deeply engrossed until the time of his death.

Charles F. D. Belden was recognized both here and in Europe as one of the foremost librarians of his day, and was in no small measure responsible for the present outstanding position of the Boston Public Library, of which he was librarian and director. He was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1871, spent his boyhood at Niagara Falls, attended the Buffalo High School and Harvard University, graduating from the latter in 1895. He then entered the Harvard Law School and while there earned his way by cataloging law books in its library. Soon after graduation he accepted the secretaryship of the Harvard Law Faculty and began at once the tremendous task of cataloging the whole law library of over 100,000 volumes, which work he completed in 1902. For seven years he was assistant law librarian at Harvard and for a year was in charge of the Social Law Library at Suffolk County Courthouse. He was also State Librarian for Massachusetts for eight years, and served as chairman of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. In 1917 he became Librarian of the Boston Public Library, and a few years later Director of the Library as well, which positions he held at the time of his death. In 1926 he was elected president of the American Library Association. Harvard University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts; he was decorated for his achievements by Czechoslovakia, received the order of the Crown of Italy, and the Dante medal from the city of Ravenna.

William O. Comstock was an able engineer, an enthusiastic antiquarian, and a loyal friend of the Society. He was born in Boston, educated as a mining engineer at Washington University, St. Louis. Thirty years ago he retired and has since devoted himself almost entirely to historical study, particularly that of early America. He was a member of the Brookline Historical Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Boston chapter of the Sons of the Revolution and the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. His engineering interests were continued through membership in the Boston Engineering Society, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His home was in Brookline, Massachusetts.



## The Lilies of Boston.

We are lilies fair,  
The flowers of virgin light;  
Nature held us forth, and said  
"Lo, my thoughts of white."  
—Leigh Hunt.

THE Lilies fair of Boston are at it again. With cheeks aflame, they have ordered granite ribbons placed upon the statues of two nude children in reproductions of the city seal that grace the stately portals of the Hill public library.

What balm to the harried soul it is to know that in sin-sodden, sex-soaked America there still stands such a citadel of purity as is Boston. A place where the gendarmes rush to arms when the American Mercury appears upon the hallowed common; where Casanova's memoirs are available in the library only to those who want to study; the illustrations and who promise not to even glance at the text; where no curtains are permitted to "rise" upon a Sunday stage performance, but they may be parted in the middle and drawn back; and where no volume that even questions the stork myth may repose upon any book-stall or library shelf.

And now, with one great convulsion of chastity, Boston bars naked children in granite. Let the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah be tempted by other cities, if they elect. But Boston is taking no chances.

Columbus

## —BOSTON SUNDAY ADVERTISER—

—NOVEMBER 8, 1931—

## Fiction Leads in Its Appeal to the Public

THE FOLLOWING works are included in the new books added to the Boston Public Library, the withdrawal number being given with each:

"Kitty Frew," by Jane L. D. Abbott (fiction) 53.309.  
"Mad Marriage," by Laura Loe Brookman (fiction) 53.294.  
"The Gleam in the North," by Dorothy K. Broster (fiction) 53.288.

"Maiden Fee," by Gerald Williams Bullett (fiction) 53.304.  
"The Man Who Was Thursday," by Gilbert K. Chesterton (fiction) 48.677.  
"The Craig Poisoning Mystery," by Archibald Fielding (fiction) 53.319.

"The Finger Points," by Guy Fowler (fiction) 53.315.  
"A Murder of Some Importance," by Bruce Graeme (fiction) 53.307.  
"Sun Up," by Will James (Tales of the Cow Camps) 2369.355.

"The Rum Row Murders," by Charles Reed Jones (fiction) 53.290.  
"The Square Circle," by Dennis George MacKail (fiction) 53.277.  
"Adam and Some Eves," by Concordia Merrell (fiction) 53.286.

"Found Drowned," by Eden Philpotts (fiction) 53.284.  
"The Eoudor," by Milton M. Propper (fiction) 53.312.

"The Lively Lady," by Kenneth Lewis Roberts (fiction) 53.273.  
"Stories of Love," by Rafael Sabatini (fiction) 53.313.  
"An End to Mirth," by Ben Ames Williams (fiction) 53.281.  
"That Royal Lover," by Percival Konrad (biography). Affairs of King Carol. 3689.273.  
"Kelvin, His Amazing Life," by Herbert N. Casson (biography) 8201.9.

"Life of Charles G. Washburn," by George Henry Haynes (biography). This Massachusetts Congressman was a biographer of Senators Lodge and Weeks. 4345.379.

"Theodore N. Vail," by Albert B. Paine (biography) 4447.507.  
"Pure Bred Dogs," by American Kennel Club (sport) 6098.217.  
"Suzanne Lenglen," Her career, by Claude Anet (sport) 4099.537.

"Rockne of Notre Dame," by Delos W. Lovelace (sport) 4007.557.  
"Manual for Club Women," by Anna Richardson Stearns, 5559.400.  
"Between Ourselves," by Seymour Hicks (nocturnal personalities) 2246.155.

"Mississippi to the Sea," by Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz. Life story of a United States Navy officer (naval) 4327.190.  
"Riata and Spurs," by Charles A. Siringo. Life of a Cowboy (memoirs) 2369.348.

"Forecasting Security Prices," by L. L. B. Angus (business) HG4521.A45.  
"Play the Game," by Mitchell V. Charnley, editor (sport for children) 730851.1.  
"The Story of Athletics," by Marian King (sports for children) 2704.41.

"Economics," by Frank T. Carlton, 3330.2A36.  
"Cutting Rural Boys and Girls," by Hatcher (educational) 3599.537.

## The Chiels Open Their Notebooks

Young Years, Minds and Pens Rhyme of Concerts with Ernest Schelling

THE gayest collection of notebooks you ever saw is neatly arranged behind glass in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library this week. These notebooks dance and sing and trumpet noisily about, notwithstanding the surrounding quiet and dignity, for they are the liveliest of the Schelling crop. And it's a lively audience at the Schelling concerts for children, whether the hall be Jordan Hall in Boston, Aeolian Hall in New York or Academy of Music in Philadelphia. That such an intriguing group of notebooks should come from the squirming, squiggling, craning mass of children who tumble into seats and aisles is really amazing. And yet, it's not entirely unexpected. For the alertness of the young audience is immediately apparent. The various recurrent commotions are the result of physical vigor and joyous excitement, not mischief. And such encouragement as these youngsters get to make their notebooks individual. The printed leaflet given to each child at each concert proposes four questions about the subject matter of the lecture and the playing. These are simply a giving back of facts, the usual routine of learning. But the fifth division is quite another matter. For here a child is invited—invited, mind you—to express his thoughts. The results are rewarding. In fact, they are so rewarding that parents might well profit by Uncle Schelling's example.

Offhand, one would decide that Gustave Kobbe, 24, of New York, is an altogether exceptional child. His thoughts are clear, vigorous, and—rhymed. He can express himself, and does:

MY THOUGHTS  
Next week the work must all be in  
Good heavens! next week's here.  
Four concerts now have gone and been  
There's just one more, I fear.  
Now how on earth can I expect  
With one eye on the clock  
My thoughts all calmly to collect  
When grief of me makes mock.

My heart is wrong, my soul is sore  
There's only just one concert more.  
I cannot tell which lovely tune  
I wish to hear again  
I cannot prate of 3-4 time  
Or why is a quartet.  
It's useless, Mr. Schelling.  
I'm afraid I quite forgot.

My heart is wrong, my soul is sore  
There's only just one concert more.  
O, Mr. Schelling, I implore,  
Please give us more and more and MORE.

Nor is young Kobbe the only poet of these varied audiences. Once upon a morning Dorothy Gordon—a singer of children's songs—sang at one of the Boston concerts. Whereupon Almira Taylor felt inspired and poured forth this bit of verse:

Dorothy sang at Mr. Schelling's concert.  
On the stage,  
Really she was charming.  
Off came her wig.  
The wig was white.  
Her hair was black.  
Young she was.  
Gaily she sang.  
On the piano played Adele.  
Rapidly she twirled.  
Dancing also.  
On her head was a black bow.  
Nice she was.

One comment on Miss Gordon's singing is the thoroughly characteristic comment of a child. Tell your child the story of Goldilocks but once, and all the repetitions forever and ever after must be verbatim. Even the tiniest tot with the alert retentiveness of every normal child will correct his mother vigorously and with finality. So a French tune brought this forthright comment from ten-year-old Jane Cushman: . . . I can play one of the songs she sang on the piano but the words are different in my song. The

name of her's is "Dip your bread, Marie" and mine is "Knead your bread, Marie." I liked the pretty costumes she wore when she sang.

Many of us have debated the influence of these concerts on the children who go to them. Admittedly there are always a number of little boys and girls who refuse to be impressed or amused. They simply endure. But they are in a minority. A lad of nine years named Peter, Wellington was deeply moved by Bach and Mozart—and what child is there who would not love them were they but presented naturally and simply and without apologies. Peter expresses himself in this fashion: "I liked so much the two pieces (sic) that you and your orchestra played for us of Bach and Mozart that when I came home I asked if I could have the Minuet of Mozart and the Minuet of Bach and I am playing them both now and I love them."

Somehow the little boys seem honest, or at least less conventional, than the little girls. But perhaps I am prejudiced. At the age of ten, Katharine Lyon Dunlop polished off this little item:

I'll tell you the reason  
The concert this season  
Are perfect as perfect can be.  
There is sweet story telling.  
By our dear Uncle Schelling  
And pictures a pleasure to see.

Each man plays so sweetly  
That we are completely  
Delighted and filled full of joy  
By their great orchestration  
They are winning our nation—  
How splendid for each girl and boy!

Fourteen-year-old Margaret Merriman says, pleasantly, but with just a wee trace of smugness:

This certainly was an interesting program  
And I enjoyed it most immensely.  
There was not a number played  
That did not charm me greatly.

Meanwhile Priscilla St. George, being arrived at the ripe age of nine years and not yet cognizant of all the rules of spelling, writes about that most challenging and warlike instrument, the trumpet.

The trumpet speaks the Marshall mood  
Of kings and queens it bears in mind,  
Of trumpeters on champing steeds  
And warriors doing noble deeds,  
Of messengers hurrying through woods.  
Here she blithely adds, as though the poem still went on:

Make a picture of the Marshall Trumpet.  
Richard Bowman, all of thirteen, has an idea for the next series. He tells Mr. Schelling, "I think that you ought to devote next year to a study of different composers as you are of Wagner."

But not all the children's reactions are verbal. On the contrary, the first impression of this collection is one of colorfulness. Red, blue, gold and green flash out from behind the glass cases. One notebook boasts a reproduction of an old French book, wherein are the old four line staves and square notes. Another gives us pictures of the percussion instruments, the glockenspiel, cymbals, castanets, tambourine, triangle and xylophone—all in their relative sizes. (Thirteen-year-old Robert Wolf made these.) A not too bad pencil sketch of Wagner blinks out of one book. And then there is an amusing copy of a lady playing a theorb, which is certainly an armful. But most astonishing of all the drawings is a really impressive oil sketch made by one Peter Schellens when he was eight years old. After hearing a performance of Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture, the little boy visualized a great mounting, rocky cave, a deep brown against a burning blue sky, with waves beating themselves frantically into foam. (This isn't just an effusive moment. It's really there in the sketch.) Perhaps this little boy would have made that oil sketch anyway, but somehow I don't think it would have been quite so good. And if nothing more than Peter's little sketch came from all of Ernest Schelling's concerts for children, I would feel that they had been completely justified.

But much more does come. One child in New York is certainly looking ahead "Perhaps when we are grown," she ponders, "we too shall bring our children to the concerts and give them the splendid opportunities our parents have given us." So there you are, you gentlemen and ladies who lecture and talk to children, and think they're just children and are thinking only childlike thoughts. Your audience is so young that it dares to think old, sweet, honest thoughts. And heaven help you if you ever try to "talk down" to them because you think you're a grownup. CATHERINE BAILEY

Boston Transcript - Nov. 14, 1931.

## Possible Choice for Librarian



Milton E. Lord, Harvard 1921 (Photo by Notman)

Director of the Library at the University of Iowa, Native of Lynn, Who Spent Several Years As Librarian At The American Academy in Rome, Acknowledged to Be Among the Candidates Under Consideration to Succeed the Late Charles F. D. Belden, Who for Years Was Librarian of the Boston Public Library

## BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

NOVEMBER 24, 1931

## LORD TO HEAD PUBLIC LIBRARY

Milton E. Lord, 33, Harvard graduate and director of the University of Iowa library, will succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden as director of the Boston Public Library. It was learned from reliable sources today.

Public announcement of his appointment, which will be made today, makes him the youngest man ever to head the Boston Public Library, but despite his comparative youth, his reputation as a librarian is international.

Lord is a native of Lynn and was graduated with honors from the Lynn Classical high school in 1915. Following that he studied at Harvard, served in the World War, returned to Harvard and graduated in 1921. He worked in the Harvard library while a student and was made a staff member at his graduation.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, NOV 24, 1931

## CONFIRMATION OF LORD'S APPOINTMENT

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 23—The Daily Iowan, University of Iowa student newspaper, will say tomorrow that Milton E. Lord, director of University of Iowa libraries, has been appointed head of the Boston Public Library.

The student paper received a telegram from Mr. Lord tonight saying the announcement of his appointment will be made public late Tuesday morning.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE  
—NOVEMBER 22, 1931—

## A LIBRARIAN BY ACCIDENT

33-Year-Old Director, Mentioned For Boston Place, Intended to Be an Engineer—But Things Have "Just Happened" To Shape His Career



MILTON LORD BELIEVES IN READING FOR PLEASURE

## Special Dispatch to the Globe

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 21—"It was only an accident," explained Milton E. Lord, youthful library director at the University of Iowa, "that made a librarian out of me when I was well on the road to becoming a salaried engineer."

The far-traveled Bay State man who is mentioned as successor to the late Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, doesn't enjoy talking about himself, although he wants earnestly to oblige any who come to his desk with requests.

Mr. Lord speaks so matter of factly of the achievements and experiences which have crowded into his 33 years and extend from the plains of Iowa to more than a dozen European cities, that it is hard to believe that he is a "hiking fool" because of long tramps on which he set forth day or night, fair weather or rainy.

These hikes have become somewhat curtailed while he is serving in the tall corn State. Iowa's clay and black soil becomes sticky mud in rainy weather; hiking is a fair weather pastime only here.

Tennis and canoeing are also on his list. With a companion in France he canoed down the river from Orleans to Nantes, a distance of several hundred miles.

One of the monuments to Mr. Lord at the university here is a room designed purely for recreational reading, furnished with colorful over-stuffed furniture and stocked with novels as well as classics. Perhaps his lack of academic library training makes him a believer in reading for enjoyment first of all.

Mrs. Lord was Rosamund Lane. Their son Peter is 9 years old.

had ample opportunity to put his technical knowledge into practice. "It was then I realized I didn't care for a scientific career, and at the end of the war was resolved that the engineering profession was not for me," he relates.

Likes Books—and Outdoors

Mr. Lord completed his military service in March, 1919, and could not re-enter Harvard until the beginning of the Summer term. During the interim he accepted a position in the Harvard library, which he said appealed to him only indirectly because he liked books.

The appeal grew, however, and when William Coldidge Lane, Harvard librarian and Mr. Lord's father-in-law, suggested that he continue his library training along with his undergraduate studies he eagerly accepted. His later career was sketched in the Boston Globe Nov. 13.

As is attested by his complexion and rugged health, the librarian is a lover of the out-of-doors as well as books. While attending Harvard, he was dubbed by friends "the hiking fool" because of long tramps on which he set forth day or night, fair weather or rainy.

These hikes have become somewhat curtailed while he is serving in the tall corn State. Iowa's clay and black soil becomes sticky mud in rainy weather; hiking is a fair weather pastime only here.

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Mrs. Lord was Rosamund Lane. Their son Peter is 9 years old.



## BOSTON LIBRARY HAS NEW CHIEF

Milton Edward Lord Chosen to Succeed the Late  
C. F. Belden

AT 33, IS YOUNGEST  
EVER TO FILL POST

Milton Edward Lord, former Harvard student and present director of the University of Iowa library, has been chosen to succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden as director of the Boston Public Library.

The following statement on the appointment was issued last night by Louis E. Kirstein, president of the trustees of the library:

"With the approval of his honor the mayor, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have chosen Milton Edward Lord as director to succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden. The University of Iowa, where Mr. Lord is librarian, has released him at the request of the trustees, and he will take charge in January, at the end of the present semester.

Mr. Lord had been tentatively selected by the trustees and Mr. Belden as assistant librarian. The untimely death of Mr. Belden came just before the announcement of the appointment was to be made. Mr. Lord is 33. He is a native of Lynn, a graduate of Harvard and was a second lieutenant in the world war. He has had experience in library work both in this country and abroad where he did work at the American Academy and the Vatican library. He comes highly recommended. He was chosen after careful consideration of applications from many other candidates.

The Boston Library being one of the greatest in the world, the trustees were especially anxious to obtain somebody with a liberal education, practical knowledge of library administration, and wide experience. Mr. Lord seems to the trustees to have all these qualifications.

Lord is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Lord of 35 Burrill street, Lynn. He prepared for Harvard at Lynn Classical where he was manager of the track team and valedictorian of the senior class.

Entering college in 1915, he found his course interrupted by the war. When he returned in 1919, he was given a job in the Harvard Library by William C. Lane, university librarian. After his graduation in 1921, this part time job became a full time and Lord remained until 1925. Part of that time he was librarian at the Harvard Union.

In 1928 Lord married Rosamond Lane, daughter of the late librarian. They have one son, Peter. It was the expected arrival of this child that brought the Lord's home from Italy, where the young librarian reorganized the library of the American Academy at Rome and assisted in the recataloguing of the Vatican library, following a year of study in the Sorbonne and the Ecole des Sciences Politiques at Paris. During their stay abroad, the Lord's traveled extensively, returning to this country that their boy might be born on American soil and also that they might be near Mr. Lane in his last illness.

In his brief experience at Iowa City, Lord has directed the various libraries of the State University, comprising over a quarter million volumes, and there has enhanced his reputation for executive capacity.

The appointment of Milton Lord as head of the Boston library at the age of 33 makes him the youngest man ever to direct this organization, which is second only to that of New York city in this country.

## THE LIBRARIAN

ZOLTAN HARASZTI devotes the leading article of More Books, the bulletin of the Boston Public Library, to an obituary of Charles F. D. Belden, its beloved director. With uncanny skill the editor of the bulletin has caught the very flavor of Mr. Belden's personality. "There was," he writes, "an appealing quality in the man, the effect of which hardly any one who knew him could escape. Courteous and gentle to every one, he was shy and sensitive. His work required action, and no one was more conscientious in the duties of his office. Yet there remained in him a delicate touch, an elusive feeling, the softness of those to whom the material circumstances of life appear always a bit alien. One was aware in him of a fine spirit, of a rare distinction in his personality. It was this quality, above all else, inspired devotion and loyalty toward him."

A delightful appreciation of More Books, from a British library journal, The Librarian, is reprinted under Library Notes of the present issue of the Boston Public Library Bulletin. "I know nothing about Boston," the writer states, "except what I learn from Sinclair's novel on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and the Boston bulletin gives me a new respect for that city. Its decorous sage-green cover gives a promise of its contents. One notices a long article on eighteenth century tracts with respect; one glances at a review of ten books, including Tawney's 'Equality' and Johnson's 'Jane Austen' with awe; and one fetches up against the long list of additions to a state of prostration. If this is an index to Boston's reading, I thought, then truly can Boston lay claim to be the most cultured city in the United States. Impelled by curiosity to know more about Boston, I looked up statistics. One hundred and fifty thousand people out of a population of three-quarters of a million are not really Boston. But how learned, how full of wisdom must be those 150,000."

The Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library now displays a comprehensive collection of the works of Edgar Allan Poe and books about him. He died eighty-two years ago in a Baltimore Hospital. In Sacheverell Sitwell's "All Summer in a Day," there is a curious account of Poe's death. October 6, 1849, the day before Poe's death, was a cold day for Baltimore. It seems, and Poe was set upon by a gang of toughs, beaten and dragged to the police at intervals all day that some local candidate might win an unimportant office. The story may be apocryphal, of course, but the idea of a great mind lost forever in order that some unimportant politician should win some trivial office is worthy of Poe's own fantastic pen.

The B. P. L. is rich in autograph letters and letters to Poe from the "literati" of the period. These letters are part of the collection of Rufus W. Griswold, Poe's first biographer, given to the library by his widow. Subsequent, and

less bitter, biographers of the great critic and poet have used this material to good advantage.

At a sale of the Jerome Kern library two years ago a letter of Poe was sold for \$19,500. The Boston Public Library has nineteen autograph letters of the poet. Some of these are brief, others occupy four closely written pages.

Most important from a bibliographical point of view is a large folio volume in brown covers, with the title-page English Notes, for extensive circulation by Quarles Quikens, Esq., Boston, Daily Mail Office, 1842. It is an answer to Charles Dickens's "American Notes," published in the same year, and is attributed to Poe. This pamphlet, sixteen pages in all, is extremely rare today. One may see the New York and London first editions of "Arthur Gordon Pym" (1838) and "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" (Philadelphia, 1839). The library is not fortunate enough to possess a first edition of "Tamerlane," that rare first effort of Poe, published in Boston in 1827, of which only a few copies are extant. This little booklet, containing the poet's juvenile pieces, and printed by an obscure printer's apprentice, is one of the most expensive books in the English language. A reprint, with fac-similes of the outside pages, may be seen in the exhibit.

"The greater part of the Poems," Poe wrote in the Preface, "were written when the author had not completed his fourteenth year. He is conscious that in this there are many faults, but he has been too fond of his early productions to amend them in his old age. Poe was at that time eighteen years old. The earliest piece by Poe in the possession of the library, now on exhibition, is the poem, "First of May." Written in 1829, it was printed in the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830. Another fascinating item is the Broadway Journal, for Feb. 8, 1845, which contains the first printing of "The Raven."

Programs have already been arranged for the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club to be held in Boston, January 15. Members will meet at the auditorium of the Boston Public Library for the morning session, which will begin with a business meeting at ten o'clock. At ten-fifteen there will be a discussion of adult books of the season. Richard G. Hensley, assistant to the director, Boston Public Library, will read a paper on the important new reference books. Noteworthy non-fiction will be described by Harland A. Carpenter, librarian of the Brockton Public Library. Ralf P. Emerson, in charge of the Salem Public Library will give his views on the same subject. At two-thirty, Charles S. Olcott will give an illustrated lecture on High Grade Reading for Children.

The evening session will be held at the University Club. During dinner, which begins at 6.30, Prof. Claude Moore Fuess of Phillips Academy, Andover, author of many important biographies, will discuss the trend of modern biography. Tickets for the dinner are \$2 each. Reservations for the dinner should be made by check, money order or cash, must be made before noon of Jan. 9, to Louis Felix Ranlett, Boston Public Library. Tickets will be mailed out only if requested. Otherwise they will be held in the member's name. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Massachusetts Library Club, Inc.

DAILY RECORD,  
November 25, 1931

## HARVARD GRAD NAMED TO HEAD HUB LIBRARY

The youngest man ever to head the Boston library system, Milton E. Lord, 33, was appointed yesterday by Mayor Curley to be director of the Public Library, filling the vacancy created by the death recently of Charles F. D. Belden. Lord is now head of Iowa University library, and spent years in Rome cataloguing the Vatican library.

Lord is a native of Lynn, graduate of Harvard, 1921, and a World War veteran. In Rome he served as librarian of the American Academy, an intellectual center for American scholars in Italy. He also served for a time in Harvard's library.

The new director is married and has a son. At Iowa City he has directed the several libraries of the State University, comprising some 300,000 volumes. He has a reputation for executive capacity, and has studied in several foreign universities.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, NOV 25, 1931

## LORD NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Harvard Graduate, Native  
of Lynn Appointed

Milton Edward Lord, 33, director of the University of Iowa Library, a native of Lynn and a graduate of Har-



MILTON E. LORD  
Appointed Director of Boston Public Library

vard, has been appointed director of the Boston Public Library to succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden.

He is the youngest man ever to head the Boston Public Library, which is rated second only to the New York Library in this country.

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the appointment of Mr. Lord, which was made by the trustees of the library. For some time, the trustees considered Mr. Lord for the post of assistant director of the library, vacant since the death of Frank H. Chase, and when Mr. Belden died, the trustees had become so convinced that he was a real find that they immediately advanced him to consideration for the position of director. The Mayor concurred with them.

The new director was born in Lynn, June 12, 1898, and attended the schools of that city. He was graduated from Lynn Classical High with honors and he entered Harvard in 1914, fully resolved to be an engineer. During the World War he served as a 2d lieutenant in the artillery.

On his return from service in 1919, he secured a part time position in the Harvard Library under the late William C. Lane and, on his graduation in 1921, he was given a full-time position. A few years later he married Mr. Lane's daughter.

### Worked in Rome

He travelled extensively and studied in foreign universities and in 1925 he was appointed to reorganize the library of the American Academy at Rome, recognized as the American center for the development of scholarship in the fine arts, archeology, history and classical studies. For a period, he was engaged in catalogue work at the Vatican Library.

Mr. Lord has many friends among the librarians of the world, including Herbert Putnam, distinguished librarian of the Library of Congress. He is en-

thusiastic about his work and, as he never went to a library school, stoutly declares that he "worked with men who represented the complete history of the present library system and it was invaluable experience to me."

Although he is a lover of books, Mr. Lord is a lover of outdoors as well. While attending Harvard he was dubbed by his friends as "the hiking fool" because of his long tramps on which he set forth day or night, fair weather or rain. Tennis and canoeing are also favorite athletic diversions.

Last night Pres Louis E. Kirstein of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library issued the following statement:

### Trustees' Statement

"With the approval of His Honor the Mayor, the trustees of the Boston Public Library have chosen Milton Edward Lord as director to succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden. The University of Iowa, where he is librarian, has released him at the urgent request of the trustees, and he will take charge in January, at the end of the present semester.

"Mr. Lord had been tentatively selected by the trustees and Mr. Belden as assistant librarian. The untimely death of Mr. Belden came just before the announcement of the appointment was to be made.

"Mr. Lord is 33. He is a native of Lynn, a graduate of Harvard, and was a second lieutenant in the World War. He has had experience in library work both in this country and abroad, where he did work at the American Academy and the Vatican library. He comes highly recommended. He was chosen after careful consideration of applications from many other candidates.

"The Boston Library being one of the greatest in the world, the trustees were especially anxious to obtain somebody with a liberal education, practical knowledge of library administration and wide experience. Mr. Lord seems to the trustees to have all these qualifications."

Mr. Lord's father and mother are Mr. and Mrs. William D. Lord, 35 Burrill st., Lynn. He has always considered this his permanent address.

## HIGH TRIBUTE TO KIRSTEIN

*Boston Post-Jau. 1-1932*  
Made Honorary Member

of Zeta Beta Tau

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant and philanthropist, was initiated into honorary membership of Zeta Beta Tau, oldest and largest Jewish college fraternity, at the final session of the organization's 33d annual convention, held yesterday afternoon, at the Hotel Statler.

The election of Mr. Kirstein to Zeta Beta Tau was sanctioned by the supreme council of the fraternity, headed by Judge William S. Evans, on his return as a national figure and one of America's greatest Jewish leaders. It is the first time in 15 years, since the initiation of the late Louis E. Marshall, that this honor has been awarded.

Mr. Kirstein will become a member of the New England Graduate Club and will be formally welcomed into the fraternity at a banquet to be held under the auspices of this chapter the latter part of January.

The convention came to a close with the annual New Year's Eve ball, held from 11 o'clock, last evening, until sunrise, this morning, in the Imperial Ball Room of the Hotel Statler.

## The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1931

## LORD NEW LIBRARY DIRECTOR

Harvard Graduate of  
33 Gets Big Bos-  
ton Job



MILTON E. LORD  
Appointed director of the Boston Public Library.

Appointment of Milton E. Lord, 33-year-old Harvard graduate and former cataloguer of the Vatican Library at Rome, to succeed the late Charles F. D. Belden as director of the Boston Public Library at a salary of \$7500 a year, was approved last night by Mayor Curley.

After signing the recommendation which was made by the library trustees, the Mayor complimented Lord as the youngest director to be selected for the important post here and the latter left immediately for the Middle West

to take up his work as director of the University of Iowa library.

With his baby son and his wife, who was Miss Rosamond Lane, daughter of the late William C. Lane, director of the Harvard University library, Director Lord will return to Boston and take over his new duties without delay. Among the first to be notified of his formal appointment were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Lord of 35 Burrill street, Lynn, which he has maintained as his permanent mailing address in all his extensive travels.

### Has Thorough Training

He was graduated from the Lynn Classical High School in 1915 and from Harvard in 1921, his college career at Cambridge having been interrupted by the war. Beginning in 1923 he spent a year in study at the Sorbonne and the Ecole des Sciences Politiques at Paris.

Returning to complete his college course at Harvard following the war, he first became interested in library work in 1923, when he applied to Charles A. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, for part-time service.

The latter referred him to Librarian Lane at Harvard's Widener Memorial Library, where commenced young Lord's wedding to library service as well as the Harvard librarian's daughter.

### Filled Important Posts

For five years he served in the Harvard libraries, learning the intimate details of the work and winning the post of director of the Harvard Union Library.

After his year of study at the University of Paris, he went to Rome on an appointment as librarian of the American Academy, an intellectual center for American scholars in Italy. There he became intimate with the officials of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Vatican Library, and was selected to assist in recataloguing the famous Vatican Library.

He returned to Cambridge from Rome so that his son, Peter, might be born on American soil and also to be with him father-in-law in the last illness of the late Harvard librarian. Two years ago he was offered the post of director of the University of Iowa libraries, and following the death of Mr. Lane he accepted it. Distance has not prevented him from making several trips to visit Iowa City during the past year to visit relatives and friends here at Boston, Lynn and Cambridge.

### Fully Qualified for Post

Louis M. Kirstein, president of the trustees of the library, issued a statement last night in which he disclosed that Lord had been tentatively selected by the trustees to be assistant librarian, prior to the death of Director Belden. This had Mr. Belden's approval, he said.

"The untimely death of Mr. Belden came just before the announcement of the appointment was to be made," Mr. Kirstein stated.

In commenting on Lord's appointment as director, Mr. Kirstein said: "The Boston Library being one of the greatest in the world, the trustees were especially anxious to obtain somebody with a liberal education, practical knowledge of library administration, and wide experience. Mr. Lord seems to the trustees to have all these qualifications."

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1931

## Library Trustees Name Examining Committee

Trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed an examining committee composed of the following named:

J. A. Lowell, Blake, Merle Colby, Arthur H. Cole, Mrs. Frank D. Comerford, Allen Curtis, Charles P. Curtis, Jr., Frederic H. Curtis, Carl Drayfus, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Henry Lewis Johnson, Rabbi Harry Levi, Melville D. Limine, James P. Logan, George R. Nuttall, Mrs. Edward L. Logan, Mrs. George O. Pengra, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Robert Proctor, Dr. David D. Scannell, Mrs. Arthur Shurcliff, Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Charles H. Thurber, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Mrs. Frederick Winslow and Mrs. Eva Whitling White.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931

## ROSENBAACH AND B. P. L.

The remarkable collection of rare and beautiful books, both ancient and modern, which A. S. W. Rosenbach has just placed on exhibit at his galleries in Philadelphia, causes the loyal Bostonian to wonder whether his own library has anything to rival it. Dr. Rosenbach values his collection at \$3,500,000, although he would hardly expect to obtain that amount at one fell swoop. Book values, like the securities on the stock exchange, are subject to many strange and intangible influences. But if the Boston Public Library should, for some highly regrettable reason, decide to liquidate suddenly, it could probably do as well as the Philadelphia connoisseur, if not a great deal better.

In the matter of the fifteenth century incunabula, Dr. Rosenbach has, to be honest, many more startling and costly items. For instance, he lists the Catholicon, printed by Johannes Gutenberg in 1460, and The Game and Plays of Chess, one of the first books printed by William Caxton. The Boston Library, although it has a good working collection of books done in the early days of the printing press and ample for the needs of the average student, owns nothing to match such extremely rare items. Nor has it any "block books," which were really picture books printed from wood cuts before the invention of movable and cast type.

But in regard to Americana, Shakesperiana, and early Spanish works, the Boston collection seems to have the edge. It possesses such highly valuable items as the Bay Psalm Book, printed at Cambridge in 1640 (there are ten copies of the first edition extant, of which the Boston Library has two and the British Museum has none); John Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in Cambridge in 1661-63 (Dr. Rosenbach's copy is perhaps slightly more valuable because it once belonged to Charles II); a complete set of Eliot's Indian tracts, eleven pamphlets printed in London between 1643 and 1673; Columbus's letter "About the Islands of India," printed in Rome in 1493; and John Winthrop's "The Humble Request," a farewell written aboard the Arbella and printed in London in 1630. These are some of the highlights in a solid collection of early Americana.

In the earliest publications of Shakespeare's plays, the Boston Library is notably strong. It owns a first folio of 1623, published seven years after the poet's death and containing all his plays, and also the other important folios of the seventeenth century. Besides these, it possesses forty-eight quartos, including the first editions of "Much Ado About Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Othello," and "The Taming of the Shrew." Thanks to the enterprise of George Ticknor, who left his extraordinarily complete Spanish collection to the library, there are original editions of the first half of Cervantes's "Don Quixote," printed in Madrid in 1605, and of the second half, printed in 1615; also the entire manuscript of one of Lope de Vega's known plays, written in 1631.

Among the library's more recent and more modern accessions is a first edition (1719) of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and nineteen autographed letters of Edgar Allan Poe. Nearly all of Boston's most precious books were left or given by citizens who appreciated their increasing value and wished to make them available to scholars. A few it has been able to purchase out of its modest funds. But the library can hardly compete with collectors like Dr. Rosenbach who are able to pay many thousands for one item. The future standing of the institution in this field must therefore depend on the thoughtfulness and generosity of Boston bibliophiles.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1932

### Appalachian Club Member to Give Public Library Lecture

The lecture on "Climbing Mt. Bona, Alaska," scheduled to be given by Perriss Moore on Thursday, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club has been cancelled.

In its place, "Up the Alps, on Foot and on Skis," will be given by Mirlant E. O'Brien, a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

THE BOSTON GLOBE—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1931

## FIRST AMERICAN-BUILT PIANO AT PUBLIC LIBRARY



MISS KATHLEEN WOODWORTH AND THE FIRST PIANO BUILT IN AMERICA

Anybody who ever sat on a piano stool, counting and fumbling at the keys, his feet on a salt box because his legs were so short, and his eye on the clock to miss no second of escape at the end of practice hour, will get a reminiscent pang out of visiting an extremely important and interesting collection which has just been placed on exhibition in the music room of the Boston Public Library.

America is old enough now to have a history and to have real antiques. And the center of this exhibition is the

first piano ever built in this country.

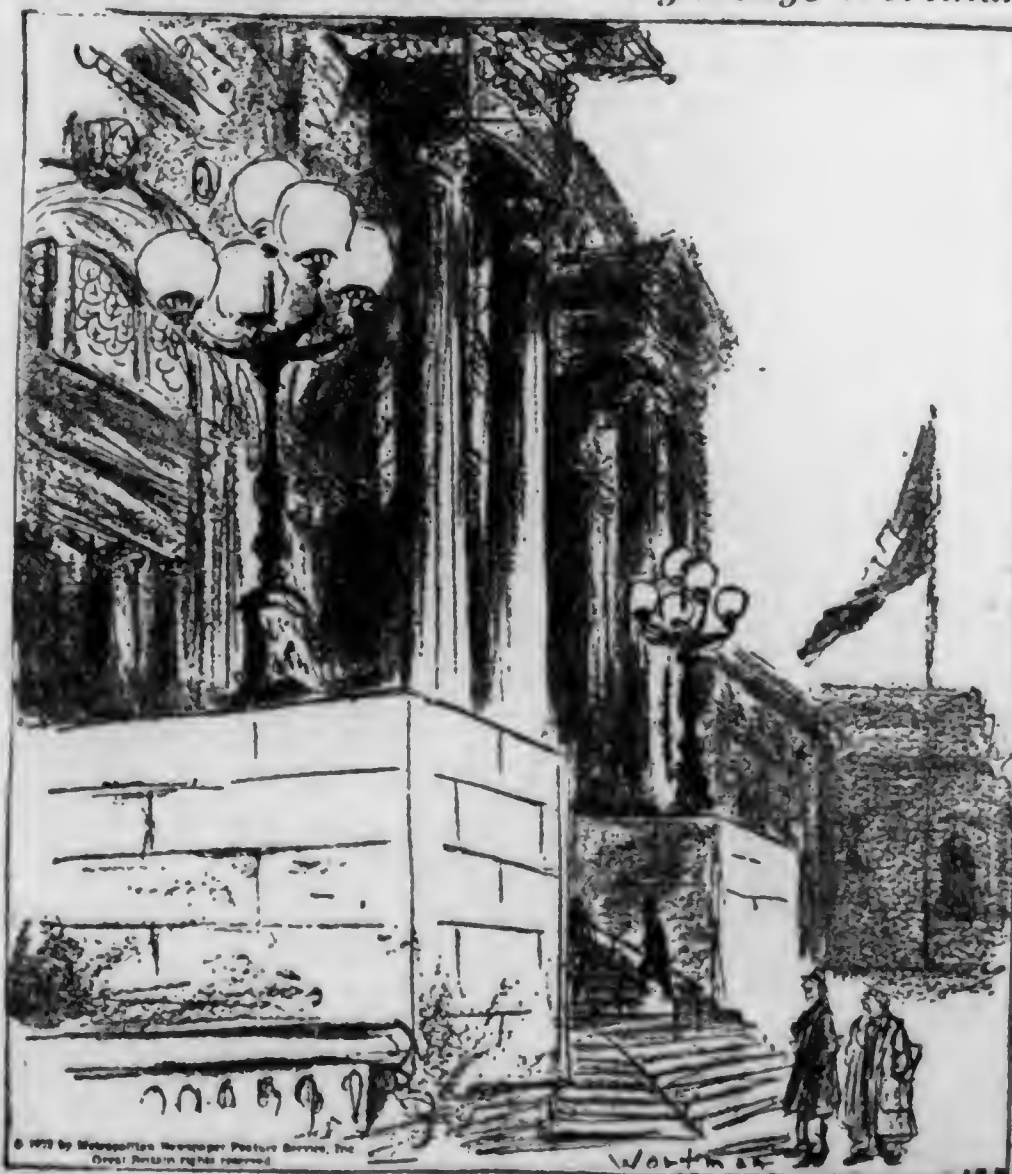
The exhibition has been arranged by Mrs. Anne Eagleston Kydd of Lexington and she has brought together a good many "firsts," all of them connected with old American "popular" music.

The cut shows Miss Kathleen Woodworth of the library staff at the piano—whose age is shown by the curious warping up of the end keys and whose quality is plainly demonstrated by the way the ivory has stayed on those

In Miss Woodworth's hand is one of the first songs printed by the firm of von Hagen, Boston's first regular song publisher. On the music desk, at the left, is a photostat of the first orchestral score published in the United States. It is "The Death Song of an Indian Chief," composed in 1791 by the Boston organist, Hans Gram. Interestingly enough it contains the first example of a composer's use of an Indian theme—the first recording for preservation of the music of the aborigines—a tom-tom motif. It has been a popular theme with composers ever since.

Beside the photostat is another interesting piece of music—the first copyrighted American song. It is "The Hunter's Horn," by T. Phillips, and is dated 1819.

### "EVERY DAY MOVIES" By Denys Wortman



MOEY DICK AND THE DUKE  
"It's the Art Museum, Duke, and I hear it's just as good a place to loaf as the library."

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT—DECEMBER 9, 1931

One of the longest forward steps in progress of government of, by, and for the people was taken in Washington last week by the President's "Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership." Such a government is only possible when the individuals of a nation become educated to think about what they want, why they want it and how it is to be obtained.

President Hoover's outstanding and impressive contribution to American democracy has been the introduction of the conference method of dealing with affairs vital to the welfare of the American people. His method has been, first, to state the problem, second, to send specialists to work gathering data on the subject it covers, and third, to call together representatives from different parts of the country to consider the results presented by these fact-finding committees.

The conference, December second to fifth, brought together thousands of people from every State in the Union to think together for three days on the subject of the house as a "home" not as a place where one stops to rest and to refresh.

Thirty-two "tentative" reports have been printed in pamphlet form. These reports, as librarians say, "have a popular appeal." Members of the general public will read, enjoy and understand them and as a result they will begin planning the building of new homes or the remodeling of old ones.

These pamphlets, probably the only complete set available for general use in Boston, may be seen at the Kistler Branch of the Boston Public Library. The subjects are as follows:

City planning and zoning, types of dwellings, construction of component, design, housing, and the community, subdivision layout, kitchens and other work centers, large scale operations, construction, Negro housing, organization programs, detached areas and shanty, house-build management, taxation, remodeling, remodeling and home, outdoor for home, home remodeling and decoration, industrial, decentralization and housing, landscape, planning, and planning, finance, farm and village housing, business and housing, home-making, housing and family life, farm and village housing, home ownership and housing, home information services, standards and objectives, technological development, location and administration, research, education and service.

The Library Column will cooperate with this conference by presenting from time to time lists of books of interest to prospective home owners, all of which may be borrowed from their local public libraries.

The annual Christmas exhibit of books of Jewish interest published during the current year will be held at the West End Branch Library, 131 Cambridge Street, Boston, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 18, 1931. The exhibit is cordially invited.

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 1, 1932

### Charles F. D. Belden

AT A MEETING of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston held on December 4, 1931, the following resolution was adopted to be spread upon the records:

It was given to Charles F. D. Belden to direct the Public Library of the City of Boston for fourteen years. Wisely and well he used the opportunity. Assuming office with a definite and proper conception of an institution whose privilege it is to bring knowledge and pleasure, recreation and stimulus to a great and expanding community, he was fortunate enough to watch the steady fulfillment of his hopes. Always in sympathy with scholarship, he systematically increased the treasures of the library, and expanded the facilities for their use, but never lost sight of his fundamental purpose of providing for all the people the means of self-enlightenment and of enlarging self-respect. Nor did he take the narrow view of a professional educator, but understood that the needs of a community are infinite, that people require entertainment and distraction as well as information and knowledge. He realized that as it is the privilege of the people to go to the library, so it is the duty of the library to go to the people, and the inauguration of a policy of persistent building and maintaining in high efficiency branch libraries throughout the city met with his energetic support. We are grateful for the length of his service. We are proud of the loyalty which he inspired throughout the great body of Library employees, and we recall with satisfaction how far beyond the limits of his city he was able to extend the influence of his principles, and the contagion of his enthusiasm. Charles Belden was an ornament to his profession, and a faithful steward of his trust. We, the Trustees, who have watched the culmination of the work to which he gave his life, are willing witnesses to his happy and successful career, and desire to spread upon the permanent record of our Library's history this appreciation of a firm friend, a good citizen, and a great Librarian.

THE RECENT choice of Milton E. Lord for the headship of the Boston Public Library was the outstanding event of the year in library appointments. Mr. Settle's vacant chair at Louisville was filled by the transfer of Harold F. Brigham from Nashville, his place in turn being taken by F. K. W. Drury, resigning from his post with A. L. A. headquarters. Charlotte Templeton, after excellent work at Greenville, South Carolina, went to Atlanta University. John A. Lowe, whose wide experience has been so useful in Brooklyn for the past twelve years as assistant librarian there, becomes librarian at Rochester and will have before him the interesting task of reorganization and a new library building, while Mr. Yust, instead of retiring from the profession, goes to the pleasant atmosphere of Winter Park in the less onerous post of librarian at Rollins College. Yale University has taken Charles Rush, who made his mark in Indianapolis and since then at Teachers College, to be its associate librarian with a great future opening before him. Elinor Witmer takes his place at Teachers College. Asa Don Dickinson retires from the University of Pennsylvania to become librarian of the new Brooklyn College. Frances Simpson of the University of Illinois Library School retired from the profession, to its loss. In England many changes are in prospect. The veteran L. Stanley Jast retired at the close of the year from the Manchester position, unfortunately before the building of the new library edifice which he has had in plan.



October 1931

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB BULLETIN

57

In Memory of

CHARLES FRANCIS DORR BELDEN

1870-1931

DIRECTOR, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, 1917-1931  
LIBRARIAN, MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY, 1909-1917  
LIBRARIAN, SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY, BOSTON, 1908-1909  
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, HARVARD LAW LIBRARY, 1902-1908  
SECRETARY OF THE LAW FACULTY, HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, 1899-1902  
CHAIRMAN, MASS. BOARD OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, 1909-1931  
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1925-1926  
PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB, 1911-1913  
VICE-PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY ART CLUB  
PRESIDENT, MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY AID ASSOCIATION  
AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
CHINESE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
CZECHO-SLOVAK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
HONORARY FELLOW, THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (OF GREAT BRITAIN), 1931  
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION  
SWISS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE  
LECTURER IN SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, 1912-1918  
MASSACHUSETTS BAR ASSOCIATION  
BAR OF NEW YORK STATE  
CAVALIERE OF THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY  
DANTE MEDAL: CITY OF RAVENNA, 1923; CASA DANTE, ROME, 1924  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, LL.B., A.M. (HON.)

A librarian who has ably directed the Boston Public Library both for the advancement of learning and the benefit of the people.—A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, in presenting honorary degree of Master of Arts, June, 1926.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, LITT.D. (HON.)

World famous librarian, Director of the Boston Public Library; recipient of foreign medals in recognition of service to learning; neighbor, with all the best connotations of the term, to Boston University.—Daniel Marsh, President of Boston University, in presenting honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, June, 1930.

He gave to the State and to the City the best that was in him. He became a national character in the library world, and on more than one occasion represented American librarians in Europe with distinction. The value of his work will last, and the memory of his personal charm and gracious bearing will be prized by his countless friends.—CHARLES K. BOLTON.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1932

CITY SALARIES

This is no time for adjusting the real or fancied grievances of policemen, firemen or any other city employees who believe that they are underpaid. They are lucky to have jobs, and especially so to be on full time, with the protecting arm of civil service shielding them. They should regard themselves as favorites of fortune if their pay continues at the present levels.

The city is spending about \$7,000,000 a year to relieve actual want. A group of citizens is to begin a campaign to collect \$3,000,000 more. Business concerns, from the largest manufacturers and bankers, to the smallest shopkeepers, have reduced wages and salaries. It is not at all probable that the nation-wide storm of economy which is now raging will leave the public servants undisturbed indefinitely. They are ill-advised in not bending to the storm.

The members of the Boston city council will be the most likely victims of public vengeance if they vote to raise salaries at this time, or to allow the sliding scale arrangements to proceed as if the treasury were overflowing. The councilmen chance to stand pretty well with the public just now. On a referendum vote, they received an increase from \$1500 to \$2000 a short time ago. If they should vote to go ahead with the proposals outlined in The Herald yesterday, they will put the voters in a mood not only to oppose them for re-election, but to strip them of the additional \$500.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1931

THE LIBRARIAN

Announcement is made from the Boston Public Library that a special series of free information addresses and lectures relating to local aspects of the George Washington Bicentennial of the coming year will be given in the lecture hall of the central library, Copley square, Boston, on Monday evenings beginning the first week in January and continuing through April. This special service has been arranged by the city of Boston George Washington Bicentennial Committee. Each lecture will begin at eight o'clock. Doors will be open two hours earlier and will be closed if the seating capacity is reached before the starting time. No tickets are required. A complete list of the subjects, speakers and dates may be had by application to the information bureau of the central library or from the branch libraries, or by mail request to the Boston Bicentennial Committee at Room 46, City Hall.

The January events are as follows: Monday evening, Jan. 4, "George Washington as a Playgoer," by Frank Chouteau Brown, member of the Boston committee. Monday evening, Jan. 18, "Washington and the Constitution," by Thomas A. Mullen, chairman of the Boston committee, dealing especially with the important part of Massachusetts in the ratification of the first constitution of the nation. Monday evening, Jan. 25, "Music of Washington's Day," a specially arranged program provided by the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, director, with a talk illustrated by vocal and instrument selections.

In February there will also be a regular library lecture on Sunday afternoon, the 14th, by Mr. Brown on "George Washington: City Planner and Architect." The Monday evening February subjects are to be "George Washington and the Men of Boston," by Professor Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "General Washington and Siege of Boston," by Professor John C. S. Andrew of Boston University. In March, on Monday evenings, the subjects and speakers will be "Washington and France," by Professor Andre Morize of Harvard University; "Historic Roxbury Houses," by Walter R. Meigs, president of Roxbury Historical Society. April subjects will deal with Washington in literature and art by John E. Pember of the Boston Sunday Herald, marking of historic sites by Judge Thomas H. Dowd, and women of Washington's time by Miss Lotta A. Clark. There will be also, on a date not yet announced, a special occasion devoted to the military career of Washington.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, JAN 20, 1932

MILTON E. LORD BECOMES LIBRARY DIRECTOR FEB 1

Milton E. Lord, appointed director of the Boston Public Library, succeeding Charles F. D. Belden, who died a few months ago, will assume his new duties Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the trustees of the library Mr. Lord's appointment was confirmed to become effective on Jan. 31 of this year. Mr. Lord was appointed early last month and has since remained at his post as director of the University Library of the University of Iowa, a place he has held since 1930, completing his duties preparatory to coming to Boston.

Mr. Lord was born in Lynn in 1868, and was graduated from Harvard in 1921.

The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1932

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, W. Stephens Thomas will speak on "Costa Rica; its jungles and volcanoes." The talk will be illustrated.

This lecture will be about the 14th, since the season began Oct. 1, dealing with visits to strange places. They are usually illustrated either by motion pictures or stereopticon views. Admission is free.

Sunday afternoon in the lecture hall of the library, Lisa and Alda Paget will give a song recital, and Sunday evening the South Mountain String Quartet will give a concert of chamber music. Both are free.

BOSTON GLOBE—DECEMBER 30, 1931

MAGINNIS' SCULPTURE TALK DRAWS CROWD

Architect Declares Examples of Art in Boston Are Among World's Finest—Cites Work of Ball, St Gaudens, Shaw and Others

Charles D. Maginnis, eminent architect, and chairman of the Boston Art Commission, gave an illustrated lecture last evening on "Boston Sculpture," as exemplified in the parks and public places of the city, in the Boston Architectural Club on Somerset st. last evening.

And whether it was due to the popularity of the speaker, or the subject, or both—the crowd was so great that it could not possibly be accommodated in the club. The lecture hall, the stairways and corridors were jammed with people and many could not gain admittance. It was free to the public. Mr. Maginnis said that Boston contains some of the finest examples of sculpture to be found in the United States and has also produced some of the foremost sculptors. He said the equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball, in the Public Garden, is one of the finest monuments of the kind in the world.

St Gaudens' Masterpiece

Another masterpiece is the monument to Robert Gould Shaw by Augustus St. Gaudens in front of the State House, on the edge of the Common. In fact, he believes that to be St. Gaudens' finest achievement.

Another monument which he considers Boston is very fortunate in having is the "Appeal to the Great Spirit" by Cyrus E. Dallin in front of the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington av.

He considers Daniel Chester French's monument—"Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor"—in Forest Hills Cemetery the foremost piece of mortuary sculpture in the country. He also ranked high the monument to John Boyle O'Reilly, by Daniel Chester French, in the Fenway.

Another fine monument by French is the "George White Memorial" on the Public Garden.

He considered the "Col. Cass" by Richard Brooks, on the Public Garden, the best single-figure statue in the city.

Another notable single-figure statue is that of Josiah Quincy, by Ball, in front of City Hall.

The monument to the "Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War" by Martin Milmore on the Common he regarded as about the best that was done in the period after the Civil War. Another fine example of Milmore's work is the Civil War Monument on Winthrop sq., Charlestown.

Lauds "Minute Man"

Mr. Maginnis lauded the statue of Robert Burns by Henry Hudson Kilsen, in the Fenway; also his "Minute Man," at Lexington. Another fine single-figure statue he said was the Kosciuszko on the Public Garden by Mrs. Theo. Allen Ruggles Kilsen.

Others which he spoke favorably of were the "Bacchante" by MacMurrills in the Museum of Fine Arts and the "Sir Harry Vane" by the same sculptor in the entrance to the Boston Public Library. He also commented favorably on Ball's monument—"Lincoln and the Slave"—on Park sq. and the Col. Prescott statue by Greenough at Bunker Hill; also the statue to William Lloyd Garrison by Warner on Commonwealth av.

Mr. Maginnis traced the development of sculpture in the United States from the wood carvers of Colonial times. The first Boston sculptor of note was Horatio Greenough. Then came William Wetmore Story, Thomas Ball, Harriet Hosmer, Anne Whitney and Milmore. He regarded St. Gaudens as a Boston sculptor because of the interest the sculptor had in Boston. Cyrus E. Dallin has always—except for his boyhood in Utah—lived in Boston and worked here.

He believes Boston has a fine group of contemporary sculptors—both men and women—at the present time. And, although he has little sympathy with the work of the modernists as a whole, he believes that the movement will mean something of importance to sculpture—as it has to architecture.





## THE LIBRARIAN

NEVER were Boston's branches more gayly and artistically decorated for the Christmas season than this year. Those who lack Christmas cheer at home will find it in the thirty-three branch libraries from Jeffries Point to Brighton, from Charlestown to West Roxbury. The Junior League has seen to it that each library has a tree, baskets of berries and everlasting flowers, and wreaths fragrant with the pungent odors of pine and fir forests.

The librarians and their assistants have constructed fireplaces containing real logs. Andirons are expensive, but a pair of Indian clubs painted black make an excellent substitute. The cribs are especially well set up. Mary, Joseph, the Babe, the oxen, the Wise Men and their camels, all are there, surrounded a good part of the time by hosts of adoring children.

At the City Point branch, where for many years until her death in 1929 Miss Alice Murphy, much beloved librarian, served the public, is a beautifully lettered poster bearing one of Miss Murphy's poems:

### CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

Our hearts are waiting, Master dear!  
The fires of love shine bright;  
A world of sin-swept sanctuaries  
Burns for Thee tonight!

Our hearts are aching, Master dear!  
A hymn that angels know;  
We see the glimmer of their wings  
Amid the glistening snow!

Our hearts are waiting, Master dear!  
No barred doors wilt Thou find;  
Oh, we will hear Thy gentle knock  
Above the winter's wind!

In the Mt. Pleasant Branch all the windows have candles made by children of the Samuel Mason School who consider it a rare privilege to serve the library in this way. The third grade pupils of the Albert Palmer School have also done their bit by making for the center of the room an old-fashioned lantern that Santa Claus himself might have been glad to have.

At the Parker Hill Branch, 1497 Tremont street, the Boys' Glee Club of the Mission Church High School, under the direction of Brother Dominic, will sing carols on the steps of the branch if the night is fine, in the lecture hall if it is stormy, at 8.30 on December 23.

The West End Branch has in the front yard two lighted Christmas trees. The interior of the fine old building is gay with ropes of green, bunches of holly and a fine large tree, in front of which is a plaster sketch of the Nativity, lent by John Evans. This piece was designed by Henry Vaughn for one of the niches in the pulpit for the Church of St. John the Divine.

If you have not already received one of the West End Branch's printed invitations, here is one for you.

You are cordially invited to visit  
at the foot of Beacon Hill  
corner of Cambridge and Lynde Streets  
"CHRISTMAS EVE"  
The branch will be specially  
decorated, and carols will be  
sung for an hour or more.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

### THE LIBRARIAN

Bibliophiles will welcome Mr. Zoltan Haraszti's eighth installment of the descriptive list of the incunabula in the Boston Library which serves as the leading article in More Books, the library bulletin. The fifteenth century books he describes have been placed on view in one of the show-cases in the Treasure Room, on the top floor of the Copley Square building.

Among the important volumes is Caesar's Commentaries (which high school students will not be able to contemplate without a shudder) printed by Antonius Zarusus at Milan in 1477. An interesting feature of the volume is that the pages are printed in solid block, without any indentation of paragraphs. At the beginning of each book space has been left for ornamental initials. Caesar's Commentaries—the word, as the military leader and historian used it means "memoirs." Mr. Haraszti explains—was first printed in Rome in 1469 by Pannartz and Sweynheym. The first Milan edition, to which the library's copy belongs, was the sixth edition of the work.

Also on display is a copy of Eusebius' "Chronicon," printed by Philippus de Lavagna, about 1476; two books on music by Gaffurius, "Theoricus musice," a second edition printed at Milan, in 1492, and the first edition of "Practica musice," printed at Milan in 1496. At the beginning of each of the four books which comprise the latter is a beautiful woodcut border. The title page is reproduced in More Books and the workmanship is skillful and lively. One may also see Mombrizio's "Sanctuarium seu vitae sanctorum." The printer of this is unknown and the book is believed to date from around 1479. Another important item is the works of Horace, printed by Antonio Miscomini, at Florence in 1482.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932

### Curley to Curtail City Phone Bills

Mayor Curley, in his campaign to cut down city expenditures, today moved to reduce the cost of telephone service incurred by city employees. The mayor sent to the police and other departments a letter announcing that from the beginning of the present year all city employees will be billed for telephone service "other than in city buildings."

The letter is as follows:

The telephone company has been notified to bill every individual in the employ of the city for telephone service other than in city buildings from Jan. 1, 1932, on.

Bills incurred for telephone service in the homes of city employees on and after Jan. 1, 1932, must be paid for by the individual using the same.

Respectfully,  
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor

In the police department executive officers and others who have reason to be called on police business after business hours have had their additional telephone expenses paid by the city and the same has applied to other departments of the city service.

## Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932

### Familiar Beethoven With Rare D'Indy

SELDOM has a concert of chamber music been as profoundly satisfying as that presented in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library last night. The quartet was assisted by Mr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola, and Miss Phyllis Kraeuter, cello. The program comprised the Beethoven quartet in A minor, Op. 132, and d'Indy's Sextet in B flat major, Op. 92, for two violins, two violas and two cellos.

Music lovers who crammed the lecture hall last night were again indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for an hour of chamber music of a quality too infrequently heard in Boston. With all the resourcefulness at its command, the quartet invested this great Beethoven quartet with dignity and variety. Incisive rhythms, clean attacks and the well-built climaxes which have come to be associated with this group of players were again in evidence last night. Of the five movements, the "Canzona" revealed perhaps the greatest amount of musicianship, for in this movement, which is less obvious than the others, must the player draw a careful bow, lest the movement acquire an unpremeditated monotony.

Although the Beethoven was played in a manner to excite admiration, it is probably the d'Indy Sextet, played in memory of the composer (1851-1931) which will linger longest in the memory of those who heard it. In three movements, it is composed of surpassingly lovely thematic material, with the creative spark, seemingly, at white heat throughout. The first movement, "Entrée en Sonate," revealed the six musicians playing as one, with tones well matched, and individually completely submerged, except when the score demanded a solo instrument. The difficult "Divertissement" was played with disarming fleetness and finesse, yet one turns in retrospect to the truly superb "Theme, variations et finale" which was given an equally superb reading. With great effectiveness has the composer made use of muted strings; has set two violins and a viola playing cleverly devised figures against the figures allotted to the two cellos and a viola; has tossed about from one instrument to another the original theme in new and interesting guises. A theme and variation movement with never a dull moment. The performers were justly recalled by their enthusiastic audience. G. M. S.

To those who were looking for fresh experience, however, d'Indy's Sextet was the cynosure of attention and the principal source of delight. For this piece, Miss Phyllis Kraeuter and Mr. Albert Sprague Coolidge appeared as assisting musicians to complete the ensemble with an additional cello and viola, respectively. Through these musicians as interpreters, d'Indy then afforded one of the most pleasurable of recent experiences in the realm of chamber music. If formal beauty was desired, he disclosed it immediately in the opening movement. If delightful and infectious fancy, he deftly contrived it in the "Divertissement." If engrossing musical expression of infinite variety in instrumental color, of vital subject matter, compelling eloquence, characterful overtones, inexhaustible fertility in imaginative qualities, he wrote it into the entire closing movement. The six strings were, upon occasion, richly sonorous, but not one of them was unnecessary for the purpose desired, while each was put to individual and characteristic service after the modern manner; the cello, for example made characterful speech quite unlike that required of the classic string quartet; while more often than is commonly the case, the viola assumed a persuasive solo part. The entire work proffered variety in every division yet was homogeneous throughout. It gave much pleasure to the audience and inspired sincerely enthusiastic and prolonged applause. Such concerts as last evening make the general listener rejoice in the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge which makes them possible. N. M. J.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1932

### South Mountain Quartet

The South Mountain Quartet of Pittsfield—Messrs. Karl Kraeuter and Edwin Ideler, violins, Conrad Heid, viola, and William Willeke, cello—gave a concert in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library last night. The quartet was assisted by Mr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola, and Miss Phyllis Kraeuter, cello. The program comprised the Beethoven quartet in A minor, Op. 132, and d'Indy's Sextet in B flat major, Op. 92, for two violins, two violas and two cellos.

Music lovers who crammed the lecture hall last night were again indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for an hour of chamber music of a quality too infrequently heard in Boston. With all the resourcefulness at its command, the quartet invested this great Beethoven quartet with dignity and variety. Incisive rhythms, clean attacks and the well-built climaxes which have come to be associated with this group of players were again in evidence last night. Of the five movements, the "Canzona" revealed perhaps the greatest amount of musicianship, for in this movement, which is less obvious than the others, must the player draw a careful bow, lest the movement acquire an unpremeditated monotony.

Although the Beethoven was played in a manner to excite admiration, it is probably the d'Indy Sextet, played in memory of the composer (1851-1931) which will linger longest in the memory of those who heard it. In three movements, it is composed of surpassingly lovely thematic material, with the creative spark, seemingly, at white heat throughout. The first movement, "Entrée en Sonate," revealed the six musicians playing as one, with tones well matched, and individually completely submerged, except when the score demanded a solo instrument. The difficult "Divertissement" was played with disarming fleetness and finesse, yet one turns in retrospect to the truly superb "Theme, variations et finale" which was given an equally superb reading. With great effectiveness has the composer made use of muted strings; has set two violins and a viola playing cleverly devised figures against the figures allotted to the two cellos and a viola; has tossed about from one instrument to another the original theme in new and interesting guises. A theme and variation movement with never a dull moment. The performers were justly recalled by their enthusiastic audience. G. M. S.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932

### Rev. A. M. Rihbany to Talk on Syria

Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, D. D., minister of the Church of the Disciples, is to give the fifth in a series of lectures in the Public Library Hall, Monday at 8 P. M., on "The Eastern Mind and Syria's Cultural Contribution."

The remaining lecture in the series, presented by the Inter-racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, chairman, will be: "Some Ukrainian Contributions to World Culture," by Emil Revuk with folk dances and folk songs, under the direction of Rev. Joseph Zefchivsky, on Monday, March 14 at 8 P. M.

## Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17, 1932

### BOOKS ON RELIGION AND BUGLE CALLS

#### Two Subjects Much in Demand at the Public Library—Music Another Quest

Napoleon's bugle calls, books about religion, and statistics of the cotton industry are now of absorbing interest to the persons who visit the Boston Public Library at Copley sq.

Since the beginning of the business depression, Richard G. Hensley, assistant to the director, says that religion has become the subject in which most people are interested. Hundreds of men and women come into the library for books which deal in a simple way with the history and problems of religions.

They ask, to an extent unusual in recent years, for biographies of churchmen. And one of the popular books is Gilbert Chesterton's, "Why I Am a Catholic."

Cotton Statistics Demanded

Another phase of the depression, as it affects the library, is the increased registration. People who bought books and borrowed them from lending libraries now turn to the free source and reconcile themselves to receiving best-sellers when the latter are no longer at the height of popularity.

Bugle calls and statistics are only two of the strange assortment of queries with which libraries are presented. The staff members of every department in the library spend a large part of their time searching for bits of information which people often want for the most trivial of reasons.

Men who would settle bets walk into the room of the Abbey paintings to verify their opinions. Contexts which are conducted by newspapers and business concerns and hordes running up the marble stairs for news that may result in a prize.

Furthermore, telephone calls are received at the information department for street addresses, names and occupations, and the members of classes at Harvard.

#### Musical Additions Daily

In the music room, where the Allen Brown collection is shelved, persons enter humming. They have heard a song on the radio the night before and, missing its title or composer, they gather a bar or two of the music to sing softly for identity's sake to R. G. Appel, head of the department, or his assistant.

Mr. Appel corks his head and listens as the applicant, abashed but determined, gives his audition. Sometimes he is able to place the tremolo notes and sends the person away with the score.

The music most in demand is still that of the older composers, particularly Bach and Beethoven. Perhaps the popularity of the works of these two men is due to the large number of students who come to the room.

The Italians, who are supposed to be overwhelmingly in favor of Puccini and other composers of their country, are of the younger generation and are as interested in the "Sacre du Printemps" as they are in "Carmen."



## Milton E. Lord Assumes Charge as Library Head

Boston's New Director  
Youngest Ever to Take  
Important Post

BY HAROLD BENNISON  
Meet the new director of Boston's library—a 33-year-old chap, whose blue eyes are keen, whose smile is infectious and who seems quite unconcerned about the fact that he is by far the youngest man ever appointed to such an important post.

There are few library posts in America whose importance is of the first water—Congressional Library, the New York Library, the Boston Library—and, well after, it becomes necessary to stop and think.

### TAKES CHARGE

And this 33-year-old—who looks like your screen favorite—today took charge of the Boston library with its 1,500,000 volumes, and its long list of employees.

His name? Milton Edward Lord. Born in Lynn, educated in Lynn Classical high school, Harvard '19, Harvard graduate school (after he had been mustered out of service as a lieutenant of artillery) then to the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, in Paris.

He spent the first seven years of his working life in the Harvard library under the late William C. Lane. His mind was not exclusively on books, for while there he wooed and won the daughter of Librarian Lane.

Europe called him and he served as librarian of the American Academy of Rome, and was on the commission of five to recatalogue the Vatican library. Strangely enough, that entire commission was made up of non-Catholics.

Back to America—to become librarian at the University of Iowa. There he remained for more than a year—until the trustees of the Boston library, seeking a successor to the late Charles F. D. Belden, unanimously agreed upon him. Their selection, incidentally, took just about 45 seconds, for Lord stood out so conspicuously that the trustees practically had their choice made for them.

### HAS WORD FOR "TRASH"

To him a library is a collection of books (quite obvious of course), so selected, and made available in such a way as to enrich and enliven human lives—which is not so obvious.

"In time of depression," he said, speaking of that subject today as he visited the Traveler office, "books take a person out of himself." He smiled happily as he spoke. He is looking forward to his new job.

As for the books often called trash, he believes that even such trash can take a person out of himself, too. It takes all kinds of books to suit all kinds of people. Some books, once considered trash have proved to have merit.

After all, the test of a book is its power to affect the reader. He made that remark quite casually. Not at all in a pedantic manner.

Censorship? In general he doesn't



MILTON EDWARD LORD

like book censorship. He finds that the books which might be subject to censorship represent such an infinitesimal percentage as to be negligible.

It is a difficult problem to face—this matter of book censorship—but his experience is that such books should be taken off the public shelves. Not to protect the readers—hardly, that—but rather to protect the books. Such books do disappear.

"They do disappear," he said. "We all know that, so we take them from the shelves to save the books for those who have a real need for them."

His censorship belief is based entirely upon the protection of the books, which is a sane view.

### HIKING ENTHUSIAST

His hobbies? Anything outdoors. Hiking? He loves it. He and his wife have hiked 25 or 30 miles in a day. When in Europe they did so often.

Such, in brief, is the man selected to conduct your library—and all its branches—for you. If you don't like the way he conducts the library, tell him so. You'd enjoy meeting him, and he'd be interested in your opinion. He is that sort.

## New Public Library Director Takes Office



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The day is coming, in the opinion of Milton E. Lord, new director of the Boston Public Library, when public libraries, especially their branches, will find themselves duty-bound to cater more attentively to the particular needs and wants of the individual as regards choice of books and subjects.

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Mayor Curley, the various library trustees and others.

"Public libraries," Director Lord told a Post reporter, "have been and are passing through certain periods of development. The first was the development of the organization of the libraries and the second was the development of the library as a place of great expansion and jump in circulation. Branch libraries were cropping up everywhere.

"The next major development, in my opinion, will be the humanization of the library. At the present time public libraries are mainly places where men, women and children come and call for books. The little care and attention, through the real fault of nobody in particular, of course, is paid the individuals."

pos:  
to C TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

### The New Librarian

BOSTON'S new librarian, Milton E. Lord, young, experienced and abreast of the times, takes up his duties with dignity. He makes no sweeping promise or glowing prophecy. He praises the work that has been done in the past and expresses a hope of giving increasingly popular service.

We like his attitude towards the whole people, an attitude quite in keeping with the established policy of the library trustees that the institution is for all the people and not for the select few.

Mr. Lord is not to be dominated by the will of connoisseurs. For them there will be available the usual supply of higher literature. The new librarian's chief thought is for those whom entertaining or instructive reading may benefit. The fact that a book is not "literature" does not prevent its being good reading.

A quite human side of the man is shown in Librarian Lord's remarks about "doubtful" books. They will be kept off the open shelves, not necessarily to protect the readers, but to protect the books. Folks steal them.

Again we congratulate the trustees on their choice of a successor to the late Mr. Belden.

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Youthful Executive Foresees Time When  
Treasured Manuscripts Will Be Preserved  
On Motion Picture Film

By EDWARD ALLEN

The library of the future, with the treasured manuscripts of other nations copied and preserved for posterity on compact rolls of motion picture film, was discussed yesterday by Milton E. Lord, 33, in an interview on his first afternoon as director of the Boston Public Library.

He has already ascertained that a 50-page edition of the New York Times can be preserved on 3 cents' worth of motion picture film, although it would cost \$86 to make full-size photostatic copies of the same issue.

Mr. Lord is the youngest man who has held the post left vacant by the death of Charles F. D. Belden, but he comes to Boston with a more intimate knowledge of the library technique in the great literary treasures of the world than any of his predecessors could have obtained from their more parochial experience.

### KNOWS GREAT LIBRARIES

The library of the Vatican, the British Museum, foremost library of the world, the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, other great continental libraries, are familiar hunting grounds. He worked and studied in them all before returning to America to head the great University of Iowa library, his last post.

There is nothing of the pendant or the ponderous bibliophile in this extremely gracious young executive. Yesterday afternoon with remarkable address, he managed to meet the library trustees, pay a courtesy visit to Mayor Curley, interview the heads of the departments under him, and save enough time to chat with reporters. Some of the speakers he had to brusque, yet Mr. Lord got through his extremely busy afternoon without complaint—but without being able to tackle the correspondence on his desk.

His office is small, cozy, without spaciousness or pretense, in the best New England manner. Receiving congratulations on possessing such a pleasant place, he said, "Yes. You know, when the library was built, they found they had omitted a director's office. Mr. Putnam, now librarian of Congress, had this room fitted out.

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flight of stairs just beyond the second-floor desk, where tardy borrowers pay their fines. It occupies space obviously commandeered from the book-stacks. The ceiling is extremely low. It is just the place in which a modest, young stranger can meet subordinates much older than he who have spent their lives maintaining the Boston library's tradition as first and leader among the great free municipal libraries. It is still the second largest in the country.

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Library expert at his desk.

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## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1932

Boston Transcript - Feb. 11 - 32

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her height she displayed interpretive highest expectation that had been (Feb. 3 and Eva in "The Mistsinger" (Feb. 2)

The eminent singing actress from Vienna to appear for the first Times in Boston with the Chicago Company as Elsa in "Lohengrin" (New York Times)



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The facts have been reviewed before, but we wish to note, for our part, that there was a reason why Mr. Lord "happened to be in Rome at the time."

He was there as a graduate student in the American Academy of Classical Studies. If this was an accident also, we can only say that the new director has shown a remarkable talent for putting himself in the way of very good and constructive accidents. For this there is one evident, all-controlling reason, in our opinion. He has steadily sought and desired to make himself useful to society, whether as an artist, as an engineer, as an earnest undergraduate, or as a follower of the higher branches of classical learning. The young director, recently the librarian of the University of Iowa, will be of great use, we feel confident, to the development of Boston's library service and of this city's welfare in general. His record shows him a man of merit, a man of courage in following the calls of good command. That is the quality which Boston's library and the loyal and able staff of that library need to find in their leader, and we wish them, as we do the director, extremely well in the finding.



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pos: to c TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

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## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1932

Boston Transcript - Feb. 11 '32

### Boston's Youngest Librarian

### Will Give Recital at Conservatory



(Bureau)

Vernice Coolidge Hudson, in Costume Designed and Sewed

treasures of the Vatican Library. Of this call, for his part, the explanation given by Boston's new library director has been, "It happened to be in Rome at the time, and could speak Italian."

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the manuscript.



# BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

## THIS IS LIFE

A FORTUNATE LIBRARIAN  
CHOICE AND THE TASK  
CONFRONTING HIM

By ROBERT E. ROGERS

CONGRATULATIONS AND HIGH HOPES to Milton E. Lord, who on Monday began what we hope will be a long life of service at the Boston Public Library. In Mr. Lord Boston has secured a young but experienced man, trained in many of the great libraries of the world, already a successful administrator of an important university library, a man of high professional attainments.

In the Boston Public Library Mr. Lord has been given one of the great libraries of the United States as the instrument for his ideas, one of the most beautiful, ranking near the top in the richness and value of its special collections, and possessing a tradition of great competence and faithfulness in its directors. The present librarian of the Library of Congress, Herbert Putnam, was director of the Boston Public Library. The two chief experts, who died within the past year, Librarian Charles F. D. Belden and his second in command, Frank Chase, were men of the highest qualifications, both in the technique of their work and their general scholarship. Mr. Lord is stepping into the shoes of no mean men.

### Styles in Librarians Change

The interview which Mr. Lord gave on his first day of office was an illuminating one, showing to what an extent library work has become a science, and a complex and highly technical science at that. And where one must take for granted that the small libraries all over the state must progress slowly in this respect, we have a right to expect that the chief library of them all shall be as up to date as possible.

Massachusetts may well be proud of her library record, both as to number of years of service and number of institutions. Even as a boy, some 30 years ago, I remember that interesting old map wherein was drawn tiny sketches of all the library buildings in Massachusetts. It was very impressive even then; it would be more impressive today.

Even in the smaller towns the librarian's job has changed to some extent from that of the old-time librarian, the genteel and unmarried female of the school-ma'am type, who single-handed presided over the destinies of the small collection of books. She was her own janitor, her own repair and binding department, her own catalogue department, her own purchasing department—unless her trustees were particularly active—and, of course, her own circulation department.

She was seldom really illiterate, though often her views on literature were narrow and conventional and her knowledge of literature even more narrow. Her purchases often betrayed curious bias and curious ignorance. In the matter of issuing books to certain people, she was like St. Peter. Hers were the keys wherewith to bind and to loose.

Her influence still remains even in the great city libraries—even in the Boston Library, for instance, where, so far as the general public is concerned, the policies of book purchasing and of circulation are still pretty provincial and obscurantist.

### Book Vandals Rampant

I agree with Mr. Lord entirely when he says that so-called "doubtful" books ought not to be put on the open shelves—"not to protect the public but to protect the books." Naturally! Every city librarian knows that he is dealing with a comparatively recent problem, that of a semi-educated proletariat, with some brains but no manners, no morals, no sense of honor and integrity. Those people consider anything publicly owned as their legitimate spoil. They will steal or mutilate a book as naturally as they draw breath. Our colleges swarm with them and the Harvard and Yale libraries are finding them a dreadful problem.

Anything to keep books from such people—even a few good jail sentences—is all to the good. But there are thousands of mature and honest students, many of them taking legitimate extension courses, who are greatly handicapped by the public library policy of restricting books, many of which form the backbone of courses in modern literature. And classic literature, as well! It is to be hoped that Mr. Lord will be able to liberalize the Boston Public Library in some essential and much needed points.

The new librarian's forecasts of scientific progress in library work are fascinating. The means by which the treasures of the great libraries of the world are being made available to scholars wherever they may be are rapidly increasing in number and ingenuity. The photostat, for instance, has made it possible to reproduce with absolute accuracy any book or manuscript on which its lens is trained. I suppose, though I am not certain, that any number of copies can be made from the original plate.

### Preservation Library's Chief Duty

By this means a scholar in the University of Kansas may, in the quiet of his prairie, study collate manuscripts reposing in the Vatican, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the British Museum and even the Morgan and Huntington collections. He may collate them with absolute assurance that they are accurate. But photostat copies are bulky and expensive. Recently, says Mr. Lord, a means has been devised whereby documents, newspapers and books may be photographed on a few cents' worth of film, to be projected on a screen greatly enlarged and there to be studied at leisure. Cost and storage space both may thus be reduced to a minimum. An important part of the library of the future will be its film and projection department.

I suggest that this method be applied also to useful and important modern books that are not being reprinted. Many of the most interesting of the works of the past century are now out of print. The wear and tear on the existing library copies is terrific. Furthermore, many of them are printed on pulp paper that will not last the century. It is a sobering thought that the literary works of the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages will outlast ours, simply because our books will become dust in a few years. The New York Times and the American Mercury print a rag paper edition for libraries. Do any other periodicals?

Perhaps it is a good thing that most of our present literary output will inevitably and rapidly decay. But among them are books that are worth preserving. Put them on little rolls of film while yet there is time. More and more the job of the modern public library must be, not the circulation of ephemeral books and magazines in competition with the lending libraries and the news stands, but the permanent collections intended for the use of the scholar, the student and the serious reader. That will be Mr. Lord's most useful task.

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BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1932

## New Director's Self-Imposed Job Is to "Humanize the Library"

Whole Approach, Says Milton E. Lord, Should Be in Atmosphere  
of Books, Not of Architecture—Opposes Censorship

By Karl Schriftgiesser



The New Librarian

(Photo by George Davis Studios)



## THIS IS LIFE

A FORTUNATE LIBRARIAN  
CHOICE AND THE TASK  
CONFRONTING HIM

By ROBERT E. ROGERS

CONGRATULATIONS AND HIGH HOPES to Milton E. Lord, who on Monday began what we hope will be a long life of service at the Boston Public Library. In Mr. Lord Boston has secured a young but experienced man, trained in many of the great libraries of the world, already a successful administrator of an important university library, a man of high professional attainments.

In the Boston Public Library Mr. Lord has been given one of the great libraries of the United States as the instrument for his ideas, one of the most beautiful, ranking near the top in the richness and value of its special collections, and possessing a tradition of great competence and faithfulness in its directors. The present librarian of the Library of Congress, Herbert Putnam, was director of the Boston Public Library. The two chief experts, who died within the past year, Librarian Charles F. D. Belden and his second in command, Frank Chase, were men of the highest qualifications, both in the technique of their work and their general scholarship. Mr. Lord is stepping into the shoes of no mean men.

ROBERT E. ROGERS

### Styles in Librarians Change

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## New Director's Self-Imposed Job Is to "Humanize the Library"

Whole Approach, Says Milton E. Lord, Should Be in Atmosphere  
of Books, Not of Architecture—Opposes Censorship

By Karl Schriftgiesser

THE most important work that faces the new director of the Boston Public Library, in his opinion, is the humanizing of that great institution. And although the young man who has just assumed this important position has worked and studied in the Library of the Vatican, in the British Museum, in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, and many of the world's other great libraries, he does not think he will turn to them for inspiration.

Milton E. Lord, who is only thirty years old, and who was the late C. F. D. Belden's own choice as his successor, sat on a divan in his little office in the famous building that with classical severity dominates Copley square, and talked in generalities about what he hopes to do.

It was during this interview that he intimated that the time has passed when the huge city libraries should be the models upon which the world's libraries—and indirectly Boston's—should be based. Instead he spoke with marked enthusiasm about the library at Dartmouth College, about the Athenaeum at Providence, and about the smaller and more intimate branches of the institution of which he took charge this week.

"It is hard for me to say exactly what I mean when I speak of 'humanizing' the library. In my own mind I know what I mean, but it is something which, thus early in my new position, I cannot speak of except in generalities. What I really have in mind is this: Almost all libraries need to have things done to make them far more human institutions. The whole approach to them should be an atmosphere of books, not of architecture or statuary, but of books easily accessible to the people in every walk of life."

Mr. Lord did not want to suggest that the Boston Library is not a friendly place. But he spoke of its entrance, and then of the entrance of the Providence Athenaeum. In the latter place as you enter the door the eye is greeted with rows of books as far as you can see and as high as the ceiling. You immediately feel that here you are among friends. That this is a library to use. The books are where you can reach them yourself. You don't have to fill out a questionnaire, pass it to the clerk, and sit and wait until someone brings it to you. Instead you go and take your book and read it.

Talking about this led to asking Mr. Lord if, at some time in the near future, he felt that he could arrange to have a smoking room at the Public Library's main building, a room where one could read and work and smoke. He smiled.

"I don't want to make any promises about what I will do or what I won't do, but that suggestion fits in with my general ideas on the humanizing of the library. You know that Dartmouth Col-

lege has one of the finest of new libraries in the country. It was built as a library and designed from the utilitarian point of view. Up there the question of smoking came up. Certain rooms were set aside as rooms in which smoking would be permissible. But no signs were posted. Instead the managers of the library placed ash trays about in the rooms where smoking was allowed. By this subtle suggestion they solved the problem and it has worked up there very well."

The interviewer realized that this was a minor topic but it seemed to him to suggest the wisdom of the man who so sincerely believes that a library is more than a collection of books. He spoke of the necessity of making the library of the people comparable to one's own home, and not an uncomfortable place, dominated by red tape.

Mr. Lord, who is wrapped up in the subject of libraries and radiates his enthusiasm for them to all with whom he comes in contact, spoke of the library's need to be a place where the comfort, the convenience and the personal desires of all sorts of people should be met. But in New York and other places—was built, it would seem, primarily as a show place, he is aware of the difficulty of achieving the intimacy that he believes all libraries should have.

And then there is the huge problem, dictated partially by local conditions and needing much study, as to whether a library should be a house of reference or a place to read. Mr. Lord is not yet sure which a library should be, or both. But he is convinced that the ideal approach is one where each individual can volition the book he wants of his own seeking, because so many times a person, "And then," he said, "it is often the case that a person's whole life is changed by this chance contact with a book he was not looking for."

Thus he believes that perhaps we should borrow more from the small institution than from the big ones. The library of the small city, or the town, where anyone can individually find any book one wants has, he thinks, more to offer a reader than the large, impersonal institutions. But how to bring about such a change? Well, Mr. Lord felt that he had not been in Boston long enough to offer any concrete suggestions.

Here. But he spoke at this time of what he calls "the need for the integration of the cultural activity of the community." Behind that phrase lies an idea that is now under investigation of one of the endowed foundations which is expected to make a report soon.

This foundation has studied the various connections between schools and libraries and other institutions with the purpose of determining the meeting point of all cultural activities. Does the library work with the school, or against it? Does the school work with the museum, or is there no joining of the institutions? In Cleveland the cultural activities are excellently integrated, it has been found. The same is true in Detroit. But Boston? The report is not yet done, but from unofficial sources it is learned that this city does not stand high on the list.

Mr. Lord already has expressed himself as being interested in the work which the Museum of Fine Arts has been doing with its street-car advertising and publicity in the newspapers. This beneficial work of the library, if Mr. Lord is able to carry out some of the ideas already fermenting within him regarding "cultural integration."

In Chicago figures have been published about the use of the million books available for the citizens through that city's library system, Mr. Lord said. There, as he recalled the figures without verifying them, of one million books 60 per cent of the total circulation of the library came from 40,000 books available on the open shelves. This, he feels, is added evidence of the need for the humanizing of the library, making all books available for everybody.

The censorship of books is something with which Mr. Lord has no sympathy. And he has reached this conclusion not through any moral consideration of censorship. In general he does not think that censorship reaches the ends desired of it, but from the library point of view he looks upon the situation differently. He believes in keeping doubtful books from the open shelves, not because of the harm which they might do, not to protect the public, but to protect the books themselves.

This class of books, he said, is the one which is the most prone to disappear from the shelves. They should be kept, he thinks, where they would be readily accessible to anyone who has a legitimate purpose for consulting them, and this legitimate purpose, he feels, ought not to have to be explained. "I should be mad myself if I went to a library and were told I couldn't look at a certain book because it might ruin my morals. If I felt I had a legitimate reason for consulting that book, no matter what that reason might be, I should feel I had the right to see that book."



# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1932

## THE LIBRARIAN

Boston and Public, the lions who guard the great staircase of the library in Copley Square were quivering with excitement when the Librarian dropped in to see them last week. Tony—as Boston is known to his friends—actually beamed, which is most unusual for him, as he has very strong ideas about lions looking majestic. The Librarian's own countenance evidently expressed something of amazement, for Public, or rather Blic, as most people call him, said:

"Don't pay any attention to Tony. He's been like that ever since he met the new director."

"I like that," returned Tony. "Just as if you haven't been gurgling incoherently ever since he came down and introduced himself to us."

"Blick," Tony said, "The Librarian cried, for the two were glaring at each other most unlovingly, then curiosity getting the better of her, asked: 'How on earth did you come to meet Mr. Lord?'"

A smile once more trembled on Blic's expressive lips. "He wanted to get acquainted with everyone in the building, so he had all the heads of departments come up to his office, one by one, then their assistants. Among them was a great friend of ours, who happened to mention us, so, on his way out to lunch, Mr. Lord patted us both."

"I think we should have gone up to his office," Tony mused.

"Why, Tony, we couldn't do that," his companion exclaimed, shocked. "People don't like to have lions in offices."

"That man in the picture up in Fine Arts had one," Tony said, wistfully. "But he lived a long time ago," Blic told him. "He means St. Jerome," Blic explained. "Once they had an exhibit of Durer etchings in the Fine Arts, and Tony saw that lion, and he's never forgotten him." The two really have picked up rather an extraordinary article and literary background simply through prowling about the building after midnight.

"Maybe Mr. Lord would tell us about that place where the lions used to be," Tony went on, dreamily.

"Does he mean Africa?" the Librarian questioned. "I didn't know the new Librarian had been there."

"He means Rome," Blic replied, who certainly is an accomplished a mind reader as you'd wish to meet. Probably due to his proximity to the reference department, "Tony still thinks there are lions in the arena chewing up Christians."

"Blick and I never took a bite out of anyone," Tony announced proudly. "I guess it's all right. Why, he used to look things up in that before he was born. You know we're both older than Mr. Lord," Tony went on, proudly.

"Maybe we are," said Blic, "but he can speak French and Italian and we can't."

"Couldn't we go into the director's office for a little while," Tony pleaded. "I'm sure there are lots of things about the library we could tell him on account of our being here since it opened."

"Maybe some time later," Blic promised. "Just now Mr. Lord is having a pretty hard time wrestling with the budget."

A gleam of sympathetic intelligence lighted Tony's great sombre eyes. "Is a budget like a wolf at the door?" he inquired.

"It's the very same thing," Blic and the Librarian assured him.

Included in the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin is an important compilation of American and English reference books arranged by Richard G. Hensley, assistant to the director of the Boston Public Library. The list is composed of books issued since the publication of the late Frank H. Chase's Recent Significant Reference Books, in the Bulletin of March, 1930. Mr. Hensley's list will prove of value to small and medium-sized libraries as well as great institutions. With few exceptions "Annals" and "revised editions" are omitted.

Now on view in the children's room of the Boston Public Library is a loan exhibition of old valentines, a distillation, as it were, of the sentiment of a hundred years. Nowadays we do not take our valentines as seriously as they did a century, or even half a century, ago. The tiny embossed affairs with envelopes

to match received by great-grandpapa really amounted to proposals for her hand. That she treasured the tokens of those she did not accept as well as the ones from great-grandpapa is a proof of the undying coquetry of the feminine soul.

Helen's lips are drifting dust. Blum is consumed with rust.

but old valentines are treasured eternally. The oldest and one of the most beautiful in the Library collection of valentines is a genuine antique, for it dates back more than one hundred years. It hung for many years on the walls of a Cape Cod farmhouse and is still enclosed in a frame of dingy gilt. The edge of the token is of silvery paper, in the center of which is a bouquet of old-fashioned posies, arranged in a sort of basket-like effect that is most effective. Beneath the simple hope, "Life's fairest lot be thine," Surely life immediately became gay and glamorous for the young lady who received it. There is also one sent in 1836, but it is less the true valentine type than its predecessor, being a simple lithograph of a leech-like maiden whose hair is "plain," not ringlets, and who guides the waves of her snail over the keys of a pianoforte, oddly reminiscent of David Copperfield's child wife, Dora, and her adored Gyp. This has the name of the lithographer, "Strong, 38 Nassau St., New York." He was early, but his work is not very good, for the picture is blotchily tinted in magenta, blue and yellow.

Many of the oldest valentines are of embossed paper, with envelopes to match. One such, sent seventy years ago from a romantic young man, is decorated with a tiny golden dove and the words "Remember me." An even older one is dated Feb. 14, 1750, and signed, in fine Italian hand, "Horace Morlaunt."

Some of the most delightful ones have cut-outs pasted against net transparent circles, such as the silvery cupid with bird-cage against delicate pink. An odd blend of minarets, ships and pierced hearts has the somewhat supercilious inscription: "From your friend in the city." In refreshing contrast is a tiny lace affair on which is written:

Dear Child, thy Parent Sends with love, This little Token It to prove.

There are one or two comies, including a sprightly lithograph of eighty years ago, which shows a dainty Godey's Ladies' Book young woman who has lost her footing on the ice. The inscription reads:

The lady whose matters are particularly nice Should not avoid the treacherous ice. Since to fall and not show too much is a sign That she wishes the hand of some true valentine.

Another of this type is a sixty-year-old gibe at the farmer for being as "green" as his crops. This was printed by the Union Valentine Company, No. 134 William street, New York. Nor is the lachrymose sentiment, beloved by Victoria's contemporaries, absent from the collection. Read this and weep:

Hope points to brighter hours We wipe our tears away And think of those blest bowers Where friendships ever decay.

Sent by a stripling to a girl in her teens, like as not.

An interesting group are the foolscap sheets, with high-colored sentimental scenes and landscapes, on which one evidently wrote valentine messages. These were located in England by a Boston collector, who likewise lent two valentine poems of historical interest, one addressed from the White House to "dearest Mary Hayes" and signed "Old Zuck," the other, from Baltimore, to Miss Susan L. Hayes, at the White House, from "the Master oriole."

Several items have been contributed to the display from the Library's own collection. There are portfolios of samples of valentines from the Louis Pranz Co., with prices. Valentines of that period and that firm were tastefully colored and usually fringed. Included among the books on the subject are some illustrated by Kate Greenaway and Walter Crane as well as a valuable "Ladies' and Gentlemen's Valentine Writer," published at Clerkenwell, London, around the middle of last century and brimming over with effusions guaranteed to touch the most hard-hearted coquette.

Hiding modestly in a corner of a page of the Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin, the Librarian found these sprightly lines which she insists on sharing with her readers:

FREE VERSE—TAKE ONE This is to tell About the dumb-bell Who came into the library To get a book about baseball. And who went away With the second volume Of the encyclopedia Because it was marked On the back A T A - B O Y.

# Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932

## Washington Room at Public Library

For those who may become especially interested in the life and times of George Washington, or in the arrangement of celebrations this year in honor of the 200th anniversary of his birth, the Boston Public Library is maintaining a special service. There is a collection of Washington material in the Statistical Department, on the second floor, easily available for consultation. About forty volumes on the life of the country's first President have been assembled, including the rather rare volume, "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington by his Adopted Son, George Washington Parke Curtis," published in 1860. This adopted son lived in the Washington home from infancy to his nineteenth year.

There is an abundance of material to help in the preparation of programs and pageants. There are programs from other cities, and a number of pamphlets issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, edited by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Cambridge who is the historian both for the National and the Massachusetts commissions. These pamphlets are intended for use in the public schools and by organizations in planning Washington celebrations. They deal with the year's hero as a military man, as the first President, as a Colonial and National statesman, as a farmer, engineer—his master mind, his religion and many other phases of his life. There are speeches and magazine clippings and lists of books on Washington available in the children's room and in the branches of the library.

## THE LEDYARD GIFT

The permanent funds of the New York Public Library continue to mount magnificently. Lewis Cass Ledyard, for many years the personal counsel of the elder J. Pierpont Morgan and for a time president of the library, died a fortnight ago, leaving \$2,000,000 to the institution. Mr. Ledyard's great gift is but one of a series which have placed the New York institution in a commanding position among the public libraries of the country. Founded through a combination of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust in 1895, it has become a favorite beneficiary of New York's men of culture and wealth. It has, as a consequence, been able to amplify continuously its services to the people of New York and the scholars of the world.

But for some reason—rather difficult to understand in a community that prides itself, or at least used to pride itself, on its intellectual interests—the Boston Public Library has not enjoyed such munificence. On Dec. 31, 1930, its endowment funds (not including the Josiah H. Benton bequest which has yet to be settled by the courts) amounted to \$771,048.94. During 1931, gifts and bequests totalled hardly more than \$2000. In the past, the Boston library has received many gifts, notably those of Joshua Bates and Robert C. Billings, which were large for their time, but in late years it seems to have been overlooked by well-to-do citizens. Louis E. Kirstein's gift of a business library is the single large donation in a number of years.

As the centre of a city's cultural life, a library must keep itself abreast of progress in all intellectual fields. It must be a never-failing storehouse of information for citizens of many interests. It must embrace the new without letting go of the past. This it becomes an ever-growing organism, needing larger and larger resources with which to carry on. Since, however, its services, while available to all, are utilized by only a part of the community, it is a question how far all citizens should be taxed for its support. Independent resources, provided through large benefactions, enable it to proceed with confidence and with completeness. The Boston library needs a Boston Ledyard!

Boston Herald Feb. 13, 1932

# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1932

## THRILLERS WANING, SAYS NEW DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARY



Milton Edward Lord, new director of Boston Public Library.

## Lord Sees Distinct Trend Now to Stories of Romance; Era of Quality, Not Quantity, Here

By LOWELL AMES NORRIS Just where are the prevailing tastes in reading leading the American public?

Are readers in these days of current unrest and hectic excitement asking for lurid literature, or are they seeking as a solace books which have contrasting values?

What will be the ultimate fate of the so-called "debunker" of historic figures, and are radio and motion pictures influencing literature as a whole?

These other little realized phases of the part that literature is playing in the programs of present day life, with glimpses into the library of the future, were discussed by Milton E. Lord, eminent librarian who came to Boston recently to fill the position of director of the Boston Public Library, a post made vacant by the recent and untimely death of Charles F. D. Beiden.

NO MORE TRASH READ NOW THAN IN OTHER PERIODS

"The reading of sensational literature is not so widespread as many people seem to think," Mr. Lord said, "and there is probably no more reading of trash at the present time than there has been during other periods of world history. Of course, more books are being published, but in proportion to all that is printed the amount of worthwhile literature still holds its own."

"At the present time there seems to be a distinct trend away from the detective and mystery story. Although they are being sold in large numbers, and a real mystery or thrilling murder story will always find plenty of interested readers, the peak of their popularity passed a while ago. Now a distinct demand is being expressed for books of a religious nature, particularly those dealing with the fundamentals of religion in general. Biographies are also still popular."

"After the war readers thought they wanted realism, so for a number of years realism is what they have been given. Some writers used this as an excuse to commercialize and expose many of the seamy sides of life in all their unsavory aspects. But the sophisticated freedom of such books defeated the purpose of their authors by bringing about a trend for better things. Last summer, when Willa Cather published 'Shadows on the Rock' the story was so simple, so calm, and so much at variance with all that had previously been so popular that it hit an immediate responsive chord."

"The people are through with sensationalism as a whole. They are turning to stories of a more romantic type. Perhaps this romance will not be quite so sentimental as the idea expressed in 'Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,' but nevertheless the preference for romance and ideals is likely to become more and more pronounced and will probably be expressed in stories reflecting the present and future, not the past. This tendency toward idealism may not be shown as a tangible positive idea, but notwithstanding it will be the underlying principle."

"During this depression people are not only spending considerable time studying but they are also reading the sort of material which will take them out of themselves and make them forget their own pressing problems. If a book is able to do this it deserves a place on a library shelf, for it has served its purpose."

According to Mr. Lord, public libraries stand on the threshold of a new and more useful era, entirely different from the two periods which they have already gone through. The epoch which ended a generation ago was one of great development and of assembling the tools with which to work, such as catalogues, indexes and the careful selection of personnel. Then came the second period—one of great importance and expansion, with the opening of many new branches brought about by the increase of population as well as the use of books in quantities never known before.

Now we are in the third period, where the library faces problems of quality rather than quantity. Mr. Lord says these new problems will not diminish the number of readers, but will give them a quality of service never known before, and will also bring about a more intelligent use of the library.

Mr. Lord does not believe in censorship, although he does feel that as a practical measure in library policy some books have to be removed from the shelves. This action is based, he says, not from the point of view of a censor, but from the viewpoint of protecting the books themselves and making them available for those who have a real need for such volumes.

Mr. Lord also has a kind word for "debunkers" of historic figures—that is, if the "debunking" is honestly done by writers who are not seeking notoriety, but have an earnest purpose in view. He feels people are too inclined to be sentimental and look at popular heroes with a vision that is both restricted and idealistic. There are some debunkers, who have gone to the extreme, but their works will not last, although their example may help future writers to keep in truthful and sane biographical channels. And this, says Mr. Lord, is as it should be. If posterity is to have accurate and impartial word pictures of the past.

Radio and motion pictures, properly used, are of great aid in stimulating appreciation of better literature. In the opinion of Boston's new library director, dramatization of popular and classic novels always brings an increase in library circulation figures, and in many instances in the middle West there are definite co-operative tie-ups between the theatres and the public libraries, just as there are between the libraries and the radio broadcasting stations.

The technique developed by the motion picture industry is likely to contribute its share to the library of the future as a means for reproduction in reduced form the remarkable documents and manuscripts of the past which, because of their rarity and expense, cannot be obtained in the original by all libraries. This same plan may also be used to preserve newspapers.

# Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1932

## Items of Interest

### Washingtoniana at Museum

As a part of the nation-wide celebration in honor of George Washington, there will open at the Museum of Fine Arts on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, from one to five, an exhibition of Washingtoniana. Prints, portraits, certificates, and documents signed by Washington, together with various objects personally associated with him and his career are assembled in this collection has been assembled by the Copley Society of Boston with the co-operation of many institutions and patriotic societies, among them, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Hollingsworth Collection, the Boston Athenaeum, the New England Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Public Library, the Marblehead Historical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Old South Historical Society, Harvard University, and the Colonial Dames. The public is cordially invited to attend the opening Sunday afternoon. Since the Museum is closed on Monday, the exhibition will be on view from Feb. 23 until the last of March.

# Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932

## Change in Sunday Hours at Boston Public Library

Reduction in the budget of the Boston Public Library has made necessary a curtailment in hours of Sunday service. According to the new schedule that goes into effect on Sunday, Feb. 21, the Central Library at Copley Square will be open to the public from 2 to 9 on Sundays, as in the summer months. The Central Library will no longer be open for exhibition purposes on holidays, as has been the custom for some years. The branches that formerly were open from 2 to 9 P. M. will now open at 3 P. M. and close at 6 P. M. on Sundays, during the season from November through April. Retrenchment forces economies in all departments of the library. The trustees decided upon a revision of the Sunday hours of opening as a measure that would least effect the library's service to the public, for this will permit considerable saving at hours during which the public demand upon the library is at its lowest.

Boston Traveler, February 19, 1932

## LIBRARY CHANGES SUNDAY HOURS

The Boston Public Library has announced a revision in its hours of Sunday service. The new schedule is to go into effect on Sunday, Feb. 21. The Central Library at Copley square will be open to the public from 2 to 9 P. M. as in the summer months. The branches that were formerly open from 2 to 9 P. M. will now open at 3 and close at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

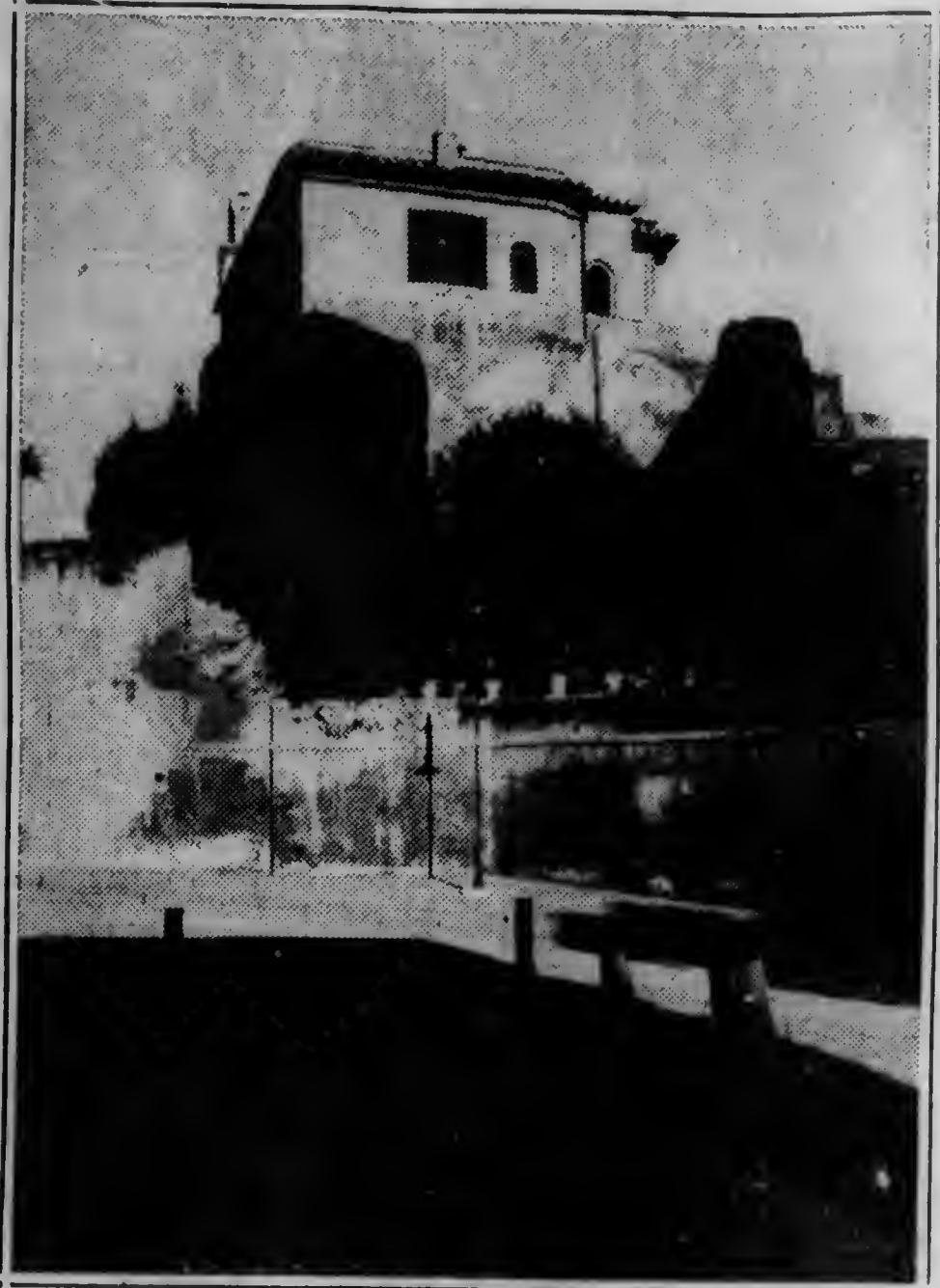
## BOSTON AMERICAN FEBRUARY 19, 1932 Library's Sunday Hours Changed

The Boston Public Library has revised its hours of Sunday service. The central library at Copley sq. will be open from 2 to 9 p. m., as in the summer. The branches, formerly open from 2 to 9 p. m., will now open at 3 and close at 6 p. m. on Sundays.



# NEW BOSTON LIBRARIAN LEFT HIS MARK AT ROME

Book Circles Pleased at Recognition of Milton Lord, Who Assumes Duties Here



VILLA AURELIA, WHERE MR LORD LIVED

ROME—The name of Milton Lord, who became director of the Boston Public Library last week, is a familiar one in Rome book circles. His distinguished colleagues remember vividly the young librarian who not only modernized the library of the American Academy, but also did valuable work in connection with the enlargement and reorganization of the Vatican Library, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment Fund.

"The life of a librarian is not as a rule spectacular" (Gorham P. Stevens, director of the American Academy in Rome, is speaking), "but it is no exaggeration to say that Mr Lord was a brilliant member of the profession, of whom we are proud."

"His chief work during the four years of his stay in the Eternal City, from 1926-1930, consisted in the reorganization and the making of the card catalogue, partly with cards from the Library of Congress, the reorganization and completion of the card index for the new periodical room, the development of the collection of lantern slides, and last, not least, the

instalment of the amplified catalogue in new cases, an exacting piece of work."

## Task at the Academy

Mr Lord found the catalogue of the library of the American Academy in a condition which resembled that of many European libraries today and which was the condition of American libraries 40 years ago.

But, besides reforming the library in accordance with American ideas, he gave delightful talks to the students on the library itself, and extended his personal and active help of all kinds, even to the choosing of the books and their bindings.

During his term of office, from 1926 to 1930, the library was much increased as a result of the arrival of the collection of 1212 volumes from the library of Edwin Collins Frost, the academy library now has over 30,000 volumes.

## Son Born in Rome

Mr and Mrs Lord, with their little son, born in Rome, lived in the characteristic librarian's residence of the academy, which, like the Villa Aurelia, is built into the very walls of Rome.

The apartment is situated over the porter's lodge of the Villa Aurelia, the historical building given by Mrs. Heyrand, which was formerly the seat of the academy and which, after the construction of the fine new porticoed

building, became the attractive residence of Director and Mrs Gorham P. Stevens.

The Villa Aurelia, called after the Aurelian Walls, which the Emperor built against the barbarians, stands on the site of the historic Villa Savorilli. Garibaldi's last refuge after the heroic defense of the city against the French troops.

It was from here that he wrote to his wife, Anita, whose equestrian statue is soon to be raised on the Janiculum: "One hour of our life in Rome is worth a century of common existence."

## His Home

The librarian's home is reached by a series of twisting, winding steps, and only a photograph from the air could reproduce all its quaint features.

The historical reminiscences of the Janiculum Hill, where the American Academy stands, are innumerable.

Besides being near the site of the famous "death angle" of the defense of 1849, which inspired the heroism that eventually made Rome splendid as the capital of Europe and rendered the temporal rule of the Pope henceforward impossible as a part of Italian life, the hill has early Roman memories of the first magnitude.

At the foot lie St Peter's and Vatican City, where Mr Lord was almost as busy as he was on the top of the hill, for in 1927 he was invited to assist in the great work of the cataloguing of the Vatican library, under the auspices of the Carnegie endowment fund.

## At Vatican Library

Monsignor Tisserand, Prefect of the Vatican Library, expressed to me his gratification at the news of Mr Lord's appointment to Boston. "I have the most pleasant recollection of him as an able and amiable collaborator," said the prelate.

"He will be reminded of Rome in his new library, for the Boston Library is built on Renaissance lines. I visited it on my short journey to America, when in 40 days I saw over eighty libraries, and I have the most vivid recollections of the courtesy of the Librarian, Mr Belden."

Monsignor Tisserand was conducting me through the long new passage of the Vatican Library, fitted with its Smead stacks for incunabula and etchings, each stack with its time lamp and special lock. As I remarked on length of the passage, Monsignor Tisserand replied:

"It is probably the longest in the world, 110 meters. It was not finished when Mr Lord left. Among other improvements which he would be glad to see are the new window panes which have been inserted in the arched window frames of the magnificent front facing the cordon of the Belvedere."

"These arches seem to have been constructed with an eye to the future, for the modern American windows fill them handsomely," said the Monsignor, pointing to the opposite wall of the huge quadrangle, where the same arched window settings still have old-fashioned panes inserted into the brick wall.

"Mr Lord's interests were manifold and predominantly artistic, and it was chiefly works on art that he handled in this library. He combined to a very remarkable degree the chief qualities of the good librarian which, though he has mostly to do with books, must also include courtesy to their readers."

Lillian Gibson.

# The Boston Post

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932

## CHANGE OF HOURS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Economies made necessary by the reduction of the budget of the Boston Public Library, yesterday caused the trustees to announce a new schedule of hours for Sundays, starting Feb. 21. The Central Library in Copley square will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. as during the summer months. Branches that were formerly open from 2 to 9 p. m. will now open at 2 and close at 6 p. m. on Sundays. Milton E. Lord, library director, who made the announcement, said the curtailments were made during periods when public demand for service at the library was at its lowest.

# Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, FEB 19, 1932

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY CHANGES SUNDAY HOURS

A change in the Sunday hours of the Boston Public Library, to take effect next Sunday, has been announced by Director Milton E. Lord on behalf of the trustees. The Central Library at Copley sq will be open from 2 to 9 p m and the branches, formerly open from 2 to 6 p m, will open at 2 and close at 6 p m Sundays.

The changes are made because of the retrenchment made necessary by the reduction of the budget of the Public Library for the present fiscal year.

# Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1932

## Library Hours

To the Editor of the Transcript:

According to a new ruling, the hours at the local Public Library in Copley square have been cut three hours on Sunday. The library is now open from 2 P. M., to 9 P. M., on Sunday, instead of from noon to 10 P. M.

I daresay there is a reason for this curtailment due, no doubt, to a shrinking "budget" in these times of depression; but I know that many readers will miss the old schedule, especially during this period of unemployment when many unemployed take advantage of our home and hospitable library to spend many hours reading and studying, aside from perusing the newspapers and thus keeping abreast of the times.

The central library in Copley square is located in a large rooming-house district where people take full advantage of the many privileges of our Public Library; so I trust there will be no further curtailment in the hours, which would, indeed, mean considerable inconvenience to many readers.

A CONSTANT READER  
Boston, March 2.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1932

## Driver Attacked and Truck Stolen

Police are investigating a mysterious attack on George Connors, twenty-one, of 48 Hampden street, Roxbury, a truck driver, who was struck over the head with a blackjack and robbed of his truck as he was delivering a supply of books at the Milmont street branch of the Boston Public Library today.

Connors had just entered the hallway of the branch library with his arms full of books when an unidentified man accosted him and struck him without warning. Edwin Bridgeman, of 5 Lamber Avenue, Roxbury, janitor of the library, received a blow from the blackjack when he went to the assistance of Connors. Their assailant then ran from the library, jumped into the truck and drove away. Connors and Bridgeman were treated at the City Hospital for head wounds.

# The Librarian

SOME years ago, a business branch in a Western city figured out that it had saved \$28,000 in time for business men during that year. This amount was based on the assumption that each patron saved a half hour by the convenient location of the branch and that an average salary of one dollar an hour for each patron was a conservative estimate. The average attendance of that branch was 190 persons a day. Hence, the total time saved for the year at \$1 an hour was \$28,000.

By ingenious reckoning like the above, the Kirshtein Business Branch of the

excellent pamphlet file, the contents of which circulates also and is in constant demand. Pamphlet material may be taken out for three days.

If there were time for speculation at the business branch—but there isn't—the Librarian and her assistant might entertain themselves with definite calculations as to the value of the time they save patrons and the service they render them. Evidently the manager of a great Boston department store was not idly killing the time he spent looking up how much stores are justified in cutting prices because of a "cash and carry" system installed. Nor was it simply curiosity which led another to inquire what per cent of the entire rent should be charged to each floor or department in a store.

The library attendant hoped that the young man who went so painstakingly

each month a list of the more important reference and circulating books added to the business library is mimeographed and distributed. More than five hundred copies of this list are taken by patrons each month. The business branch sends several copies of this list to some of the large firms which have librarians who distribute them among the departments.

It is interesting to note the highly diversified reading preferences of the patrons of the business branch, as the Librarian did by wandering about and peering over shoulders. Among the material being examined at 3 o'clock last Thursday afternoon was the following: Brown's letters, a magazine article on coconut oil, Sources of Investment Information; a commercial atlas, a copy of the Investigator, monthly price charts; looks on real estate law, credit bureau management, salesmanship (a boy of high school age was poring over this), real



(Transcript Photograph by Frank E. Colby)  
Reference Room in the Kirshtein Business Branch of the Boston Public Library

Boston Public Library, may be said to have saved about \$35,000 of time for its patrons during last year, for the average attendance per day is more than three times that of the other branch. Indeed, the Boston Business Branch has twice as many patrons as any other of its type in this country.

On Feb. 15, the business branch broke its own record for attendance, for 1144 people visited it. Several times since the first of January, the attendance has exceeded one thousand. Circulation is, of course, secondary in a library of this kind, but the increasing number of firm cards issued is evidence of the large use of business books and material for home and office.

Before the opening of this branch, special privilege cards were issued to individual business men who lived outside Boston. Some of these allowed the holder to take out books for two weeks, others for four weeks, and the number of books permitted to circulate on these cards differed. The Trustees have since modified the rule and Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, librarian of the business branch, worked out a system by which a card is issued to a firm on the signature of an officer or member on an application.

The card is retained at the business branch and all members and employees of the firm may draw books by signing their own name opposite the charge. Each of these may take out two books at a time. When a book is overdue, the individual is notified and the firm is not bothered except as a last resort. This, by the way, has not to date been necessary. Up to the end of December last, 286 firms had availed themselves of the privileges of the firm card.

In addition to the valuable, up-to-the-minute collection of books on the various aspects of business, the branch has an

through their directory of Massachusetts manufacturers to select a likely prospect to apply for a position landed one even in these hard times, and that the caterer who copied a list of secretaries of clubs had a chance to serve some of their banquets.

Among the many who sought assistance from the business branch was an accountant who wanted to learn something of "secret reserves" in business finance; the editor of a Boston newspaper who, when President Hoover spoke of reviving the War Finance Corporation, investigated the provisions of the act establishing that body; a shipper who wanted the specifications as to corrugated paper containers; an exporter of electrical appliances wished to know voltage and type of current used in Norway.

Insurance salesmen read regularly the business branch's "Sesforth Service" for new ideas. The proprietor of a new modernistic restaurant came seeking assistance in finding a suitable name for his establishment. A large insurance company sought the Workman's Compensation Act of Quebec, Canada. A dealer in silks wished to use in his advertising facts about the present low price of raw silk—and had it ever been so low before in the history of prices?

Many questions are "repeaters"—answered many times in the course of a day. Among these are: Manufacturers of radio parts; officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; price of Chesapeake & Ohio stock on March 1, 1913; the Straus bonds refund income taxes in Massachusetts; secretary of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce; list of market research laboratories; statistics of production of tin coil; material for a talk by young business men on why we should or should not reduce armaments; amount of imports of tungsten in the United States; credit rating of a Buffalo firm; public debt of the United States from 1915 to date; recent development of the nitrate industry in Chile; directions for making an organization chart.

estate trusts, investments and advertising. Three men at one of the tables were reading, respectively, about textiles, disarmament and the gift and art shop trade. Nearly a young man was studying the Reading With a Purpose Pamphlet on Foreign Relations. Although this particular time of the day is the quietest part, there were very few vacant chairs either on the first or second floors or in the balcony. During the rush hours, from eleven to two, every chair is occupied and each desk and bookcase has its fringe of intent readers.

The Librarian was astonished to find out how many people were still interested in the subject of investments. It is one of the most popular of all, it appears. Mrs. Dietrichson explained that on Mondays when the new investment services come in, they are in demand from early morning until the library closes at six o'clock.

The display window has been one of the business branch's most valuable methods of publicity. The display is changed every three weeks. The assistance of a professional window dresser loaned by Mr. Kirshtein has been of immense value. In many cases other organizations join with the business branch in preparing the display. Last year there were exhibits arranged by the branch and the following: The Boston Port Authority, the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Boston City Industrial Bureau and several others.

Just at present "Your Tax Problems and Aids in Their Solution" is the subject of the window display at the business branch. Books, periodicals and Government documents are on view, as well as charts giving the governmental expenditures from 1890-1929 and the taxation and national income for the same period. There are also specimens of State and Federal income tax blanks. As the Librarian passed by a little group of people stood in a bitter wind staring at these blanks with a sort of fascinated horror.



## NO PAY CUTS AT LIBRARY

Budget Reduced \$100,000  
by Various Economies

Only one-eighth of the cut in the Boston Public Library's new budget, made necessary by present-day conditions, is borne by the employees, it was learned today. The remainder will be saved by a multitude of carefully thought out economies scattered throughout the various departments and so arranged that the public service is hardly affected.

The one-eighth borne by the men and women who work in the library and its branches has not been taken out of their regular salaries but has come through a reduction in the amount of extra work done by many of them for the library outside their regular hours of employment.

The economy which the public knows most about is the reduction in the Sunday hours. The central library in Copley sq., which formerly was open from 12 noon to 10 p. m. Sundays is now open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., a reduction of three hours. The branch libraries formerly open Sundays from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. are now open from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Although generally referred to as a reduction in the change of hours amounts to putting the library and its branches on the regular Summer schedule for Sundays considerably in advance of the usual time.

Milton A. Lord, the newly-appointed librarian, said this morning that among the savings effected by this change of hours was a considerable electric light bill. So far as can be done without interfering with efficiency other economies regarding electric lights are being effected.

### Librarian Approves Plans

Most of the economies by which the library has cut its budget approximately \$100,000 or about 10 percent were planned before Mr. Lord took office but he approved them. According to many in touch with the situation the credit of the smoothness with which the changes are going into effect is largely due to him.

While it has been necessary to make a small cut in the appropriations for new books, patrons of the Boston Library are much better off in this respect than those of many large cities. Philadelphia, for example, made a 50 percent cut in its book appropriation and the unlucky Chicago hasn't bought a book for its library since June, and recently had to cancel its magazine subscriptions.

One economy which can be practiced for only a limited time is in the matter of repairs. Only if the repairs are immediately necessary and actual damage to the property would ensue if they were postponed is work to be undertaken this year. It has also been necessary to postpone the continuance of the work of modernizing the special libraries on the top floor of the central branch.

## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass. as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932

### Washington Lecture at Faneuil Branch Library

James M. Linehan will give an illustrated lecture on "Washington Lives Again" at the monthly meeting of the Faneuil Improvement Association at eight this evening at the Faneuil Branch Library, Brooks street. President Edward M. Gallagher of the Boston City Council will preside. This will be the last meeting of the association in the old Faneuil Library. With the completion next month of the new branch library building in Oak square the association will transfer its activities to more commodious quarters.

## Boston Transcript

### THE LIBRARIAN

WITHIN a few days the Faneuil branch of the Boston Public Library will occupy its beautiful new building in Oak square, opposite the site of the great oak under which John Eliot preached to Sachem Waban and his braves. A few steps to the east lies the large tract of tree-covered land formerly the Faneuil estate. In an imposing mansion several hundred feet from Faneuil street the famous Peter, donor of Faneuil Hall, was wont to spend his summers. Here it is said George Washington was entertained. The story is that as General Washington and some of his officers were riding past the Faneuil estate, Mr. Faneuil's daughter saw them and invited them to

by wide granite steps and buttresses. The front vestibule is wainscoted with black Belgian marble and opens directly into public space opposite the highly-equipped delivery counter from which all the building activities are controlled. The public space is separated from the adults' and children's reading rooms by ornamental metal and glass screens.

Directly behind the delivery desk the walls take the form of a bay window with steel sash running from floor to ceiling, the lower casement sash opening into the main stack room, while the upper transoms open directly to the outer air; these, together with the large octagonal ceiling sash, amply light the central working space.

The adults' reading room is on the right of the delivery counter and is twenty-six feet by thirty feet and sixteen feet high. It has three large steel casement sash windows on Oak square and three more windows on Bigelow street above the bookcase. The walls are

formed bands of silver, red and black ornamented with a silver geometrical pattern. The specially designed lighting fixtures in bronze and chromium further carry out the simple decorative lines of the finish.

The door at the right of the delivery desk leads to a small hall from which the office of the librarian, Miss Gertrude L. Connell, and the work room open. Miss Connell is secretary of the Faneuil Improvement Association and has held the office for about four terms.

The basement has an outside entrance on grade thus avoiding the usual trouble of the common area type. Near this entrance is the boiler room equipped with an automatic oil burning system. The staff room and the kitchenette, equipped with Frigidaire and other modern devices, which connects with it have the floors and are well lighted. There is a book storage room holding 5000 volumes.

Fearing it would be eventually smoothed by the thousands of mounted and



Interior of the New Faneuil Branch of the Boston Public Library

come in and have some cherries, a fruit which that section of Brighton produces to perfection. The next day, so the legend goes, General Washington had dinner with the Faneuil family and while cherry pie is not mentioned, it was not lacking. We may be sure. The site of Peter Faneuil's famous old mansion is now occupied by the Florence Crittenton Hospital.

The site of the great oak under which Eliot preached has become the center of a little triangular park facing the new Faneuil Library Building.

On the walls of the librarian's office may be seen two pictures commemorating these historic events. One is a framed facsimile of a page of the Bible which Eliot translated into the language of the Natick tribes, the original of which is in the Boston Public Library, and the other a likeness of Peter Faneuil. The Faneuil Branch Library is built of Indiana limestone and after a simplified modern design, by the architects, Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley.

The main building has a frontage on Oak square of seventy feet and is thirty feet deep. An assembly hall extends along Bigelow street for fifty feet and in the rear of the main building a lower studded extension houses the offices and main book stacks which will hold 6500 books. The main entrance is in the center of the Oak square front approached

formed by modern steel bookcases and special cabinets, providing space for 2500 books, set flush with the main walls to a height of seven feet.

The children's room is the same size as the adults' and is finished in much the same manner but with special children's fittings and has the additional attraction of a large open fireplace of black Belgian marble. The overmantel has a decorated panel, painted by Mr. O. R. Freeman of the architect's office who has given unstintingly of his time to the entire project. Approximately 2000 books are accommodated in this room. The floors of all these rooms are of rubber tile laid in a simple pattern of soft dark colors.

At the right of the delivery desk a door opens into a short corridor which leads to the assembly hall. This hall has its own entrance on Bigelow street and also an exit at the rear of the lot. The hall is twenty-four feet wide and thirty-seven feet long and will seat 168. It has a stage with a corridor across the rear connecting with the vestibule of the Bigelow street entrance and also the corridor to the main building.

The hall decorations are a soft gray with accents of Venetian red in the window reveals which are framed with a broad panel of aluminum edged with black. The flat surfaces of the cornice

unmounted pictures donated to it, to public library commission of Concord N. H., sent out an appeal to libraries of the State to take some of the assortment. Classified lists of pictures, which the harassed secretary and her staff got together, were recently sent to sixty-one libraries maintaining picture collections. Last week the pictures were divided and sent on their way to those who had sent postage. One collection was presented to the Pembroke Sanitarium. The commission was compelled to take this measure of relieving the congestion at the State library, which had no facilities for circulating or storing the pictures.

Included in the list were collections of American history, animals, fish, insects, birds, butterflies, children, famous people, flowers, fruits, universal history, foreign scenes, New Hampshire subjects and a large variety of pictures of George Washington, which were much in demand on account of the Bicentennial.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1932

### Lecture on Ukrainians at Library on Monday

At the request of the Boston Public Library, the Inter-Racial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. William Lowell Putnam is chairman, planned six lectures on the racial background of the races prominent in Massachusetts. "Ukrainian Contribution to World Culture," is the subject of the sixth lecture in the series. It will be presented on Monday evening at 8 P. M. in the lecture room of the library under the direction of Rev. J. Zelechivsky, chairman of the Ukrainian group.

The speaker will be Emil Revuk, editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian daily, Svoboda (Liberty) published in Jersey City, N. J., who has studied this subject from all its angles. Ukrainian folk dances will be presented. Rev. J. Zelechivsky is in charge of the chorus. Miss Anna Kucher the dancing, and the orchestra will be directed by Theodore Homkowsky.

## THE BOSTON GLOBE

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932

### BOSTON MAN ON SURVEY OF FALL RIVER LIBRARY

FALL RIVER, March 16.—Assistant Librarian Theodore Money of the Boston Public Library today began a survey of the local Public Library at the request of the Board of Finance, whose members desire greater economy and efficiency.

This survey marks the third arranged by the Board of Finance, the other two departments being the Fire and Police Departments. Commissioner Wallace stated that the surveys will not mean a reduction in the personnel of the departments, but the board desires suggestions for more economy and efficiency. Mr. Money will submit a report concerning suggestions which will be revealed as the result of his investigation.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1932

### MILTON E. LORD TALKS ON VATICAN LIBRARY

Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, told of some of the treasures of the Vatican Library, in his address this afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, before the Women's Italian Club. A program of music was contributed by Miss Theresa Finocchielli, Miss Amanda Fopplano and Miss Inez Arzillo, under the direction of Mrs. Charles McSweeney.

In the arrangements for the meeting Mrs. Frank Leveroni, president of the club, was assisted by Mrs. A. Lafranchi, Mrs. C. Nuttle, Mrs. W. di Marchi and Mrs. F. Sordillo.

Saturday, March 12, 1932.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

"As I Will, So I Bid"



Serge Koussevitzky

From a Bust Lately Made by Paul V. Winters. Now on Exhibition at the Public Library







# THE LIBRARIAN

WEBSTER, "the Godlike Daniel," whose burning glance and magnificent voice brought so many Americans of last century under the spell of his rhetoric is honored by the Boston Public Library on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth. Now on view in the Treasure Room are books, letters, pamphlets and original manuscripts of the orations, permitting forthright moderns to examine the curious blend of spread eagle oratory and practical common sense on which the great statesman's reputation was built.

The earliest item in the exhibit is a note ordering "three dozen Blank Writs" written from Boscawen, N. H., when the young lawyer was twenty-three. The most valuable object in the exhibit is the leather-bound volume containing the stenographic record of Webster's reply to General Hayne, together with the speech as written out by the stenographer, as well as Webster's own manuscript of the speech as he prepared it for the printing press. Then, too, there is the splendid silver vase, presented to Webster by citizens of Boston in 1835, which is permanently exhibited in the Treasure Room of the Library.

In the current issue of More Books, Zoltan Haraszti, the editor, writes of Webster and his career. Of the speech known as the Reply to Hayne, he says: "The circumstances which gave occasion for the address are little known to the general public. Even the name of General Hayne has been forgotten in the North. The ostensible cause of the debate was the question of restricting the sales of public lands in the West. Senator Foote of Connecticut introduced a resolution, the purpose of which was to limit the sales for a while. Senator Benton of Missouri opposed the resolution, and accused the East of hating the West. General Hayne of South Carolina, continued the attack in even more vehement terms. The New England States, he charged, try to retard the growth of the Western States in order to keep their population from emigrating there—a design that had been originated by the policy of the tariff. At the same time he emphasized that there existed a natural sympathy between the Southern and Western States. After a brief reply by Webster, he made a second speech in vindication of the doctrine of Nullification. The question of public lands was at once forgotten and the interest was centered on the real issue behind the scenes."

It was, of course, the question of States' rights as opposed to Federal power on which the debate hinged. "The proposition," declared Webster, "that, in case of a supposed violation of the Constitution by Congress, the States have a constitutional right to interfere and annul the law of Congress, is the proposition of the gentleman; I do not admit it. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of revolution, for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution, or rebellion on the other." A clear, straightforward explanation of Webster's stand. The quarrel, however, is still going on.

Even today there is mounting excitement in the conclusion of the speech. "When my eyes still be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and disfigured fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dismembered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let this last feeble and lingering glance, rather behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored through the earth."

If Mencklen considered the Gettysburg Address "unintelligible nonsense," what would be his opinion of this? Yet, issuing from the "mastiff mouth" of "that amorphous crag-like face," of Carlyle's description, the message might well have been irresistible.

In the stenographic version, the passage is less stately, Mr. Haraszti points out. Before printing it, Webster considerably rewrote his address. It seems, a close comparison of the stenographic record with the final text—the first taken by Joseph Gales, editor of the National Intelligencer, and the other written from the record by Webster himself—would be highly interesting for the student of rhetoric, is the opinion of the editor of More Books.

It was for his "defense of the Constitution during the crisis of Nullification" that the citizens of Boston presented Webster with the superb silver vase, or loving cup, now owned by the Library. Another arresting item in the exhibit is the last great oration, commonly known as "The Seventh of March Speech." It was the address, Mr. Haraszti reminds us, that "turned his most devoted admirers into rancorous enemies. Webster, the idol, was derided as a traitor, and even the gentle Whittier saw in him the personification of Ichabod."

According to Webster's speech, he acquiesced to the extension of slavery in Texas, although he had said two years before: "My opposition to the increase in slavery in this country, or to the increase of slave representation in Congress is general and universal." As a result, says Mr. Haraszti, a number of embittered people thought that his aspirations to the presidency influenced Webster in accepting the compromise. The present generation, he declares, is inclined to judge his attitude more justly. There is every reason to believe that Webster was genuinely frightened by the perils of secession. The dismemberment of the country, the specter of the Civil War, was constantly in Webster's mind while he spoke, and subsequent events certainly have justified him. And it cannot be doubted, concludes Mr. Haraszti, that by helping to forestall the Civil War for ten years he rendered an invaluable service to the Union.

One may also see, in this exhibition, a splendid daguerrotype picture of Webster, taken when he was sixty. And finally there is the manuscript of the Eulogy on Daniel Webster delivered by Rufus Choate, on July 27, 1853, at Dartmouth College. In the printed pamphlet which accompanies it, the text runs to one hundred pages. The writing, declares Mr. Haraszti, is as individual as any that one may see anywhere. How the printer was able to read it is a marvel. In Choate's address, Mr. Haraszti has discovered a sentence consisting of one thousand two hundred and eighty-three words, being the longest sentence in any recorded speech.

## BOSTON POST, MARCH 30, 1932

### Director Lord Tells of Pope's Visit to Library

An informal speech delivered by Milton E. Lord, recently appointed director of the Boston Public Library, featured the closing day of the Eastern regional convention of the Catholic Library Association which concluded a two-day meeting at Boston College yesterday. Mr. Lord, who spent some time in reclassifying the volumes of the Vatican Library in Rome, was an invited guest at the discussion and in response to requests spoke on his experiences while working at the Vatican.

# At Public Library

With the Candid Camera



## By CANDID CAMERA

I took a stroll to the Boston Public Library to show you folks around the building. There are so many books in the collections there that no one could ever read all of them, even if he lived to be 100 years old.



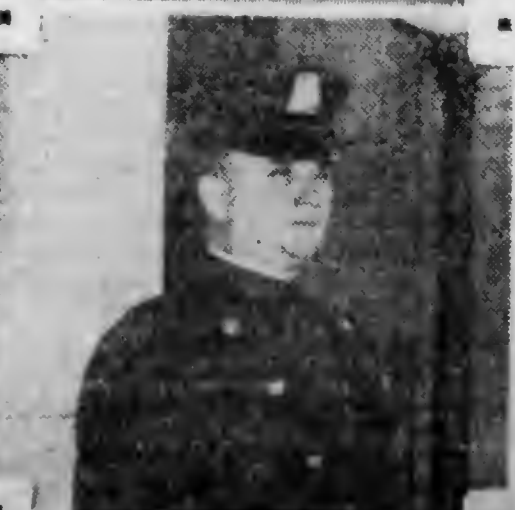
As you pass in the main door there is an information booth. People who do not know where to find books and information need only ask William Shapiro, the information clerk. He knows.



Vera Manello, of Dorchester, a Boston University student, finds the reference books very helpful. Here she is going through one of them.



And then there is the reading room, where one can read if he does not want to take the book out. We see busy girls scanning books.



Of course there must be law and order in the library. This matter is well taken care of by Officer Magnus T. Nelson of the force, whose duty it is to silence noise makers. (Staff Photo)

# DUMMY TREES IN PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD

Device Used by Landscape Architect to Ascertain Location and Size of the Real Thing



DUMMY TREES IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD

"What are those trees and what are they there for?"

That is the question which has been in the minds of a good many visitors to the Boston Public Library recently on seeing certain rather odd-looking trees standing in the corners of the library courtyard. One man who saw the trees when they were brought in commented on the fact that the roots had been cut off. These trees are merely dummy trees, it was learned from Arthur A. Shureliff, the landscape architect, who, with the cooperation of Frederic H. Curtiss of the examining committee of the library and the librarian, Milton E. Lord, is beautifying the courtyard. They are being used experimentally in order to ascertain the best possible location and size of tree for their purposes.

Several locations have been tried and the dummy trees are now in what will probably be the chosen place, in a corner of the courtyard where, in summer the green foliage will show beautifully against arches. The dummies, by the way, are real trees, not artificial ones, as at least one visitor supposed.

Mr. Shureliff says that trees picturesquely called "Trees of Heaven" will be used. These trees, he pointed out,

will grow in deep shade and sour soil both of which are found in the courtyard. They do well in cities, as they are able to stand the smoke and dirt with which city air is laden. Many of them are already growing in Boston.

Mr. Shureliff said that this use of dummy trees is one of the modern ways of working out plans. He used it when he did the much larger courtyard of the Museum of Fine Arts. By their use it is possible to determine not only the best location, but the approximate size desired. Those for the library courtyard will be from 15 to 20 ft high.

## Public Library Annual Party



J. P. Moores. Margaret Collins.

The Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association are holding their annual party at the Hotel Bradford tomorrow night, Easter Monday, March 28. Bridge, whist and dancing comprise the programme, with music being furnished by Roy Lamson's orchestra. Many beautiful prizes for both bridge and whist have been donated by the various branches and departments throughout the library system.

His Honor Mayor James M. Curley is expected to attend, as will all the library trustees and Director Milton E. Lord.

The following committee has been working for the success of the party: James P. Moores, Edith Von Schoppe, William E. Clegg, Gertrude E. Connell, Margaret Calnan, Mary McDonough, Pierce E. Buckley, Francis J. Hannigan, Joseph J. Crowley, Margaret Collins, Anna Manning, Beatrice Coleman, Emil Hoffman, Chester R. Walsh, William E. O'Hara, William B. Gallagher, Benjamin Rudd, bridge and whist; Robert F. Dixon, James J. Kelley, prizes; Russell Scully, Mary E. Curley, Kathleen Woodworth, Charles J. Gillis, William P. Hickey, publicity; Alice M. Gray, Helen Morrissey, favors.

## LIBRARY GROUP PLANS ANNUAL PARTY MONDAY

The Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association will hold its annual party at the Hotel Bradford on Easter Monday evening, March 28. Bridge, whist and dancing comprise the program. Many prizes for both bridge and whist have been donated by the various branches and departments throughout the library system.

The association takes pride in that it celebrates its 30th anniversary in May and that the proceeds from the annual party this year will be used to help finance a banquet for all its members on this event. Mayor James M. Curley is expected to attend, as will all the library trustees and Milton E. Lord.



JAMES P. MOORES

The following committee is in charge: James P. Moores, chairman; Edith von Schoppe, secretary; William E. Clegg, treasurer; Gertrude E. Connell, Margaret Calnan, Mary McDonough, Pierce E. Buckley, Francis J. Hannigan, Joseph J. Crowley, reception; Margaret Collins, Anna Manning, Beatrice Coleman, Emil Hoffman, Chester R. Walsh, William E. O'Hara, William B. Gallagher, Benjamin Rudd, bridge and whist; Robert F. Dixon, James J. Kelley, prizes; Russell Scully, Mary E. Curley, Kathleen Woodworth, Charles J. Gillis, William P. Hickey, publicity; Alice M. Gray, Helen Morrissey, favors.

# FANEUIL BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY DEDICATED AT OAK SQ



BRANCH OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AT FANEUIL

The Faneuil Branch Library, fourth of the proposed 22 branch libraries to provide for each ward of the city, was dedicated last night at Oak sq. More than 400 persons were present in the auditorium and Mayor James M. Curley appeared as the principal speaker. He spoke briefly on the subject of arousing and sustaining the interest of young people in education by means of libraries.

Pres Edward M. Gallagher of the Boston City Council presided. The other speakers were Milton E. Lord, director of the Public Library; Mrs.

Thomas F. McMahon, chairman of the Better Homes Association, and Miss Gertrude L. Connell, who will be librarian of the new branch.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932

The trees that will do best in the deep shadows and sour soil of the Boston Public Library's courtyard are called "trees of heaven." The person who named them seems to have made an obvious mistake.



The Public Library of the City of Boston  
Faneuil Branch Library

Gertrude L. Connell, Librarian

## Dedication Exercises of the New Library Building

March 30, 1932 at 8 p.m.

### CHAIRMAN

COUNCILOR EDWARD M. GALLAGHER  
President of the Faneuil Improvement Association

### SPEAKERS

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY  
Mayor of the City of Boston

MR. MILTON E. LORD  
Director of the Boston Public Library

MR. HENRY J. PARKER  
President of the Women's City Club of Boston

Rev. JAMES J. CONNOLLY, S.J.  
Rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation

Rev. JAMES MURPHY  
Pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation

Rev. ANDREW MURPHY  
Pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation

MRS. THOMAS McMAHON  
Chairman of the Brighton Better Homes Committee

Music by Brighton High School Pupils

## WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF BOSTON



MILTON E. LORD  
"EVERYDAY LIVING IN ITALY"

Clubhouse, Tuesday, April 5, 6.30 P.M.

WE are to have the pleasure of entertaining at dinner on April 5 the new Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Milton E. Lord.

Despite his youth, Mr. Lord may be said to have led an adventuresome career in the field of library work. He is familiar with all the great European libraries, as well as with our own Harvard Library, and his latest achievement was in helping to reorganize the Vatican Library, as a member of a commission of five American librarians appointed to carry out this work.

In addition to his work at the Vatican, Mr. Lord spent four years in Rome as Librarian of the American Academy. Thus it is as a resident of long standing in Italy that he has chosen to speak to us on "Everyday Living in Italy."

\* See note on page 20.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1932

## CATHOLIC LIBRARIANS END BOSTON MEETING

Milton E. Lord Tells of  
Vatican Experiences

An informal talk by Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, in which he told of his experiences in Rome while a member of the committee of five Americans who reorganized the Vatican Library, was the highlight yesterday of the final day of the Eastern Regional Conference of the Catholic Library Association at Boston College.

The second day of the convention opened with a mass, celebrated by Rev. William M. Stimson, S. J., president of the association and librarian of Boston College. During a business meeting Fr. Stimson said the aims of the association were to foster initiative and encourage any movement tending toward the progress of Catholic libraries. A tribute was paid to John M. O'Laughlin, editor of the Catholic Library World.

At noon the delegates were guests of Boston College at a luncheon. Rev. Patrick J. McHugh, dean of the college, presided in the absence of Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., president of the college.

In the afternoon Sister Joan Patricia, S. J., librarian at Regis College, Weston, Mass., spoke on the subject, "From Catholic Colleges Should Come Catholic Librarians."

The librarians voted in favor of approving the Catholic Library Index for 1931.

Among the speakers at the final session were Mother St. Jerome, S. H. J. C., librarian at Rosemont College, Rosemont, Penn.; Sister Mary Charles, librarian, Albertus Magnus College, New Haven, Conn.; and John M. O'Laughlin.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932

## NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENED IN BRIGHTON

The new Faneuil branch public library, at Faneuil and Bigelow streets, Brighton, was dedicated last night at exercises attended by more than 300 persons and presided over by Councilor Edward M. Gallagher, president of the Faneuil Improvement Association, Mayor James M. Curley and Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, were among the speakers.

Mr. Lord said: "The real thing in libraries is represented by the more human approach to books made possible by this branch library." Mayor Curley emphasized the power of an attractive library to keep the boys and girls of any community off the streets and out of trouble.

## The Boston Post

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932

## NEW LIBRARY IS DEDICATED

Mayor Speaker at the  
Faneuil Branch

Any appropriation which is used to develop the body or the mind is money well spent, Mayor Curley stated last night at the new Faneuil branch of the Public Library, in Oak square, Brighton, which was dedicated last night. About 600 people crowded the auditorium of the new building to attend the exercises.

The Mayor called attention to the large sums of money which are spent in welfare work, saying that the total of these funds amounted to \$7,500,000 in 1931, and with \$1,000,000 spent this month.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1932

## Library Head at Women's City Club

Milton E. Lord, newly appointed director of the Boston Public Library, was guest of honor at a dinner at the Women's City Club last evening and gave an informal talk on everyday life in Italy. Mr. Lord knows this at first hand for he was one of the group of American librarians who went to Rome to reorganize the Vatican Library. He had an interested, sympathetic eye for the manners and customs of Italy and an appreciation of the colorful medieval spectacles he witnessed during his stay. One of the most arresting was the procession of people from all parts of Italy and her colonies who came to pay homage to the Italian crown prince and the Belgian princess before their marriage.

The King and Queen of Italy, who have occupied a villa on the outskirts of Rome since the war, are lovers of books, Mr. Lord disclosed. The Queen collects volumes on Italian gardens and pottery. The King is a noted numismatist and has recently published his twentieth volume on that subject. Mussolini also is a great reader and once declared that one of the books which most impressed him was William James's "Pragmatism."

Mr. Lord told of his meeting with the Pope, who came, as a colleague, to meet the little group of American librarians, all non-believers, at the Vatican Library. Before his elevation to the papacy, his holiness was librarian of the Vatican and commuted to his former post, the Ambrosian Library at Milan. When he became Pope, he still had a return ticket to Milan.

Librarians, of whom there were many present, were interested to hear that the Pope decided to use steel bookshelves made by an American firm, although the bid was several thousand dollars higher than those of European competitors. American cataloguing schemes also were put into effect, as well as methods of lighting and air conditioning. The work is being carried on, Mr. Lord explained, through a grant from the Carnegie endowment, and is progressing rapidly.

BOSTON POST, APRIL 6, 1932

## HONOR NEW LIBRARIAN



Milton E. Lord, newly appointed Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Lord were honor guests at a dinner of the Women's City Club of Boston last night. Mrs. William Stanley Parker, president of the club, presided.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1932

## Music in The Land

Here in Boston

NOTABLE visitors are drawing near. By gift of the Coolidge Foundation, the Library of Congress is dispatching to Boston for two concerts the renowned Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels. There is no more distinguished string ensemble in Europe. It cultivates the newer music and excels in it. So, it does it visit the United States. It will be heard in Boston on Sunday, May 1—in the afternoon at 3.30 at the Matapan Branch of the Public Library; in the evening at eight in the Lecture Hall of the Central Library. The program for both concerts traverses Haydn's Quartet in G major (Op. 54, No. 1); Beethoven's Quartet in G minor; Debussy's Quartet in G minor. Mr. Harris is a young and boldly innovating American composer none of whose music has hitherto been heard in Boston. To both concerts admission will be free.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1932

## LORD SAYS ITALY'S KING NUMISMATIST

Boston Library Head Talks  
at Woman's City Club

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is a numismatist and has recently published a work of 12 volumes on that subject, according to the new director of the Boston Public Library, Milton E. Lord, who was a year ago one of a commission of five Americans which reorganized the Vatican Library in Rome.

Mr. Lord so stated last evening after dinner as a guest at the clubhouse of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon st. He added that the King and Queen of Italy, and their daughter, take a real interest in books and in libraries.

Recalling his experiences at the Vatican, he told how the Pope, one Sunday morning, visited the five American commissioners in the Vatican Library to observe what changes were being made. He said His Holiness waited all customary ceremony and shook hands and conversed in friendly manner with the Americans, all of whom, as it happened, were Protestants.

The Pope even joked, it was said, over the prominent part which America was taking in his library, even to furnishing steel stacks and shelves, though at a higher cost than they could have been purchased in other countries.

Great care has to be taken in the Vatican Library, Mr. Lord stated, to preserve an equable temperature and condition of moisture in the atmosphere, as otherwise excessive dampness and dryness at different seasons in Rome would seriously affect the bindings of the books.

The speaker caused a laugh by telling of finding in the Pope's library a book published in New York, entitled "How to Become a Patrolman."

In reference to the catastrophe in a section of the Vatican Library some months ago, Mr. Lord said that little damage was done to books, other than that about 4000 must be rebound. Several lives were lost.

The cause of the accident, he declared, was the caving in of a tile roof of a wing of the building, due to the collapse of supporting beams which had been in use since 1888 and were being gradually replaced by steel beams at the time of the cave-in.

The gathering which heard the talk last evening was unusually large. Mrs. Stanley H. Parker, president of the club, introduced the speaker and directed the question period later.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1932

## BOOKS FOR SEAMEN

The plan of supplying merchant ships with small libraries originated during the war, when the American Library Association undertook the work. After the war, however, the association withdrew and Mrs. Henry Howard, head of the social service bureau of the recruiting service of the United States shipping board, undertook to form a separate organization, which eventually became the American Merchant Marine Library Association.

Since then the work has expanded steadily year by year, with more than 1000 American ships now regularly receiving A. M. M. L. A. libraries. Recently the service has been extended to isolated life-saving stations, light-houses and lightships. Letters from officers and seamen speak repeatedly of the enjoyment they obtain from their little libraries, and there is now no question that the work is thoroughly appreciated and well worthwhile. Next week, from April 11 to 16, the Boston dispatch office is making its annual collection of books. These may be left at the Boston Public Library or any of its branches, whence the books will be sent to men sailing the seas under the American flag.



## THE LIBRARIAN

WITHIN a few weeks the Boylston Branch of the Boston Public Library will move to its new location, 433 Center street. In this move the library has followed the example of one of the earliest Boston families whose name is closely associated with the Jamaica Plain section of Boston. William Curtis came over on the ship *Lion* with his wife and her brother, John Elliot, in 1632. Mr. Cur-

cial life of Boston during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Dr. Zabdiel Boylston's successful fight in 1721-22 in favor of inoculation for small-pox, which prevailed against fierce public opposition and even against a city ordinance, is a world-known episode. Harvard College has been much indebted to at least two Boylstons. Nicholas, who was a wealthy merchant, came promptly and liberally to her aid after the burning of the college library in 1764, and his later (1771) bequeathed a fund for the endowment of the Boylston professorship of rhetoric and oratory. Ward Nicholas Boylston founded the Boylston Medical Library in 1806 and subsequently established two funds to provide prizes—one

executed with great care. As one passes through the vestibule into the lobby, the fine oak woodwork, leaded glass, and antique plaster, give an immediate impression of richness and warmth.

The interior of the main portion of the building is one large room with low screens of wood and leaded glass around the lobby. In the center is the circulation counter which, according to the librarian, is completely satisfactory in every respect. These screens divide the remaining space into an adults' and a children's reading rooms.

Over all is a beautifully decorated ceiling of geometrically patterned plaster ribs and beams, with running bands of ornament, which has as a precedent a



Interior of the New Boylston (Roxbury) Branch of the Boston Public Library

He received permission from the governor to build a house "near Stony Brook" at the junction of what is now Paul Gore and Lamartine streets, almost directly opposite the 160 Lamartine Street Boylston Branch.

In 1722 Samuel Curtis, grandson of William, built the White hip-roofed house still standing at 429 Center street, next door to the new library building. This house is now occupied by his great-great-grandson. The editor of this column is moved to express a wish that some public-spirited friend of libraries may wish to preserve this beautiful example of early eighteenth century architecture by presenting it to the library as a children's house for uses similar to that of the children's house connected with the Toronto Public Library.

So many interested persons have asked why this section of the city is named Boylston that it may not be amiss to quote from the quarterly bulletin of the Boston Public Library, October, December, 1921, several paragraphs which relate to the Boylston family whose name the district perpetuates.

"The family has played a conspicuous part in the professional, industrial and

for eloquence and one, for dissertations (two annually) on some medical, physiological or allied subject. The latter were competed for and won by such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, David W. Cheever and B. Joy Jeffries."

The Boylston mansion was located at the corner of Boylston and Center streets, diagonally across the street from the new library.

The architects, Maginnis & Walsh, designed this beautiful little building in the Jacobean style, the details of which remind one of an old English manor. The two large bay windows on either side of the entrance on the street facade are like the windows of the great halls in these homes. The balustraded stairway and terraces lead up to a large arched entrance, framed with interesting details showing Renaissance influence.

The exterior walls are faced with Indiana limestone of two textures. The principal details and trim are of smooth facade stone and the areas are faced with rough sawn stone, giving a change of shade on the surface which as time and weather act will intensify in color. The leaded glass windows and side entrance to the building and to the lecture room were given careful study, and have been

similarly patterned ceiling in the library of Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire, England, the county home of the Saviles, among whose descendants was Sir Henry Savile, one of the translators of the King James version of the Scriptures. Lighting fixtures of interesting design add to the attractiveness of the ceiling and provide ideal lighting. The reflecting globes of opal glass are provided with bands of hammered lead.

With the exception of tables and chairs, all equipment is flush with the walls. Newspaper racks, atlas and magazine cases, card and picture files are made part of the bookcases so that the entire floor space of the room is left free for the use of the reading public. At the rear of the lobby is an alcove, which will be used by "intermediate" students for reference work. From this reference alcove a door leads to a well-lighted and completely-equipped work room. To the right of the work room is the office of the librarian, Miss Margaret Calman. In the basement are the staff room, kitchen, book storage room and lecture hall, which has an outside entrance on the south side of the building. This room, which has a stage of ample dimensions, will seat two hundred people.

The wall colors throughout the building are of warm gray and light buff; the specially designed furniture and fittings, antique oak.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932

### LIBRARY STAFF HONORS RETIRE POLICEMAN

Staff members at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon showed



WILLIE BENJAMIN

their appreciation of patrolman Willie Benjamin of the library police detail, presenting him with a smoking stand and a desk set.

Patrolman Benjamin, who is 67, was retired last week from the police force after 43 years of service. He entered police service in 1889, as a patrolman attached to Station 15, in Charlestown. He was a member of the Charlestown Station for 10 years and was transferred to the Dudley-st Station in 1898, where he was on the roster for 12 years.

In 1910 he was injured while on duty and on his return to work was made a member of the library police detail attached to Station 16. When he was pensioned, last week, he had been a member of the library detail for more than 21 years.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the library force congregated in the staff room and Henry Frye made the presentation. Joseph Moxley headed the group in arranging the presentation.

Benjamin expressed his appreciation.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1932

### Boston Library Head Guest at Simmons

Milton E. Lord, librarian of the Boston Public Library, was guest of honor at a tea given by members of the Simmons library school faculty in the college lounge. Before the tea he gave an informal talk in which he described his work in the Vatican Library at Rome.

The meeting was arranged by June R. Donnelly, director of the Simmons school. Dorothy S. Evans, 32, Wallace, N. C., and Julia R. Armstrong of the graduate division, Rochester, N. Y., presided. Librarians from Boston, Cambridge and Brookline were also guests.

### Mr. Lord to Speak Sunday

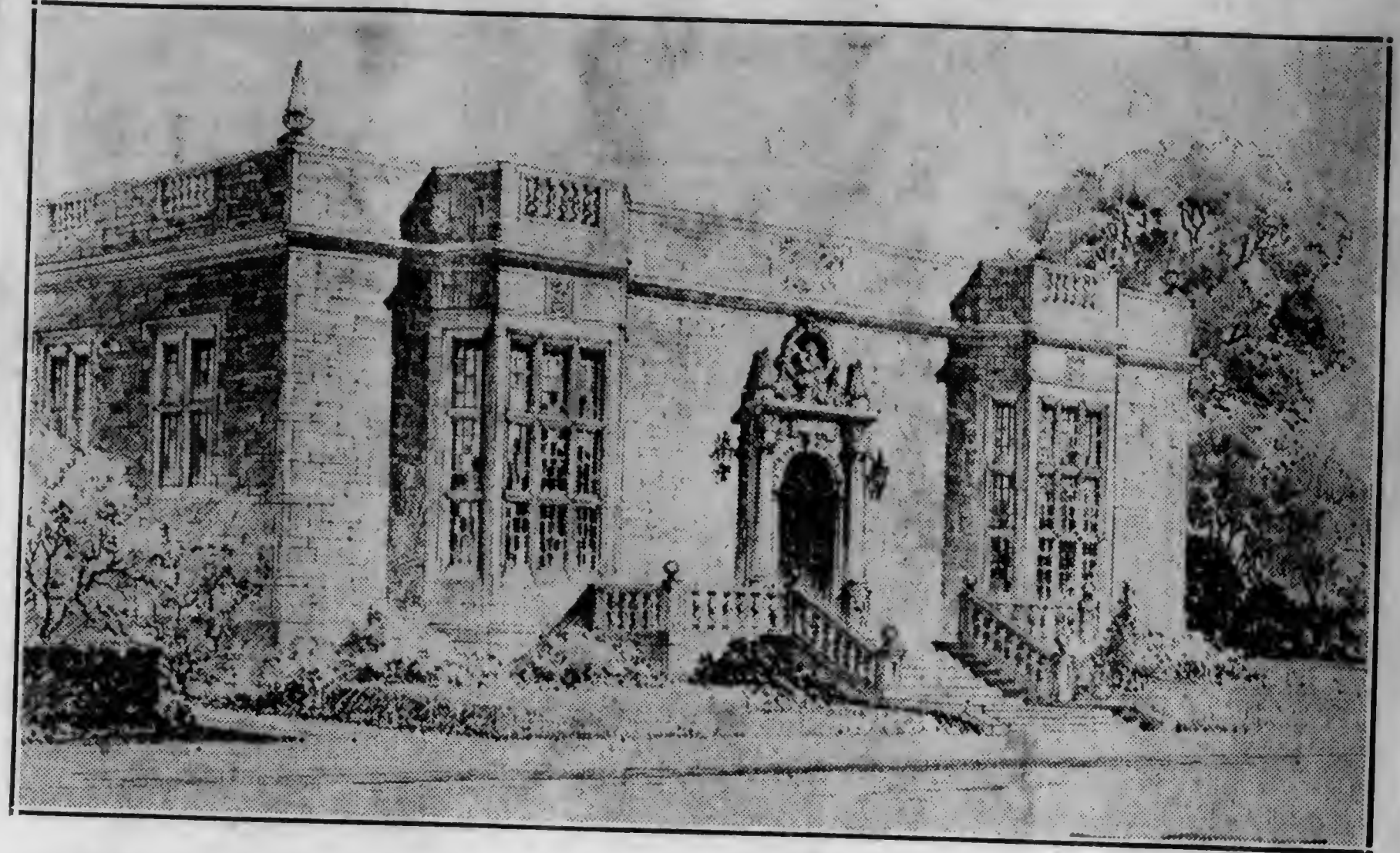
Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, will be the guest speaker of the Jecomen Club at a meeting of the organization to be held Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Lord, internationally known for his work, is a former Lynnite and a graduate of Classical High

School. He is the youngest man ever to head the Boston Public Library. His appointment as director was praised throughout the entire country.

Though Mr. Lord has been tendered a number of receptions in Boston since his appointment, his visit to the Jecomen Club will be the first appearance in his native city in his official capacity.

## The Latest Branch Library

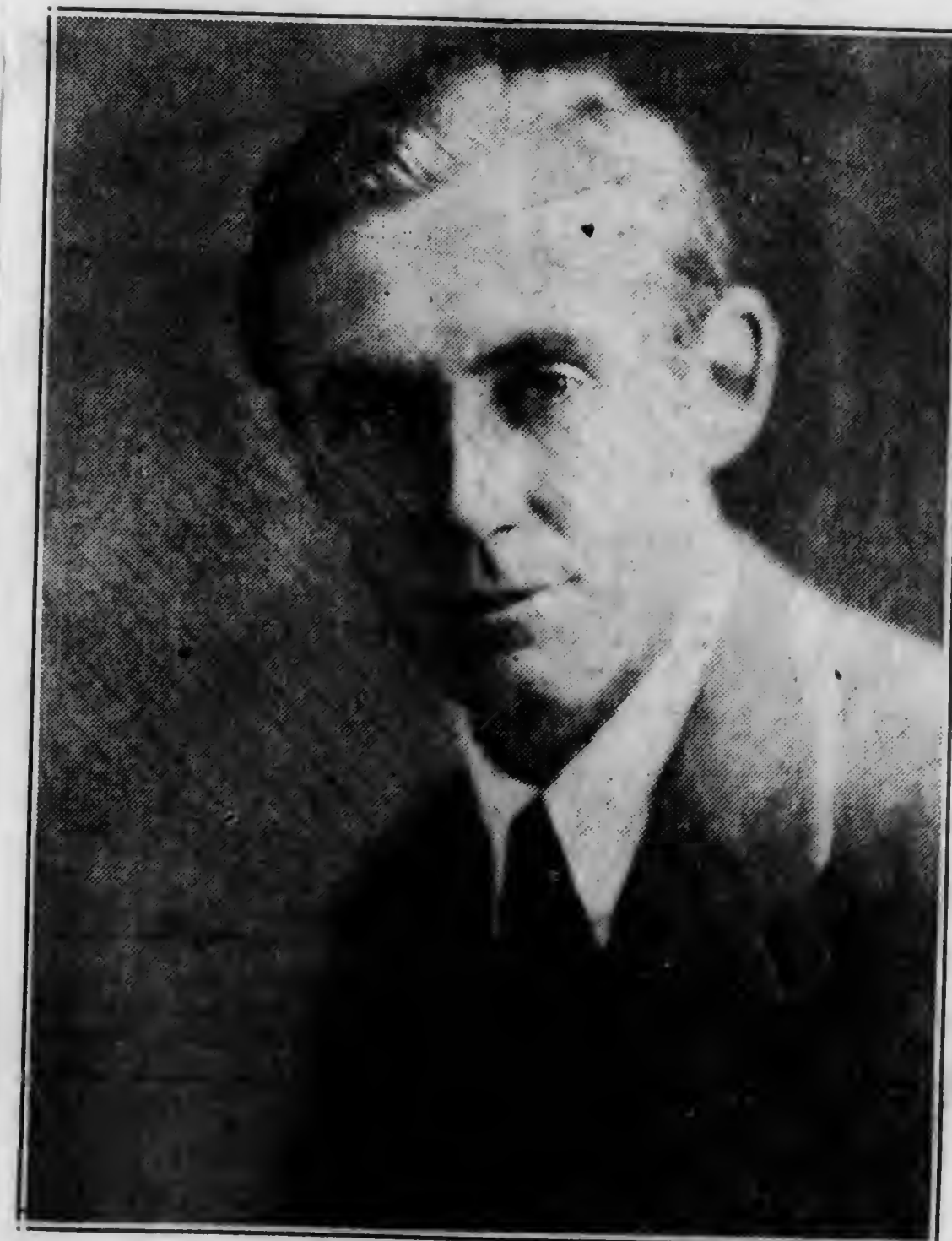


The Building, of Jacobean Architecture, Just Completed, at 433 Center Street, for the Roxbury Branch of the Boston Public Library

APRIL 28, 1932

Boston Evening Transcript

## Visioning Eye



Roy Harris

Innovating American Composer Whose String-Quartet Will be Played for the First Time Hereabouts at the Public Library on Sunday



## SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1932

**Paul Rosenfeld Introduces  
The Composer Descending  
On Boston Tomorrow**

**B**Y grace of Mr. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Bostonians may hear on Sunday a first specimen of the music of Roy Harris, bepraised by some, undevilled by others, let alone by those who would like to think of him as an American composer. Out of California where he now dwells, comes this string quartet of 1929, to be played in the afternoon at the Branch Library in Mattapan, and at the Central Library in Copley Square. It is by the same Harris, the renowned Pro-Arte Quartet, Belgian masters of the newer music. There is propaganda for Harris too admiring to be plausible. There is also cold disregard that is a little right in its mood. And informing what lies through pages from Paul Rosenfield's "An Hour with American Music," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia and London. With the courteous permission of all concerned they follow here-with.

Roy Harris, a veritable arrival on the musical horizon (his discovery being said to have resulted from one of Elley Ney's last forays into the West), constitutes one of the chief potentialities of American music; perhaps of modern music altogether. This eminence is principally due to the sweep and grandeur of his melodic writing; though the originality and exquisiteness of certain of his harmonic passages, principally in the piano sonata, is scarcely inferior to it. Harris's melodic line has an immense amount of variety, a principle coincident with the variety of his harmonic writing in the scherzo of the sextet and the alla cadenza passage of the scherzo of the piano sonata. It is sustained with exceptional ability, and careers, and dances, and keeps on leaping and renewing itself with a refreshing vigor. It is actually a series of leaps, and, as such, it constitutes his themes on notes and intervals and with accents quite different from those of which they were first conceived; preserving, none the less, their original characters. The continuity meanwhile is sustained by the pitch; for, as the melody leaps, it is constantly actually moving about ground-notes that remain implicit in spite of the fact that the melodies themselves never come quite to repose on them. This gives his melodic conduct a certain irregularity and looseness, makes it affect one like a series of leaps, and, as such, it is actually moving about ground-notes that remain implicit in spite of the fact that the melodies themselves never come quite to repose on them. This gives his melodic conduct a certain irregularity and looseness, makes it affect one like a series of leaps, and, as such, it is actually moving about ground-notes that remain implicit in spite of the fact that the melodies themselves never come quite to repose on them. This gives his melodic conduct a certain irregularity and looseness, makes it affect one like a series of leaps, and, as such, it is actually moving about ground-notes that remain implicit in spite of the fact that the melodies themselves never come quite to repose on them.

**In Ensemble.**—Sunday afternoon, in the Lecture-Hall of the Mattapan Branch of the Public Library at 3.30. Sunday evening at 8 in the Lecture-Hall of the Central Library, chamber-concert by the renowned Pro-Arte String Quartet of Brussels, now on tour in America by grace of the Coolidge Foundation (Haydn's Quartet in G major, Op. 54, No. 1; Quartet by Roy Harris, American composer; Debussy's Quartet in G minor). Admission free.

toward the close; in one spot dangerously reminiscent of one of Brahms's Intermezzi. On the whole, the typical Harris composition remains a curious sort of now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't: the disarming appeal of speaking often makes wonderfully homely and even sentimental and sometimes slackly and a little inexpensively. Just why there should be this disparity between Harris's fast and Harris slow: between the scherzo and lento of his sextet, the finale and all the preceding movements, is simply a puzzle, the least, almost impossible to tell. Perhaps the cause lies in the circumstance that the fast tempo embody the more motory, and the slow the more lyrical aspects of his impulse; and that, so far, the typical American psyche is more the merely motory. The latter is more the meretricious condition of youthfulness? But the cause of the disparity is obscure, the fact of it is anything but so.

Add to this unevenness a certain inexperience and undeftness with the forms and mediums employed, and the present probationary status of this frequently starkly individual musician becomes comprehensible. Occasionally, as in the fugato of the two polyrhythms in the last movement of the sonata, Harris shows a masterly control of the piano for the pianoforte is invariably rich and idiomatic. Form, however, is not his forte, and his feeling for instruments other than the great solo one, is uncertain. He lately spoiled some very fine ideas, employed in the three choruses on verses of Whitman's, by some inept vocalization and treatment of the vocal body was urged to symphonic, etc. and the union between the piano and the voices anything but effective.

Still, very few American composers, indeed, very few composers throughout the world, give greater promise of growth than this awkward, serious young plainsman. His music is not "working" about him; he has put that aside. The melodic line of his, born right out of the experience of his race, to important uses, Harris's allegro movements have imitated. They are authentically grandiose; bare, naked and heroic. His range of motion is somewhat broader than that of some other of his coevals aesthetically his superiors; while his musical interest in point of architecture to the Aaron Copland of the "Piano Concerto" human experience; and while it is less lavishly intense than Carlos Chavez's, it traverses a greater variety of moods. Hassie's piano sonata carries the pathos of the "Piano Concerto" to the point where homey forms seem charged with the feeling of many struggling, patient, tragical existences on this continent: on the farms, in the homes, long ago, here now. And it is this that has made the expectancy for getting through with his experiences: his music has emotional progression and reaches round conclusions. And it is doubtful whether if he does not, he has drawn, any other American composer, original or traditional, will bulk larger than himself.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1932

## Music

## Pro Arte Quartet

By gift of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation of the Library of Congress, a concert was given last night in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels (Messrs. M. A. Onnou, M. L. Halleux, M. G. Prévost and M. R. Maas). The program was made up of Haydn's Quartet in G major, op. 54, No. 1, and the Quartets by Mr. Roy Harris and by Debussy.

Mr. Harris is a native of Oklahoma, now resident in California. His Symphony has been played in Rochester, and his Sextet for clarinet, strings and piano in Paris. So far as can be discovered, this was the first time a work of his kind had been heard in Boston. In the usual four movements, with conventional labels, it is itself anything but usual or conventional. It is the 'work of a composer who, if he has not yet quite found himself, has something of his own to say.' Uneven in quality, it is perhaps not too fanciful to imagine that there is in it something of the flavor of the native soil that one finds in the plays of Mr. Lynn Riggs. Mr. Harris must be added to the list of American composers from whom something may be expected.

The Pro Arte Quartet not only gave an amazingly sympathetic performance to this indigenous music, but displayed a fine sense of style in the conveyance of the disparate items that accompanied it on the program. This group has grown in artistic grace since it was heard here six years ago. The vigor which then seemed a little exaggerated has been moderated. Delicacy has been added to the list of virtues then revealed. The playing last night in the Haydn and Debussy quartets was marked by the subtlety, flexibility and musicality we do not recall the like since the heyday of the Florenzleys. The large audience rewarded the players with such warm and prolonged applause that extra pieces were added to the program.

L. A. S.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1932

The Ron Jewish Book Week Committee, in co-operation with the Boston Public Library, will conduct an evening lecture series on Jewish literature in the main lecture hall of the Central Library at Copley Square, on Monday, May 21, and Sunday, May 22. It will sponsor a radio broadcast on the significance of Jewish Yiddish life and special programs devoted to scholarship, which will be featured in the city's leading newspapers in those sections of the city having entire perfect collections of manuscripts and early books will be exhibited in the Central Library and several of the branches. The special evening list of the books of Jewish literature during the Boston Public Library's Jewish Book Week will be supplemented by the Judaica bibliography published in 1931, and bring it up to date. On Thursday evening, May 24, at 8.15 P. M., Professor Joseph H. Hertz will speak at the Mattapan Branch Library. The Spirit of Yiddish Literature Survey in English with Readings from the Original.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1932

# The Surprise Of the Season At Its Close

**The Noted Pro-Arte Quartet,  
The New Music of Harris,  
In Belated Hearing**

**E**VENTS in our little world of concerts often can happen strangely. No one may have been aware of the end of the season; yet last evening a renowned string quartet played publicly for the first time in Belgium—the "Pro Arte" of Brussels. It was assembled at the end of the war. Messieurs Alphonse Germain and Laurent Halleux, violins; members. To them is married a Mademoiselle Maas, violoncello. Their reputation rose after they came home and in European capitals their playing of the most modern little chamber-pieces. Yet they excelled classics. Once before, if not twice, they have visited the city of St. Louis. Then they ventured no concert publicly in the Library. Now they were sent hither by the Library of Congress administering Mrs. Coolidge's "Fondation" for the encouragement of chamber-concerts.

Therefore the virtuosos from Brussels played on Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the Branch Public Library at Matthews. On Sunday evening in the Lecture-Hall of the Central Library. Therefore again, admission to all the concerts was free. Nor was either adversity or the newspapers, except as they might make a kindly mention of it. Under these circumstances it was not more truly the former—Bostonian—consequence for chamber-concerts was lacking; with the name and fame of the Pro Arte Quartet and the little knowledge to the students in our music schools. A miscellaneous company heard the Beethoven four, interspersed with the American concertgoers who on every occasion and under all were quick to feel the faith. One and all were quick responsive to the rare quality of the consistent artist. It did not end, indeed, until informed from Brussels had added the numbers to the appointed program—an unheard without precedent in twenty-odd years of chamber-music in Boston.

In its choice, balanced fashion the Pro-Arts Quartet played the classic, a modern and a modernistic number, and also from an American composer of the new generation. The classic was a Quartet, a mature Haydn, in G major, Number 14, the Fifty-four. Frequenters and students of chamber-music may recall it for the light but not Haydn laid upon the opening Allegro and the final Presto; for the running figure which both sparkle. Between the quiet, first and the more remarkable first violins, sustained and modulated with the sensibility of a tone-poet; second, a full-voiced and large-outlined Minuet.

The Belgian masters deployed upon this music a tone so finely blended that ear and mind less heard four voices than one; while through that single voice played every subtlety of shading, transition, timbre, enfolded or implied by the composer. They played also with an extraordinary fluidity of movement. The profile of every theme, the outline of every phrase and period, ran clear. Figures, ornament, modulation, fell each into place in this composer's design. Yet from first measure to last all was in light plastic, beguiling motion.

They played, finally, with an instant and inextinguishable sensibility. Haydn was making his strokes of fine-tempered skill; releasing his graceful fancies; setting out what is nothing less than the lyric poetry of the Allegretto: winding from light brilliance to light brilliance, never so deftly accent and fleet of pace—and at every turn "The Pro-Arte" took perfect time. It was all as far from the home-spun Haydn of "the tradition" as are Mr. Toscanini's versions of his more artful symphonies. Indeed there is nothing else with which to compare it.

The modern quartet was Debussy's mid-classic, now nearly forty years old, while memories of the objection and reproach it called forth still linger amongst those who then listened with more delight in the music than patience for the debate. In those days we were all for iridescent, impressionistic, wholly atmospheric Debussy. He must be evanescent or he was nothing. We persisted in

this narrow faith until we heard "Pelleas and Mélisande," when we found it rather outraged by the more strenuous passages in the later scenes. The symphonic sea-pieces also piled the rod of correction until we were ready to agree that Debussy could be composer of sustained vigor and outspaking power. Yet to this day "the tradition" of iridescence and evanescence hangs about the Quartet for Strings.

The virtuosos of Brussels discard the ancient notion. Within Beethoven's recollection a performance of Debussy's Quartet has not been sealed in so large a design as was carried with such sonorous voice. We that used to be enraptured by the "discreetness" discovered anew the richness of its texture. We who believed that we heard the rich misty veils, were reminded more than rhythm and propulsive vigor; agreed that atmosphere, are Debussy's equalities. The first movement and the more so the final finale have seldom sounded more impressively, if less impressionistically, than in the hands of the Belgian quart. To new — once merely "glamorous" — the slow movement; while the "Iridescence" of the slow section sparkled above an incisive rhythmic pattern. Debussy's of these nineteen-waxes large over the Debussy concert-hall, of the century; yet keeps the distinctive quality which enforces them with others to which impressionistic fashions then closed our ears.

The modernistic number was the Quartet of Roy Harris, originally prepared by the Belgians, originally prepared for the European festival of the Society of Composers, Music, seemingly continued in their new repertory, now meeting half American composers wish to encourage. None of Mr. Harris's performance. There were some stray song or piano-pieces it might have been heard in Boston. Elizabeth Cady Stanton for Strings, a Sonata for Piano, sundry choral pieces, even a Symphonic. He does not frequent the European musical milieu. He has before him a propaganda too fervent to let itself be persuaded, being willing or unwilling to let itself be persuaded, quite as unashamedly as another snobish composer, the fashionable. Actually, he comes from an Anglo-American stock; is now in his middle thirties; has spent his life in Oklahoma and California, save for brief, but studious, intervals in Europe. Though the present Quartet is dated 1923 those best acquainted with European music count it a relatively early work, attested by the maturer Sextet and

As now heard, with no opportunity for exact comparison, the Quartet leaves impressions behind. It is plainly the work of individual mind and spirit; as only brought to pass by a hand that might be better furnished, more expert and more sensitive than the executive present. It is distinguished in the first movement and in the scherzo by long-continued melodic invention that seems to renew itself. Mr. Harris's melody, less though it is, is only less inspired in the ear and touches the imagination the least. It continues in charming filly, in rebirth after rebirth into new and new and poise, until of his own he puts it by and passes to another more similarly capable of self-renewal, sustained and diversified. In this, the melodic substance, this variety of melodic line, he outstrips most of our living generation, inventing scrap-tons, then with travail conducting their

thermore: Mr. Harris gives this mel-  
an harmonic dress and background  
seems born of it. He keeps it as well  
talizing rhythmic motion. Some of his  
sans trace its movement to the cow-  
songs of the West. Others find in  
intervals and accent a Scotch-Irish  
ty. To the casual hearer in the con-  
hall, as last evening, it generates  
an individual and an eloquent music,  
a in impression, however complex in  
ture.

slow movement and in the finale, "Sostiso," there is like melodic abundance but lessened melodic individuality. The first is lumbered, then satiated with upswelling sonorities, rounded upon rounded curves, thick and of formal texture, slow and rather stalling motion. Before long, Mr. Harris has lost for the most part, the tang, the pitch-bend, the color of his movement and his scherzo. There are modernistic strokes; but the whole is a series of nineteen unexcitingly upholstered and nineteenth-century sentimentalized marchlike passages, too good for aspiration, elevation and grandeur. The elements of that sort of thing, Mr. Harris's music has, but not the music. Half of it betokens a highly intelligent and truly eloquent American composer, the other half a sentimentalism. The other half represents the tenacious heritage of solemn, earthy, unimpassioned fastidiousness, the unimpassioned fastidious, serious and sinuousness known—but also slackness and blunt-fingered. Perhaps the *Sonata* and the *Scherzo* and the *Corrections* are the *Sonatas* have yet to hear.

H. T. P.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1932

## CAP'N DRURY'S BOOK

Were some historians required to state in few words the main reasons for the American success in the war of the revolution, he would not go far wrong if he replied, "The character of Gen. Washington, and the inefficiency of the British forces." Though it is not generally remembered or accorded adequate space in histories, these forces first became apparent, and were significant here at Boston, the original arena of the war. Burgoyne's campaign in the North has become synonymous with mismanagement. The winter at Valley Forge has caught the popular imagination as the time when Washington best displayed his majestic qualities. The battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill are graphically described in every text book. The equally important chapter of the siege of Boston is half forgotten.

It is in good time that the current issue of "More Books," the Public Library's publication, reminds us of the existence in its collection of the orderly book of a certain Capt. Drury, kept during the winter of 1775-6. From its pages it is possible to discover the extent of the difficulties with which the commander-in-chief had to contend. The militia could not be relied on, for it might march home whenever the service became irksome. The regular army was enlisted only until the first of January, pay was irregular, and a new army was enlisted without great difficulty. When finally the spring came, 11,000 Americans, dispersed and half frozen, were besieging a concentrated force of British of about equal strength.

It is the common impression that the revolutionary patriots were unexcelled as soldiers. They were courageous and self-sacrificing, but desertion, floggings and courts martial were frequent. To disguise the true state of the colonial forces is to underestimate the genius and courage of their commander.

When Howe evacuated Boston, Washington had succeeded in his almost superhuman task of welding a mass of raw and independent minded recruits into a disciplined army. And with it as a nucleus, he was able to succeed in his great work of liberating the colonies.

Boston Transcript

May 4, 1932.

Tuesday, May 10, the Boston Group of Cataloguers and Classifiers will hold a spring meeting at the Harvard Faculty Club, Quincy street, Cambridge. Dinner will be served at 6.15 in the upstairs dining-room and will be followed by three talks on cataloguing problems. T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library, will give an informal report on co-operative cataloguing. The small library and its catalog problems will be considered by Mary H. Davis, of the Medford Public Library. Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, will speak from personal experience, on recataloguing the Vatican Library. The dinner charge is \$1.25 and members are asked to send check or money order to Miss Ruth G. Heddon, at the State Library, Boston, before May 7.

Boston Transcript  
May 18, 1932.

The Boston Jewish Book Week Committee, in co-operation with the Boston Public Library, will conduct an evening on the Jew in literature in the main lecture hall of the Central Library at Copley Square, on Monday, May 23. On Sunday, May 22, it will sponsor a radio broadcast on the significance of Jewish Book Week. Other programs devoted to Yiddish life and special phases of Jewish scholarship will be featured in the branch libraries in those sections of the city having Jewish constituencies. Throughout the entire period rare Hebrew manuscripts and early books will be exhibited at the Central Library and several of the branches will have special exhibits on Jewish life and current literature. A list of the books of Jewish interest added to the Boston Public Library during the past year will be issued to supplement the Judaica bibliography published in 1931, and bring it up to date. On Thursday evening, May 26, at 8.15 P. M., Professor A. A. Roback will speak at the Mattapan Branch Library on "The Spirit of Yiddish Literature: Survey in English with Readings from the Original."

# Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1932

## City Workers Fear Curley's Mystery Act

### Searching for Voting List for Non-Residents Leads to Many Rumors

By Forrest P. Hull

Every department of the city is much excited today over Mayor Curley's mystery gesture in ordering the voting lists searched to determine the identity of non-residents on the payrolls. Rumors are flying about thick and fast. Is the move merely a routine matter, as the mayor has suggested, or does it have a particular bearing on the recent presidential primary when the mayor was signally defeated for a place on the list of Democratic delegates to the national convention?

Most of the city workers fear the outcome, particularly in the light of the rumors that the mayor has received a fairly accurate check on City Hall's lack of activity at the polls. There is no question that Mr. Curley expected loyal support for all departments were thoroughly canvassed and the sentiment in his favor was reported as close to 100 per cent as might be expected when the "front office" says the word. But the employees did not express their loyalty in any such proportion. According to the best advised reports, the mayor received less than half the support expected; furthermore, it is said that hundreds of employees received time off to vote and did not go near the polls.

Anyway, the mayor is giving hundreds of employees, and their superiors as well, many anxious hours. Perhaps there is greater anxiety in the departments today than there was in those rather hectic days of 1918 when Mayor Peters, finding an unhappy financial legacy as he assumed his duties, threatened to cut city salaries drastically unless the Legislature should grant him a \$3 increase in the tax rate. Furthermore, Mayor Peters let it be known throughout the departments that he might abolish hundreds of positions and make a systematic slash in salaries. Nothing of the sort occurred, however, and after weeks of perturbation City Hall settled down to a very happy four years under the mayor.

### Standing By Employees

Mayor Curley has shown no disposition to abolish positions or cut salaries since his present term, even with the pressure so strong upon him to do so for the benefit of the tax rate. He tells of a committee of bankers who conferred with him a few months ago on the question of Boston's temporary loans and of having flatfootedly told them that he would up-

hold the rights of the employees to the limit, unless the city faced the direct extremity which would require even greater sacrifices than could be foreseen. He did announce that he would refuse all increases, even with the regrading upward of positions, and fill no vacancies unless such action were absolutely essential for the interests of the public.

Soon afterward, the mayor called a meeting of his department heads and delivered an ultimatum that all must contribute one day's pay a month for the benefit of the Public Welfare Department, which at the time was dispensing money for unemployment and other forms of relief to the extent of \$1,000,000 a month. Since then the figures have been running much higher and it is unlikely that the year will close with welfare expenditures less than \$12,000,000. And there is also the Soldiers' Relief Department's aid to be reckoned with, applications increasing every day since the men began to be laid off on the Kenmore square subway extension project.

The relief situation is a severe one for the city, but there is an anchor to windward in legislative provision that the city may raise and appropriate for this purpose more than was allowed in the \$18 tax limit measure. Even with such a provision, and the assurance that the city will receive its full share of the \$3,000,000 pledged in public subscriptions, city employees feel that more demands will be made of them by summer, either in the form of increased subscriptions, abolition of positions or the imposition of the stagger system.

Certain department superiors are said to have expressed such sentiments, taking the position that with constant loss of employment in private business the public mind will strongly react against any such favored cleavage as those in city, state or national employ. The time is long past, it is asserted by the more experienced and hard-headed city superiors, when city, state or nation can juggle or use its funds in ways not open to private business and supply its needs by some manner of miraculous draught.

The situation resulting from the presidential primary is similar to that which resulted from Mayor Curley's defeat by Andrew J. Peters in the mayoral election of December, 1917. At that time he expected the wholehearted support of the city employees and months before the election made the bold announcement that the Street Cleaning and Sanitary Foremen's Association of the Public Works Department had sent him a letter in which the mayor's administration was approved and information given that every member of the association is instructed to work for your re-election. From that time forward group after group of city employees assured the mayor of their support and active work for him from that large source was patent to every voter. After the election, however, rumors spread that he might indulge in wholesale reprisals against those city employees who had been reported as having worked against him, but nothing of that sort was attempted.

But the city workers with still more active memories refer to that eventful day, Jan. 20, 1916, when Mayor Curley, in his first administration, ordered the removal of eighteen men who had been from ten to thirty-two years in the service of the city, the most important removal being that of Frank A. McInnes, division engineer in charge of the sewer and water service, and the next day announced that they were merely the first group of more than one hundred slated to go. He declared that his move was actuated by the spirit of economy, the Finance Commission having claimed that \$1,000,000 could be saved in the Public Works Department. The rumor was that they had been discharged for political activity for the Storrow sale during the preceding campaign. Anyway, all of them got back in the city service by favorable decisions in the courts under the civil service regulations.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1932

## THE LIBRARIAN

THERE is one institution which, as a result of "General Depression's" activities, has increased to such an extent in business and in prestige that its progress is regarded as phenomenal. That institution is the Public Library. According to American Library Association figures, over eight million more books were read during 1931 than during 1930. The gain in the branch system of the Boston Public Library was a matter of 531,408 volumes. Special collections of non-fiction bearing on the problems of the hour have been placed

Brighton branch shows some telling examples, prepared by the Women's Municipal League, of good and bad roadside planting. Scattered over the library tables are a sufficient number of seed catalogues to assist enthusiastic garden lovers to make up their seed and plant lists. At Charlestown branch one of the book alcoves has been transformed into a model kitchen, installed by Jordan Marsh Company. City Point branch displays an exact and beautiful model of Mt. Vernon and grounds in contract with the model of a modern Colonial home. Codman Square Branch has obtained from the Women's Municipal League a model entitled "Health Centers in the Home." This exhibit, which includes kitchen, bedroom and bathroom, has been worked out in minute detail. No exhibit

thing complete. Neponset Branch windows are rendered attractive by miniature garden exhibits. North End Branch has a very remarkable collection of photographs of homes in Italy, demonstrating how a feeling for line and form can produce beauty with the smallest possible outlay of money. Orient Heights Branch exhibits an attractively furnished dolls' house. Parker Hill Branch shows a model living room installed by Jordan Marsh Company, and a model kitchen planned and installed by Mrs. Elsie Chamberlain of the School of Everyday Art. Phillips Brooks and Roslindale Branches exhibit house models. Roxbury Crossing presents good and bad street conditions, prepared by the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau. South Boston Branch



One of the Model Houses Exhibited in Branch Libraries During Better Homes Week

on display and the public has shown its appreciation by freely borrowing the books. During the past three months books on home building and home ownership which have been given a special section have circulated 3730 times.

All winter long the reading rooms of Boston's branch libraries were filled with readers seeking opportunities to fit themselves for better jobs when better times appear, or to forget for a few hours the hard times while they lost themselves in realms of fancy and assisted in building castles in the air or in plucking fruit in gardens of Hesperides. For the children, they have found ready light, warm rooms filled with books and presided over by assistants eager to help and guide them.

In addition to the individual patrons who use the libraries, community associations and clubs have come to depend more and more on the help and information furnished by their community libraries and they have found the lecture halls convenient meeting places in which to discuss plans for civic betterment and community relief.

When any national, State or city project is put before the people the library has its part to play. During the past year it has entered heartily into the plans for the unemployment drive, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection and the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. During the week of April 24 to May 1, each of the thirty-three branches is co-operating with the Boston branch of "Better Homes in America." The Massachusetts Housing Association generously co-operated in helping to collect the exhibits.

At the Allston branch drawings of an attractive interior, executed by Mrs. Inger Fleming, are on display. Andrew square branch shows the model of a "fire trap" cellar to strike terror to the holder. His terror is lifted, however, when he turns his gaze toward the fire prevention devices, installed by the Boston Fire Protective Association. At Boylston branch in Jamaica Plain people are admiring the model of a small house with attractive grounds, just the kind one would like to own.

featuring interiors seems complete with-out a model of the kitchen of our forefathers compared with pictures showing modern kitchen interiors. Such a model with contrasting pictures may be seen at Dorchester Branch.

At the East Boston Branch a model girl's room has been arranged by the Home Makers Community Center, under the direction of Mrs. Bowers. This room, furnished by courtesy of Jackson Caldwell company, is located in the adult section. The exhibit in the children's room consists of a model boy's room, the furniture of which was made from boxes by the Boys' Club under the direction of Mr. Johnson of the Central Square Community Center.

Faneuil Branch exhibits the very attractive rest room and kitchen in its new library building in Oak square. Fellowes Athenaeum Branch is prepared, with posters and pamphlets, to give advice to young housekeepers interested in making budgets. The Book Shop for Boys and Girls has loaned to Hyde Park Branch its model library for teachers and parents. At Jamaica Plain Branch the Edison Electric Illuminating Company has installed a display illustrating model lighting. Jeffries Point Branch tells the story of clean and dirty street conditions in realistic posters.

Kirstein Branch has an exhibit prepared by Mr. Harland A. Perkins, showing the different activities brought into play when a house is built. Lower Mills Branch presents a small model of the perfect kitchen and Mattapan Branch recedes in a full-size living room installed by R. H. White Company. The Original Thread and Needle Shop has loaned for a case exhibit miniature models of rooms furnished with furniture of different periods.

The Massachusetts Housing Association has provided Memorial Branch with a startlingly realistic model portraying overcrowded conditions in tenement house sections. Mt. Bowdoin Branch has a special collection of books and posters on the training of children and an attractive case exhibit of craft work done by children. Mt. Pleasant Branch, through the courtesy of R. H. White Company, has a life-size child's room with every-

shows back yard gardens. South End Branch shows models of playgrounds and parking places and Tyler Street Branch models of clean and dirty streets. Uphams Corner Branch has been furnished by financial houses in the district with an exhibit entitled "Ways to Save Money."

West End Branch exhibits miniature gardens made by members of the Beacon Hill Garden Club, racial and traditional dishes of racial groups, and as a project, a model boys' camp made by the West End House Boys' Club. West Roxbury Branch has on display a miniature model of a Cape Cod cottage, prepared by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau. Altogether Better Homes Week in the branches of the Boston Public Library may be looked upon as a profitable undertaking.

It is with great pleasure that the Librarian shares with readers this well-deserved tribute to the editor of More Books, the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. It is from the annual edition of the Boston Medical Library, delivered by Dr. John P. Fulton.

To one properly equipped no part of bibliography holds more treasures than do books of the fifteenth century. It should be a source of great pride to the members of this library that, thanks to the foresight of the late William N. Ballard and the wisdom of the Director, we have here one of the best collections of medical incunabula in the country. But for ordinary people with little Latin, less Greek and no abbreviations, they present formidable obstacles. However, for Zoltan Haraszti of the Boston Public Library they hold no terrors; in a series of erudite, and at the same time most readable, articles published in More Books he has described the contents of the elder incunabula in the Boston collection, and I regard his papers as perhaps the most important contribution to incunabula literature of the last decade. Would that this library could secure his services for the fullard collection!"

12 May 31.32

# The Boston Post

Entering the Kirstein business branch of the Boston Public Library, in City Hall avenue, one cannot help wondering how downtown business men ever got along without it.

The reference room on the first floor is usually crowded with clerks, accountants, stenographers, newspaper reporters, lawyers, and just readers. They consult the city directories from nearly every large community in the world.

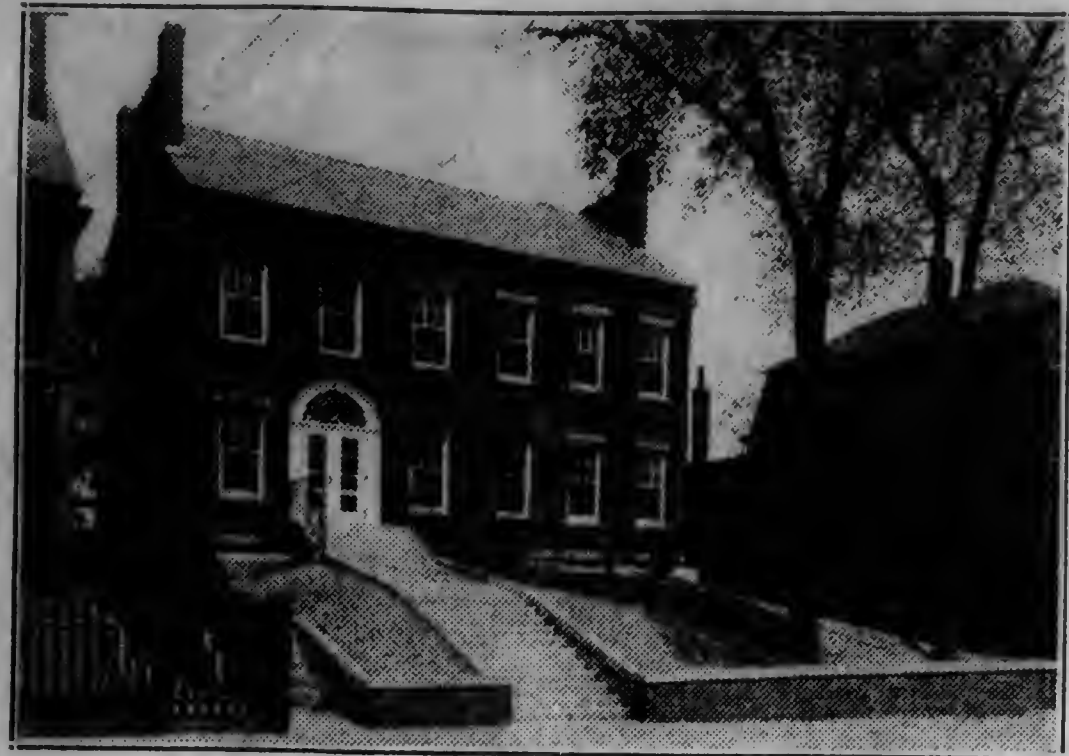
They copy from books on economics, and politics, and trade in Latin America, and real estate appraisals. It is a very business-like place, and there is little space there for idlers.

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One convenience the business branch of the library offers is that of looking up a person or a firm in, say, New York in both the street directory of that city and the telephone directory. Before the business branch came one had to wander around from hotel to hotel, hoping to find a place with a copy of a New York telephone directory on hand.



## New Jeffries Point Library



Although Remodelled, This Building Is Practically New. It Is at 222-4 Webster Street—"Pukka Row" as It Once Was Called—and Will Be Occupied in a Few Weeks. About 1850, George Plummer, Grocer, and John A. G. MacFie, Pilot, Erected the Two Buildings, with a Party-Wall Between

STORY OF BAY STATE  
IN BANK HISTORIES

Interesting Collection on  
Exhibit at Mattapan

A. M. GLOBE MAY 29 1932

A collection of some fifty historical publications of Massachusetts banks is on exhibit at the Mattapan branch of the Boston Public Library, 8-10 Hazleton st. Many of these brochures are items worthy of a collector's attention from the point of typography, layout and illustrations.

Among the publications of especial interest to students of history are: That of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, "1825 to 1925." The cuts of old New Bedford, in sepia tones on antique finish paper, reproduce old-time sketches which have the atmosphere of Currier and Ives prints.

The Melrose Savings Bank tells its story in real literary style, beginning with the statement, "Fifty-four years ago, in the quiet village of Melrose, there lived a group of men with vision. There were not 4000 people in Melrose at the time, and, of course, there were neither house cars, telephones, nor suburban subdivisions. It is safe to say that no one then dreamed of the automobile, nor dared to picture Melrose as a metropolitan city. Not even this particular group of men could have foreseen the Melrose of half a century later, and yet it is quite apparent that they were men of more than ordinary foresight."

The Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank begins with the origin of savings institutions and presents a picture of the first savings bank, which it seems was established by a clergyman in Ruthwell, Scotland, a combination of idealism and thrift which one likes to feel is still present in savings bank administration.

"The Eighteen Fifties and the Five Cents Savings," being a brief account of School st, Province House and the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, has most charming prints of early Boston and a chatty account of old School st which makes entertaining reading.

"One Hundred Years of Service," 1816-1916, tells the story of the Provident Institution for Savings. To James Savage, lawyer, scholar and philanthropist, the institution owes its existence. James Savage, by the way, edited from the original manuscripts John Winthrop's History of New England.

## First Bank Incorporated

The Provident Institution bears the distinction of being the first savings bank to be incorporated in the United States on Dec. 13, 1816.

"On Feb. 11, 1865, Gov. John A. Andrew signed the act incorporating a savings bank, the Union Institution for Savings, in the city of Boston," the word union referring to the preservation

tion of the Union as a result of the Civil War.

"The centenary of the Fall River Savings Bank in 1928 occasioned the publication of a charmingly illustrated book, with wood cuts, of early Fall River.

The Lynn Institution for Savings, in its book, "A Century of Service," tells the following story: "More than 30 years ago, a man giving the name of P— G—, deposited \$2500. Five years later he withdrew \$1100, taking in payment a check. This check was never cashed and P— G— was never heard from again. At various times the bank tried to get some trace of him. Many clues were followed up without result. His accounts in other banks had been likewise abandoned.

"At the end of 20 years the account was advertised as required by law in several papers. No claimants appeared who could prove ownership. Finally, in 1921, upon order of the court, this estate was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Lynn Institution for Savings did not expect to hear of it again.

"Imagine the surprise of the officers when one day recently the original pass book of 1891 and the check dated Dec. 19, 1896, were presented at the bank! Was the mystery of this estate, now amounting to more than \$7000, about to be solved? "The apparent owner knew nothing of the long search for him by the bank and the courts. He said that years ago in order to avoid attachment during some domestic trouble he had deposited money under an assumed name. Then, relying on the safety of the banks, and being able to live on his earnings, he avoided all mention of the accounts. Only because now, in his old age he actually needed the money was the silence of years broken."

## Salem 100 Years Ago

"1818-1918. The One Hundred Years of the Salem Savings Bank" is the title of a booklet which contains not only a sketch of the bank's history but a brief illustrated "survey of Old Salem as it appeared 100 years ago in those glorious days when its harbor was filled with shipping, its crooked old streets crowded with bronzed and hardy mariners, its warehouses overflowing with the rich treasures of the East, and when swift and handsome sailing-ships bore the name and fame of Salem into every sea and port upon the globe."

The Springfield Institution for Savings for some time issued a periodical called "The Spur." On its 40th anniversary, in 1927, the story of the bank was told in brief sentences which read like a financial fairy tale come true. In an article entitled "During Our 'Century of Service'" it reports that "about \$217,000,000 have been deposited in the bank by over 340,000 depositors and no one has ever lost a cent."

"The Bank on a Colonial Highway" is packed with historical information about the trail over which Thomas Hooker traveled from Watertown to Connecticut. Incidentally the story of the Watertown Savings Bank, established in 1870, is told.

There are many other examples of sound banking and good book making in the collection.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

COLLEGE STUDENTS  
DENY BOOK THEFT

Two Are Held for Hearing  
June 14

Two college students were arraigned in municipal court today, charged with stealing 19 books from the Boston Public Library while they were employees of the library. They pleaded not guilty and the case was continued to June 14. Judge John Duff released them on their own recognizance.

The students, Nathan Myers of Wildwood street, Dorchester, and John B. Alcardi of Gallivan boulevard, Dorchester, police say, took books that were kept locked in a private cabinet at the library, to be used only by special permission of the library authorities.

Police further allege that Alcardi was compelled to leave college for a similar charge.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

DORCHESTER YOUTHS HELD  
ON LIBRARY THEFT CHARGE

Nathan Myers of Wildwood st, Dorchester, and John B. Alcardi of Sullivan boulevard, Dorchester, were arraigned this morning by special officers Dodge and Collins of Police Headquarters on warrants charging them with larceny of 19 books from the Boston Public Library.

The youths were employed there as slip clerks.

The youths appeared before Judge John Duff in the municipal court, pleaded not guilty and the case was continued until Tuesday. H. Murray Fakuiski, assistant corporation counsel, appeared for the prosecution. The youths were allowed to go on their personal recognizance.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

Charge Larceny of  
Books from Library

Charged with the larceny of nineteen books valued at \$45, Nathan Myers of Wildwood street, Dorchester, and John B. Alcardi of Gallivan boulevard, Dorchester, employees of the Boston Public Library, pleaded not guilty before Judge John Duff in Municipal Court today. The case was continued for hearing Tuesday and the defendants were released on their own recognizance.

## EVENING AMERICAN

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

2 ARE HELD FOR  
BOOK THEFTS

Two former collegians were in municipal court today charged with the theft of 19 "spicy" books from the Boston Public Library. Both have been employees of the library.

Nathan Myers, Wildwood st, Dorchester, was formerly a law school student. John B. Alcardi, Gallivan blvd., Dorchester, began an arts course in a local college.

They pleaded not guilty of the larceny and were ordered to appear for trial Tuesday.

Library officials explained the books were good literature, though a little hot for general reading, and were kept in a special vault.

They disappeared one by one over a period of weeks, they said Judge John Duff. The books are valued at \$49.

## Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932

## The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookstacks

TWENTY years of storytelling is a long time. The great writers have frequently done their best work, and sometimes all of it, in a single decade. O. Henry wrote nearly six hundred tales in less than a dozen years. Prolific novelists occasionally finish a hundred full-length stories—large sounding figures until one stops to remember that here in Boston we have a little group of story-tellers who have outrun them all. In twenty years their tales have mounted into thousands, while their "readers," in the fall of the hundred thousand, may be counted by the official children's story-tellers of the Boston Public Library are rounding out an even two decades of strenuously exciting work.

Thirty years ago Miss Marie Shedlock, a remarkable teller of stories for adults, came to Boston from England. One of her special interests was Hans Andersen. Now in 1902 Boston's great central library in Copley square was new, and the recently opened children's room a pioneer in a comparatively unexplored field. Miss Shedlock arrived with letters from the public-spirited philanthropist, Lady Henry Somerset. All through the summer she studied, in the fall wishing before her departure to show her gratitude for many kindnesses, Miss Shedlock offered to tell stories for the children of Boston. So on Thanksgiving Day the lecture hall in Copley square was thronged to overflowing with youngsters of all ages. For more than an hour they listened in wrapt attention to some of the old tales. Afterwards the newspaper devoted much space to a novel project.

Eight years passed, however, before Mrs. John J. Cronin, a kindergarten story-teller for the children of Boston. Through one season she volunteered her services in order to test an experiment both she and Miss Alice Jordan, the children's librarian believed practical. In 1911 being convinced by the marked rise in the numbers and quality of books circulating, the trustees continued the single story group, which met once a week in the old library building of the South End branch. Thirteen years later Miss Jordan was able to report a story hour in "every branch but one." In 1920 the Chamber of Commerce, as part of its post-war Americanization program, helped introduce story-telling into the schools. The innovation proving successful during a trial period of eight weeks in the Samuel Adams school in East Boston, it was gradually developed until by 1924 there were thirty schools using the story-tellers from two to sixteen times during the course of the school year.

In its working out of the story-hour plan Boston differs from the methods employed in most large cities. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, all employ children's librarians to do the actual story-telling. Many of these young women have been trained especially in this phase of their work at Carnegie Institute, Northwestern University or the courses conducted by their own library. Here in Boston fourteen or fifteen of the thirty-one branches have children's librarians who tell stories informally. But their efforts are supplemented by the three official story-tellers. For today Mrs. Cronin is assisted by both her sister, Mrs. Powers, and her husband, who in 1929 left a position in a Boston banking house to devote all his time to story-telling. Boston children therefore reap the benefit of hearing their favorite tales told largely by folk for whom story-telling is a profession and life-work rather than just one more duty in a long and busy day's routine.

A single, well co-ordinated plan has now been worked out for the whole city. The story-tellers go first to those districts where population lays heavy demands upon cramped playgrounds and library facilities—say the North and South ends, Tyler street and Charlestown. Next, they visit the schools wherever special conditions make it impossible for the children to "come to the books." George Ross of Little, Brown & Company, for example, tells about one young chap

who complained to him that he had to sell papers "before, after and during every meeting" in his section. And last night the story hour is carried into the more airy suburbs.

From October through the middle of May story groups run into large figures. A total average weekly audience throughout the city of more than 4000 children is no novelty. Frequently 200 gather at a single sitting, and when others continue to crowd in, they must find room in two halls seen 3381 children attend the Friday evening hour there. Those who have not to appreciate the intensity with which long, continued tales are absorbed week after week. Little ones of five or six share with the older "teen age children" a silence broken only two or three times regularly a course of an hour. One boy drags so the latter won't miss anything. And a strapping Italian boy of seventeen, still on his father's fishing vessel, which often goes out at midnight, which of the boys and girls of grammar school age come to the "little mothers" who give their own readings from "When We Were Very Young" or John Massie, Rachel Field and Elizabeth Coudreyworth. In the North End the boys upstair's perhaps listen to a dramatic rendering of "The White Seal" or "Captains Courageous" at the same moment that the girls downstairs are hearing about Hitty, the doll. Then patrolman Prince strolling in the hall, is torn between such conflicting emotions, because once a story-hour fan himself, he likes to keep an eye on the two young offspring who have taken his place. But not infrequently other gradations and occasionally stray authors, like quiet, timid creator of "Doctor Doolittle," wander in to renew old acquaintance or merely help spin an unexpected yarn.

Little Goldie illustrates why story-tellers must be wide readers. For three years she has attended the group meeting in the basement of the West End branch. In that time she has filled twelve books with the titles of between four and five hundred tales she has read. Few of these have failed to color her bright, eager mind. In Charlestown the Saturdays and the library on Mondays. It has been found large numbers of the audience "repeat" over the weekend, and the fact also true at Lincoln House and South End group organized their own story hour, conducting it all one summer on a roof. But an extensive repertoire is also necessary because the aim is to give the children the "best of the old, the story-tellers no longer find it necessary to clear the shelves of good books remaining idle. On the contrary, they are forced to spread the demand out thinly over a wide area. Imagine a librarian's perplexity when seventy-six readers ask for "The Song of Roland" on one day. It actually happened once, and in 1920 the children of the Samuel Adams school wrote to Mayor Andrew J. Peters, asking for more books and more duplicate copies in the East Boston branch.

The practical results of story-telling are many. Children not ordinarily "bitten" by the library become regular patrons. The others gather round the occasional repetition of their favorite stories a back-ground of imaginative ideas that stays the regular story hours, and when the librarians gather a group about them, some of the children become their own story-tellers. Again, teachers have found story-telling quickens the child's attention as well as his imagination. Many of the little foreigners pick up words to words when spoken, which they find difficult on paper. The boys and girls seem to know the "thousand" as story-telling has been extended in the schools, they have stated in their appealing little notes, that "hearing the spelling" and "seeing the scenes" help them with spelling, grammar, English, history and even, according to one tiny girl, in drawing. One group of Little, Brown & Company, usually started writing stories of their own. Because of Boston's cosmopolitan population there occur two other very tangible results of lasting importance. In their tales about foreign lands the story-tellers are frequently "helped" by children who bring added details through their own grandparents. Again, Italian, Greek, Jew and children from many other races gain from the hero tales that are part of their own blood, a self-reliance that breaks down the feeling of inferiority in a strange land, and carries them on to a race tolerance which is perhaps the greatest gift the bright new world has to offer.

Although story hours are informal, they always live up to the children's strong story, one funny or sad one, and some poetry. Sometimes all three of the story-tellers combine to give one problem, while on other occasions one of them fills the whole hour alone. Choosing their stories carefully to suit individual selections on the presence among their hearers of one boy or girl. Because he will often give "The Big Drum" or "The Scissors Man," while Mrs. Cronin will give their own readings from "When We Were Very Young" or John Massie, Rachel Field and Elizabeth Coudreyworth. In the North End the boys upstair's perhaps listen to a dramatic rendering of "The White Seal" or "Captains Courageous" at the same moment that the girls downstairs are hearing about Hitty, the doll. Then patrolman Prince strolling in the hall, is torn between such conflicting emotions, because once a story-hour fan himself, he likes to keep an eye on the two young offspring who have taken his place. But not infrequently other gradations and occasionally stray authors, like quiet, timid creator of "Doctor Doolittle," wander in to renew old acquaintance or merely help spin an unexpected yarn.

Recently in connection with the Watson Public Library, Boston's three official story-tellers undertook a definite project to see exactly what tangible results might be expected from a special program. Fifteen hundred students in the high schools, fourteen groups in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades took part. At the end of five months the net circulation of books had increased 672, and the story hours had increased 672, and the demand for crime stories had almost disappeared. Several teachers who considered story-telling merely a form of entertainment, changed their minds and called for books and the formation of story-lovers' clubs.

Twenty years of story-telling is a long time. The practical experiments in Boston have shown that it is spontaneously told out loud, that holds the children, drive them away from great literature or writer. When it first learned of the here in Boston, the English Nation commented that a sensitive response to words represents an imaginative response to words. We forget that the Athenians sitting before the plays of Aeschylus and even Shakespeare's groundlings were those sprung from highly cultured parents, possess this same sensibility. Therefore, in cultivating again the ancient art and fifteen children's librarians are helping the city's boys and girls to recapture a long lost birthright.



## 2 YOUTHS ACQUITTED IN THEFT OF BOOKS

Nineteen Were Taken From  
Boston Public Library

Judge Michael J. Murray this morning in the Municipal Court made his finding in the alleged theft of 19 books from the Boston Public Library. He found John B. Icardi, a former student at Boston College and Nathan Miers, a former student at Suffolk Law School not guilty and discharged them.

The trial took place Tuesday and occupied about three hours. Judge Murray reserved his decision until this morning.

Judge Murray said that he had no doubt the youths who were employed at the library as runners took the books, but whether it was with intent to commit larceny, he was unable to say.

He said because of the character of the books they might have taken them out of curiosity, and the books might have been returned if it were not for the fact the library officials and the police were making a thorough investigation. The youths knew they were suspected, the court said.

None of the books has been recovered, and it might possibly be that the youths, if they did take the books, destroyed them, said the court.

It was special officers Collins and Dodge who obtained the warrants and made the arrests.

At the trial Director Lord said the books were kept in stack 5, which is a reserved section, that he is the only person that has a key to the section, and when a person calls for one of the books, he must read it in his private office and in his presence.

### BOSTON DAILY RECORD

Friday, June 17, 1932

## LIBRARY RUNNERS FOUND NOT GUILTY

John B. Icardi, of Dorchester, and Nathan Miers, of Roxbury, employed as runners at the Boston Public Library, tried in Municipal court Saturday for larceny of \$19 books from the library, were found not guilty in a decision by Judge Michael J. Murray yesterday.

### BOSTON TRAVELER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1932

## LAW STUDENTS FOUND NOT GUILTY

Judge Michael J. Murray in the municipal court today found John B. Icardi, former Boston College student, and Nathan Miers, former Suffolk law school student, employed as runners at the Boston Public Library, not guilty on charge of stealing books from the library.

The judge said, "I have no doubt they took the books, but I am not satisfied they had any intent to steal; I am of opinion they may have taken out of curiosity and would have returned but for the activity of the library authorities and the police, and think the men may have destroyed them."

## OUT OF JOBS STUDYING IN LIBRARIES

Seek Books Pointing  
Out New Lines of  
Industry

With the Boston Public Library and its branches swamped today by the greatest army of readers in its history, a sharp increase is being noted daily in the number of unemployed visiting the libraries in search of vocational guidance books which will lead them to city and State jobs.

### GET READY FOR JOBS

Hundreds of unemployed are availing themselves of the library reference departments in search of books dealing with subjects covered by civil service examinations. One middle-aged man, who said he was at one time a blacksmith, asked for a book on ironwork, saying he intended taking an examination for a blacksmith's job.

The business branch of the library downtown is besieged daily with scores seeking books pointing out new lines of industry, and possible ways and methods to improve old industries.

Milton E. Lord, head librarian of the city's libraries, pointed out last night that many of the unemployed seek the libraries for light reading to forget their troubles, but an even larger number are using the library branches daily now seeking to better equip themselves for positions when business is rapidly on the mend.

"Irrespective of the so-called depression the characteristics of Boston people do not change much," he declared. "In this section, New England, we have the reputation of not talking too much. We have a sort of innate feeling that personal matters are one's own business, and despite the lack of real good business we cling to this feeling."

### Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932

## DIRECTOR LORD INSPECTS LIBRARY ON COMMON

Milton Lord, director at the Boston Public Library in Copley sq., paid his first visit to the Foss Open-Air Library on Boston Common yesterday.

After Mr. Lord had looked about the outdoor library examining the book shelves and the manner in which they were kept, he turned and said to Mrs. John Carroll who is in charge of the library, "Everybody seems to be happy."

Mr. Lord himself seemed to enjoy his visit and successfully ducked cameramen who tried to snap his picture.

## 'The Jew In Literature' Theme At Library

*Jewish Advocate, May 27-32*  
In Connection With Jewish  
Book Week — Dr. Ehren-  
fried Presides.

"The Jew in Literature," was the subject of the program at the Boston Public Library on Monday evening, May 23rd. These exercises were held in observance of Jewish Book Week, celebrated throughout the country under the auspices of the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee. Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, well known surgeon and author, chairman of the Boston committee in charge of Jewish Book Week, presided.

Selma Pelonsky, guest artist of the evening, and well known radio and concert performer, played several brilliant piano selections. Dr. Ehrenfried opened his program by a tribute to the late Dr. Charles F. D. Belden whose sympathy and understanding were of such inestimable help in instituting Jewish Book Week in Boston.

Dr. Ehrenfried told of the great demand from all parts of America and Europe for copies of "Judaica," a list of books of Jewish interest, by Miss Fanny Goldstein, published by the Boston Public Library for Book Week last year. A supplementary list of "Recent Judaica" has been published this year.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Lord, distinguished scholar and well known librarian, is the youngest man ever to attain a library position of such responsibility. In his address, "The Public Library and National Literatures," Mr. Lord explained that, whereas formerly only in scholars' libraries could be found foreign literature in foreign languages, today public libraries contained such collections. Some thirty different literatures in their original tongues were represented in the Boston Library. These national collections primarily planned for the recent immigrant who can read easily only his native tongue must give the reader of that language his native literature, and also books that will acquaint him with his new adopted land. Mr. Lord urged his audience to read always the greatest contributions in American and Jewish literature.

The next speaker was Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, special justice of the Dorchester Municipal Court, one of the leading figures in Boston Jewry, who spoke on "The Companionship of the Jew and the Book," explaining that it is the close association of the Jewish people with their books that has helped them endure and transmit from generation to generation their traditions and learning. Realizing the importance of the book to the Jew, Talmudic leaders urged their people to own and lend books. Devotion to books became a part of Jewish religious observance. Judge Kaplan quoted from the quaint will of a Jew in the twelfth century who thus bequeathed his library to his son: "Take good care of thy books. Guard them well. Examine thy Hebrew books once a month. Arrange them all in good order. When thou lendest a book record its title. Restore all borrowed books." This respect for books has characterized Jews throughout the ages.

Miss Fanny Goldstein, secretary of the Boston Committee for Jewish Book Week, librarian of the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, well known as lecturer and author, was the next speaker, on "Jewish Keynotes in Current Literature." She brought to her audience many fascinating facts regarding Jewish literature at the present time. Miss Goldstein contrasted the ancient Jewish respect for the book with the modern carelessness regarding our multitude of new publications. In other times throughout the ages, every Jewish home had its precious well loved books. Today our modern civilization has made printing so regrettably easy that we own and lose and forget countless carelessly read books. We have certainly many Jewish writers and books today, but there are few of real importance. These few, however, are well worthy of study. Miss Goldstein sketched briefly the more important Jewish books of the past year, and suggested to her audience those that they would find most informative and useful to them. In closing Miss Goldstein paid tribute to great works of Jewish scholarship of current interest. She mentioned the publication of the Zohar in English for the first time since its original appearance in the 13th century in Spain, and the new Jewish Encyclopedia. She particularly noted the work of Professor Harry A. Wolfson of Harvard whose scholarly research in Jewish literature is of the greatest importance. Miss Goldstein concluded with a message for these days of depression: "Remember, if we haven't money in the bank, we have books in the library."

The next speaker of the evening was Rabbi Harry Levi, distinguished speaker and author, who has done more perhaps than any other rabbi in New England to break down racial prejudices and misunderstandings. In discussing "Wanted—Jewish Books," Rabbi Levi specially noted the marvelous collection of Judaica owned by a prominent Boston lawyer, Mr. Lee Friedman, one of the most valuable and scholarly collections in the country. Rabbi Levi said that Jews should know who they are, what they are, why they are, and whence they come. And this they can find in Jewish books. There is a need he said, for Jewish books, not Hebrew books necessarily, for Yiddish books contain much that is not Jewish in character, but books written in English by Jews about Jews, written well and written in a popular vein which can reach the people. Such books are needed to tell about Jewish background and history, about Jewish literary attainments, about the Jew's faith and religion. There is a need for good English drama on the subject of Jews and worthwhile Jewish fiction. Yet, said Rabbi Levi, there cannot be Jewish books until we have a Jewish audience to read them. Our first task is to create this audience.

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## Curley Threatens the Payroll Flock

Mayor Curley has called for the names of all persons on the city and county payroll who are unwilling to subscribe to the plan advanced in June for the benefit of the public welfare department, so that it may be in a position to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to prevent any impediment of the program determined upon.

In other words, the mayor is determined that his relief plan, which means the contribution of a day's pay by all employees receiving less than \$1600 a year, two days' pay for all receiving \$1600 to \$3000, and three days' pay from \$3000 a year upward, shall be carried out. It is possible for him to separate the unwilling employees from the payroll by abolishing their positions.

Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Superior Civil Court, who recently won a jury verdict against the city in his fight to secure the return of a day's pay from his envelope, says that he and all of his office force are willing to contribute if it becomes necessary, but insists that the contributions shall be voluntary.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1932

## Boston Gets Gift from Sister City

Mayor Accepts Volume from  
Bishop of Lincoln at  
Library Ceremony

At an informal ceremony this forenoon in the Abbey Room of the Boston Public Library, Mayor Curley received from Walter R. Whiting, a history of Old Boston in England, presented by the Bishop of Lincoln in appreciation of the interest of citizens of Boston, Mass., in contributing funds for the restoration of "the Old Stump," the church tower in the English sister city. Under the leadership of Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, \$56,000 was raised here and presented to the Bishop of Lincoln, whose diocese includes Boston, England, by Mr. Whiting, as representative of the citizens of this city.

In receiving the volume from Mr. Whiting, the mayor recalled the friendship between the two cities and told of the visit here of the lord mayor of Boston during the Tercentenary celebration as well as of the hospitality of the English city when he visited it last year. The reception of the citizens of Boston, England, was almost as gratifying as the one he received on his return from Chicago, Mayor Curley announced. In turning over the book to Ellery Sedgwick, president of the board of trustees of the library, he declared that it represented an association based on mutual respect and affection that has grown with the years. Mr. Sedgwick replied that he regarded the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln as an expression of family affection and accepted it, in behalf of the Boston Public Library, in a cordial spirit.

George Bailey Beak, consul general of Great Britain, was present but was unable to speak, as he was suffering from laryngitis. The brief ceremony took place immediately in front of the railing which was once part of the dock in the Guild Hall of Boston, Lincolnshire, at which stood at trial, in 1607, some of the Pilgrim Fathers.

## BOOK FROM BOSTON, ENG, GIVEN TO PUBLIC LIBRARY



BOOK FROM BOSTON, ENG. PRESENTED TO THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. LEFT TO RIGHT—MAYOR CURLEY, MILTON C. LORD, WALTER R. WHITNEY AND GEORGE B. BEAK.

The two Bostons, of England and Massachusetts, were linked together more firmly today when in the hands of Walter R. Whiting, Bishop of Lincoln in England, presented by the Bishop of Lincoln in appreciation of the interest of citizens of Boston, Mass., in contributing funds for the restoration of "the Old Stump," the church tower in the English sister city. Under the leadership of Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, \$56,000 was raised here and presented to the Bishop of Lincoln, whose diocese includes Boston, England, by Mr. Whiting, as representative of the citizens of this city.

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The volume was finally passed to hands of Milton C. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, in whose custody the gift will remain. Several hundred members of the staff of the library crowded into the

of good will between the people of Boston, Eng., and the people of Boston, Mass.

He told of his visit to the mother city of Boston last year and said that his reception there at that time was "almost as gratifying to me as the reception accorded me on my return recently to Boston from Chicago."

He then turned the volume over to the president of the trustees of the library, Ellery Sedgwick. "There are gifts and gifts," Mr. Sedgwick declared, "but among these pleasant exchanges books convey a message which no other present can bestow. They alone offer the peculiar evidence of friendship, for they which the giver wishes to share with the receiver. I regard this book, given by Boston to Boston, as the expression of a family affection, and on behalf of the Boston Public Library I accept it with cordially appreciation."

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## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1932

## CURLEY ACCEPTS VOLUME FROM BOSTON, ENG FOLK

Boston, Eng., and Boston, Mass., were linked more firmly yesterday when Mayor Curley acknowledged the gift of a volume of history from the English city to the citizens of this city. Acceptance was made in the Abbey room of the Boston Public Library, before several hundred members of the staff of the library.

The history volume was presented to Walter R. Whiting a year ago when he traveled to Boston, Eng., to give the Archbishop of Canterbury the sum of \$11,451 contributed by Boston, Mass., citizens to restore the famous tower of St Botolph's Church. At that time the Bishop of Lincoln presented Mr. Whiting a copy of Pleshey Thompson's "History of Boston (Eng.)," to carry back to this city.

The late director of the Public Library, Charles F. D. Belden, had made plans for ceremonies marking the transfer of the gift, but his death postponed them until yesterday.



## EDISON SERVICE NEWS

## NEW BRANCH LIBRARY OCCUPIES HISTORICAL BUILDING

Pilots Row was once known as the exclusive residential section of old Boston. It was so called because Boston at that time was chiefly a maritime center and its wealthy residents were closely associated with shipping in some capacity. This section was occupied mostly by captains and, as the name implies, by pilots. Today Pilots Row is known as Webster street, East Boston, and many of those old houses have disappeared. One of the most pretentious still remains. It is over eighty years old. In the early days it was the home of two prominent residents, one a captain, the other a doctor. A brick wall divided the house in two sections, with each family owning one.



The adults' reading room retains much of the early Colonial influence of the building



A view of the children's room showing the fireplace with the original black marble mantel

The building is situated on a hill overlooking the harbor where the water is deep enough to permit modern freighters to dock quite close to shore. Residents of East Boston will continue to enjoy this building for many years. After extensive alterations, it was opened several weeks ago as the Jeffries Point Branch Library.

The two stories of brick framework have been kept practically intact but the interior has been completely changed. Steel girders were used to strengthen the building after the party wall was removed, and this made possible two large reading rooms; the adults' room is on the ground floor and the children's room above.

Colonial fittings, especially the wainscoting and doorways, have been preserved wherever possible. On the first floor the woodwork is white, with the walls a medium gray. Upstairs an apple green finish has been used for walls and shelves. A decorative feature of the children's room is the fireplace which has the original black marble mantel used in one of the old rooms.

The lighting fixtures are simple yet distinctive in design and fit in nicely with the architectural details. They are luminous glass bowls hung from chromium suspension rods. Diffused lighting is provided for both rooms; reading is therefore both restful and pleasurable.

All details of renovating the building were handled by the architect, Thomas Williams, 42 South Russell street. The electrical work was done by MacFarlane & Abbott of Boston, and the special lighting fixtures furnished by Kantack & Co. of New York.

## Boston, England, Book Is Presented to Hub



Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city of Boston, receiving the volume containing the history of Old Boston, England, in the Abbey room of the Boston Public Library today. Left to right are, Ellery Sedgwick, Mayor Curley, Milton E. Lord, Walter R. Whiting and George B. Beak, British consul.

## Given in Appreciation of Funds to Restore Church Tower

A large volume dealing with the history of Boston, England, was given to the City of Boston today in appreciation of the interest of the citizens of this city in contributing funds for the restoration of the tower of the church in Old Boston a year ago.

## CEREMONY IN LIBRARY

The ceremony took place in the Abbey room of the Public Library. Walter R. Whiting brought the volume from England and presented it to Mayor Curley. The mayor spoke briefly on the significance of the occasion and turned the book over to Ellery Sedgwick, president of the trustees of the Public Library.

Last year a committee of Boston citizens, headed by Allen Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, raised a sum of money here as a good-will offering to old Boston to aid in the work of restoring the tower of the old church here. Whiting presented the money on behalf of the citizens of this city.

The bishop of Lincoln, England, thereupon gave Whiting a copy of "The History and Antiquities of Boston, England," by Pilsney Thompson, from his library. Whiting brought the volume to this city.

Boston Herald  
July 12, 1932

## DEMANDS WOMEN CITY EMPLOYEES LIVE HERE

A revision of city ordinances which will compel all women employees of the city to be residents of Boston was proposed to the city council yesterday by Councilman David M. Brackman of Roxbury.

He also sponsored an order demanding the submission by Mayor Curley to the council of names of approximately 1000 municipal workers who live outside of Boston and suggested a change in an ordinance which will make it an offense punishable by a fine of \$25 for any person to allow rubbish or garbage to be strewn around premises after the expiration of a warning period of 48 hours.

## City Employees Must Live Here

By unanimous vote, the City Council decreed at yesterday's session that all employees of the city must live in Boston. Councilman David M. Brackman, who introduced the order, stated that more than 1000 of them live in adjoining cities and towns, a condition which he termed as "grossly unfair" to the unemployed residents as well as to the tax-paying business interests of Boston.

It was decided that a meeting of the ordinance committee be called soon to tighten up the regulations so that none but "citizen voters, male or female, can be employed in any capacity in the city service." If the Legislature decides to hold a special session the Council will seek an amendment to the civil service laws so that city employees may not be allowed to move from Boston after receiving their appointments.

On motion of Councilman Brackman, the Council voted to petition the Legislature to suspend the laws which require cities and towns to purchase prison-made goods, "so that they can take advantage of the lower prices in the open market and provide continued employment for men who are not in prison."

The Council blocked the proposal to grant time off to city employees who contribute from one to three days' pay each month to the unemployment relief fund. The fight for days off was led by Councilman Francis E. Kelly of Dorchester.

Kelly took occasion to denounce the welcome home demonstration extended to Mayor Curley upon the latter's return from the Democratic national convention and called upon the Finance Commission to scrutinize the July 4 celebration bills to determine whether any of the municipal funds went to the Roosevelt "victory parade."

## To Observe "Post Office Day" Here

Program Tuesday Will Include Meeting at Franklin Statue, City Hall

Acting on a request from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, at Washington, the city of Boston committee for the Bicentennial, Thomas A. Mullen, chairman, has arranged a program for an observance of Post Office Day, next Tuesday, July 26. This will be the 175th anniversary of the establishment of the postal service by action of the Continental Congress in 1775, at which time Benjamin Franklin was named as the first postmaster general.

The Boston celebration will be a combined effort by the city's committee, the Boston post office, the Chamber of Commerce committee on postal facilities and the Public Library. The program will be simple. The main feature will be a short public meeting at 12.15 P. M. at the statue of Franklin in front of City Hall, when references will be made to the history, growth and importance of the postal service and its significance in symbolizing one of the great purposes of George Washington, namely, the fostering of mutual understanding of people and sections through better communication.

A special plaque will be placed at Franklin's statue calling attention to him as the first postmaster general. Attention will be called to the fact that the first post office in the American colonies was established in Boston, the site being near the present Globe Building on Washington street. This was in 1689 by the action of the General Court of the Bay Colony. Chairman Thomas A. Mullen of the Boston Bicentennial Committee will preside. Postmaster Hurley will speak in behalf of the postal service, and Mayor Curley will speak for the city. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce will attend.

At the Public Library, Copley square, there will be a special exhibit in the main lobby, arranged by Director Milton E. Lord, showing a colored colonial poster of the period of the founding of the postal service, another poster of the air mail, thus indicating progress. Post office arrangements are made by Postmaster Hurley. Superintendent of Mails Thomas P. Feeley and Superintendent of Delivery John H. Cleary, Chamber of Commerce representatives include Roger Preston, chairman, and Theodore G. Holcombe, secretary, of the committee on postal facilities. Bicentennial committee representatives are Chairman Mullen, Secretary E. B. Mero, Henry F. Brennan, Frank Chouteau Brown, Professor John C. S. Andrew, Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

A general feature that will include Boston is the airplane flight in which Major James H. Doolittle, under sanction of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, will drop mail at various points, covering in a few hours the route which Washington required several weeks to traverse by coach and horseback. The start is scheduled to be at Kittery, Me., on Monday, provided weather permits, otherwise, on Tuesday. Boston post office officials will pick up the mail dropped on the plane at Boston Airport, and then distribute it to the officials to whom it is addressed. Similar plans apply to Portsmouth, Providence, New Haven, New York and other cities.

SUNDAY POST  
AUGUST 7.

## Portuguese Exhibition at Public Library

At the Boston Public Library from Aug. 8 to Aug. 17, there will be held a Bibliographical exhibition, commemorating the discovery of the Azores by the Portuguese in 1482.

In connection with this historical event, and in order to bring about the celebration of the Portuguese people in New England of the first century of the "skeleton in armor" in Massachusetts in 1832, Sir Alvaro Gil de Almeida, a member of the exhibition committee, a former representative in Boston, for Brazil, Portugal, and social representative for other nations in past celebrations, has now become actively engaged in disclosing the true story connected with the skeleton in armor, the supposed warrior and sea rover who came to America many centuries before.



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## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1932

## Fifth Centennial of the Azores

Portuguese People of Boston Plan Celebration on August 15

Portuguese residents of Greater Boston, of whom there are about 12,000, will take official notice of the quinqucentennial of the Azores, because it was Portuguese navigators who discovered and began the settlement of the Azores 500 years ago. The date when Goncalo Velho Cabral landed his expedition on the island of Santa Maria was August 15, 1482, and next Monday evening the Portuguese in Greater Boston will unite in a celebration that will take the form of a parade, with floats, and a public meeting in the State armory on Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. As there are nine Azores islands, the Occidental, Central and Oriental groups, there will be at least nine floats in the parade, representative of the several islands. The procession will move from Inman square to the State armory where the first quinqucentennial celebration will be held, under the auspices of the Portuguese Civic League. Dr. John M. Tavares of Cambridge, who is chairman of the celebration committee, will preside. There will be two speakers, Dr. John Camoesas and assistant district attorney, William Andrew. On the following Sunday, Aug. 21, the Portuguese people will have an outing to Silver Lake in honor of the great discovery.

As a special feature of the anniversary observance the committee has arranged for an exhibit at the Boston Public Library, which was opened to the public this morning. There is a collection of material from the islands, such as costumes, pictures, lace, embroideries, minerals, novelties, books and other products of the arts and crafts expressive of the life and culture of the islanders. Two Portuguese brothers, Alvaro and August Acostas, well known artists in Boston, are showing several pictures. The members of the committee having charge of the quinqucentennial celebration here are Dr. John M. Tavares, Athol Branco, acting consul for Portugal; Alvaro Gil de Almeida, Joseph S. Rezendes, Manuel Desousa and Antonio S. Lemos and Mrs. Mary Goulart.

## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, AUG 8, 1932

## AZORES EXHIBITION AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Arts and Crafts Display Fifth Centennial Feature

The Azores are specially brought to attention of Bostonians this week through a display of its arts and crafts which opened yesterday in Exhibition Hall, at the Boston Public Library, as a feature of the fifth centennial of their discovery. The Portuguese people of Boston are making the exhibit through the Portuguese Civic League. Of principal interest is the exhibition of pictures in pastels, oils, water colors, pen and ink drawings of historic places in Fayal by Augusto Acostas, who came to this city from his native land 45 years ago, and pastels by his brother, Alvaro Acostas. Other exhibits include photographs of Azores scenes and people, many of



ALVARO GIL DE ALMEIDA

them in color; a chart showing voyages and discoveries made by pioneer Portuguese navigators in the 15th and 17th centuries, loaned by Dr. J. M. Tavares; wooden shoes worn by peasant women of St. Michael, by courtesy of Mrs. Philomena Arruda; and Mrs. Maria Branco; a collection of stamps, a rag-woven native mantle, by courtesy of Mrs. Maria Branco; a hand-made quilt of Mrs. Maria Branco, loaned by Mrs. Sousa Pereira; a large collection of old and rare books relating to the history of the Azores, tapestry, shawls and a variety of picturesque articles of feminine wear, peculiar to the natives.

The display held the interested attention of large crowds all day yesterday. The committee in charge of the exhibition includes Acting Portuguese Consul Athol Branco, Dr. John Tavares, Joseph S. Rezendes, Ex-Consul Alvaro Gil de Almeida, Manuel Desousa Jr. and Antonio S. Lemos.

## Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932

## Guards Become Gardeners at West End Public Library Branch

At first they had guards, but they found that guards weren't needed, so now the guards have turned to gardening.

They aren't doing it just now, for August is the time when even the conscientious gardener finds little to do, and may instead go swimming in the Frog Pond or stroll down the Esplanade, but when school reopens in four weeks or so the old folks will get busy again.

There's quite a story (so far unpublished) behind the Friends of the Library Garden of the West End branch of the Public Library on Cambridge street. Last spring the good ladies of the well-known Beacon Hill Garden Club decided to augment the library garden's three lilacs, hawthornes, Sargent crabs, ramblers, roses, honeysuckle, wisteria, a bit of euonymus and two handsome perennial flower beds to edge the walk.

Miss Eleanor Raymond drew up the plans and a burst of bloom resulted. It doesn't last into late summer, but plain green is plenty good enough for August, anyway. A George Washington Bicentennial linden was planted at the same

time, during an afternoon of appropriate exercises.

Then the Boy Scouts were called into play. Fearing that passersby might be too tempted by the beauty within the iron fence, they started patrolling, in relays of twos, but pretty soon found that marauding, at least on Cambridge street, seized the kitchen forks. These they use for cultivating, and even perform the horrid chore of weeding. Their instructors are the janitor, who carries on permanently, and Mrs. John B. Potter, chairman of the Beacon Hill Club's gift committee, who got them off to a good start.

The Friends of the Library Garden (name copied after the Friends of the Louvre) have a log but no officers, and during working months the girls, foregather Tuesday afternoons, and the boys on Thursdays. The children's librarians at this branch (like many other organizations, libraries don't like names to be published) is their head; she claims a will, and rate it must be more fun to dig than to patrol, and rather nice, too, to know that you don't have to.

G. K.



## WORKER IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 55 YEARS RETIRES

Presentation and Luncheon For Miss Florence E. Richards, Assistant in Catalogue Department



FLORENCE E. RICHARDS, FOR 55 YEARS A LIBRARY EMPLOYEE, AND SAMUEL A. CHEVALIER, CHIEF OF CATALOG ROOM

A distinguished record of library service, which is likely to stand for some time, was made this noon, when Miss Florence E. Richards retired as assistant in the catalogue and shelf departments of the Boston Public Library, Copley sq. She has served the city in its library service for 55 years and 8 months, and her only regret is that she is not allowed to finish out the year, or to serve longer.

She reached the age of 70 on Aug. 8, and according to the rules can serve only to the end of the same month. This noon, therefore, her service for the city of Boston terminated, amid a glow of gladness and roses, with presentations and receptions and honorary lunches and other marks of esteem, in which she is held by her fellow employees and others outside the library organization.

In the absence of Mr. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, S. A. Chevalier, chief of the catalogue and shelf departments, was chosen to make the formal presentation this noon of a sum of money contributed by the other employees, all of it in new bills with the exception of one gold piece for luck.

This presentation was made at noon in the lunch room of the library, where afterward Miss Richards was guest of honor at a luncheon for the employees only, and served by them, with the tables gaily decorated. It was entirely informal, however, without speaking.

Miss Richards also received many personal gifts from the other employees of the library, as well as an album containing greeting cards and other

expressions of good wishes. A feature of this album was the first paper she signed as an employee of the library. Letters were received from Mayor Curley, Ellery Sedgwick for the trustees of the library and from its director, Mr. Lord.

Miss Richards' record of 55 years and eight months is likely to stand for a long time as a library service record, as there is no one now in the service who entered it young enough to compete with her. She was only a little over 14 when she began work in the Boston Public Library when it was on Boylston st., about where the Colonial Theatre is now. She began as a "runner," bringing the books from the stacks to the counters as requested by the public.

Since then she has worked in several departments, in three library buildings, ending as assistant at Copley sq. to Michael McCarthy, chief classifier. In this position, most of the new books entering the library passed through her hands.

Her official record is that of having begun work on Nov. 14, 1876, of entering her present department on Aug. 14, 1914, and of retiring today. During her long service she has met many celebrities in connection with her library work, and has many pleasant memories.

She has no immediate plans for the future, she says, and feels somewhat bewildered by the abrupt ending of her life work. She has expressed the wish that she might have finished out the year to November, and she neither looks nor feels her age nor the necessity of retirement.

## ENDS 56 YEARS WITH CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Florence E. Richards Is Retired at 70

Miss Florence E. Richards, who has been an employee of the Boston Public Library since Aug. 14, 1876, was retired on pension yesterday owing to mandatory operation of the law when an employee has reached 70. She would have liked to remain longer in the service.

Her coworkers in the library gave her beautiful floral tributes, a reception and luncheon in the library lunch room.

Samuel A. Chevalier, chief of the catalog and shelf departments, to both of which Miss Richards has belonged for years, made formal presentation to her on behalf of the entire library staff a substantial sum of money as a testimonial of their good will.

Miss Richards was complimented by letters of congratulation from Mayor Curley and Library Director Lord, who was away from the city, also from Ellery Sedgwick of the board of trustees.

Miss Richards entered the second Public Library Building, on the site of the present Colonial Theatre, at the age of 14 as a "runner," procuring from the shelves books wanted by patrons.

She worked successfully in various departments before becoming assistant cataloger. She stated yesterday that she had no plans for the immediate future.

## "Fine" Moratorium Brings Back Library Book Out 29 Years

A MIDDLE-AGED gentleman appeared this morning in the children's room of the Public Library. He brought with him a large volume, with eagle and stars and stripes decoration on its blue cover; a copy of "The Naval History of the United States," by William J. Abbot.

"I read in the papers about the fine cancellation week," he said, "and I thought this would be a good opportunity to clear my conscience. This book has been in my house, and earlier in my parents' home, for twenty-nine years. It belongs to the library, borrowed it myself, or a friend of mine did. But I am very glad that I can return it now."

The volume is in excellent condition, except that its title-page is torn out.

The man was expansive on the subject of library books. In the town where he lives—ten miles from Boston—there is an excellent public library, he boasted. His children—four of them—all use it, taking home books for study.

In consideration of the long time which elapsed since he borrowed the book, the visitor was asked whether he had read it.

"I must have read it once, but I do not recall its contents," he answered.

## THE LIBRARY'S "HEAVY READING"

To the Editor of the Transcript:

May I plead for greater liberty in the circulation of the more scholarly books in the Boston Library? It is an impediment to research to have only a two-weeks' borrowing privilege on a book which may not have been called for during a period of five years. There is also a too liberal use of the starred calling which bars from circulation a number which has been from circulation.

Newark librarian once called ours the mausoleum. In a city renowned for intellectual life, do we want that?

If by subscription or appropriation we could attain the Providence, R. I., system of four weeks' borrowing period with two weeks' renewal, I believe that theft would be reduced. Meanwhile, may not the ban be lifted on "heavy reading"?

LUCY M. CHURCH

Boston, Oct. 10.

## LIBRARY TO CONTINUE CANCELING ALL FINES IF NO BOOKS ARE OUT

Boston Public Library authorities said last night that although fine cancellation week has ended, borrowers who allowed their library privileges to lapse because of non-payment of fines only, may receive their new borrowers' cards, fines cancelled, at any time.

Those persons, however, who held library books and failed to return them during the fine cancellation week, have lost the privilege of having their fines canceled. These persons, too, may receive cards, but only after they return the books and pay their fines.

## "Fine Cancellation Week" Not to be an Annual Affair

THE director of the Boston Public Library would like to have it understood that "Fine Cancellation Week" is not to be an annual occurrence. In yesterday's scramble to take advantage of the less returns of overdue books, 7419 cards were restored to delinquents. There are still more than 70,000 cards withheld for nonpayment of fines, with 20,750 unrecovered books still in the hands of the public, and the director intimated today that this week is the last chance for "no questions asked" returns.

## Noted Bostonians Inspired By Books Calvin Coolidge Loved

BY LEO RABBETTE

"The Books of My Boyhood," that's the collection of books Calvin Coolidge loves best, and for them he has reserved a favored shelf in the library built into his newly remodeled house in Vermont, according to his own pleasant and interesting story in the latest Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Therein he tells how he liked history and biography best. "The first real book I can remember was 'The Rangers, or The Tory's Daughter.' The story dealt with the outbreak of the Revolution in Vermont, the Westminster Massacre, and the Battle of Bennington. My Grandmother Coolidge read most of it aloud during the long winter evenings at the farm, while the hired man and I listened."

These are the books he listed. How many of them have you read? "The Rangers, or The Tory's Daughter"; "The Green Mountain Boy"; "Washington and His Generals"; "Men of Our Times"; Biography of President Garfield; "Livingston Lost and Found"; "Hillard's Sixth Reader"; "Choice Poems and Lyrics"; "Captain John Brown"; "History of the Indian Wars"; "Young People's Bible History"; "The New Testament"; "Life and State Papers of President Lincoln"; "Orations of Cicero."

What do well-known Bostonians think of this list, and what did they read when they were young? Here are a few preferences as expressed for Boston Sunday Post readers:

David Livingstone, the explorer, and his great adventures in Africa held the excited and admiring attention of Milton Edward Lord, head of the Boston Public Library, when he was a boy. "I wanted very much then to follow his trail from the Cape to Cairo—from top to bottom of Africa."

"Just as Kipling sang," I suggested, "I want to go to Rio, go rolling down to Rio, some day before I'm old."

The Lure of Action

"That's it. I haven't gone yet, though I would still like to, even if now, by rail and boat, it has lost much of its romance and mystery. I remember, too, I liked 'Ben Hur.' I went to see it several times when it came to Boston in dramatic form. 'The Lure of the Labrador Wild,' by Dillon Wallace, was another of my favorites, as a boy. Of course I read the Alger and the Henry books. I had a certain love for books of travel and adventure; anything with physical activity."

"Had you any thought of going into library work when you were a boy?" I asked.

"No," smiled our new librarian; "but it was curious, in a way. Whenever we started a club in a barn or built a shack in the woods, I always saw it was supplied with books, and was appointed to have charge of them. I did have a great love for books, always."

## Have You a Library Book?

ARE you holding a library book because you cannot afford to pay the fine due?

Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, is practical as well as erudite. He has set aside next week, from Oct. 17 to 22, as fineless week at the Boston Public Library and all its branches.

"These are emergency depression measures only," says Librarian Lord, "to help the many individuals who, owing to the depression, are unable to pay fines for overdue books and as a result have lost their library privileges. Such individuals should go during fine-cancellation week to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and given back to them."

Here is a sporting offer for everybody to start with a clean slate. It is a suggestion honestly made. It contains no trickery. Even stolen books will be accepted without prosecution during this week of grace.

It would be meanness not to meet Director Lord's offer. To keep books is to put the taxpayer to expense. To keep books is to deprive others of their use. Fineless week throughout the library system should bring thousands of books back to the people.

## Conscience-Week

Now comes the Boston Public Library's special week for remission of sins. From Monday, Oct. 17, through Saturday, Oct. 22, all persons having in their possession overdue books may return them without payment of fines. The charges will be cancelled, and the delinquent cardholders will be restored to full privileges, if only they will bring in the books so that others may use them, and thus "clear their library slate," as the director, Milton E. Lord, has urged. In fact, the promised indulgence goes farther. Any persons who by intent or mistake have removed books from the library without having them properly charged may return them next week and find "no questions asked."

This plan—known in Washington, D. C., as a "Fine Truce" and in Newark, N. J., as "Forgiveness Week"—has been tried in numerous American cities with quite remarkable results. In Washington more than a thousand overdue books a day were turned in during the week, and the "conscience box" installed in the central library building was filled to overflowing by the return of volumes which had not been properly charged. In Newark, among the children using the library the opportunity to restore books without payment of fines proved quite a blessing both in the recovery of many volumes and in giving the youthful holders a chance to square their records. Quite often children keep books beyond the permitted time, simply from the force of their interest in them, and then find the ten or twenty-cent fine due a mint of money which they see no way to coin.

The ethics of the matter are quite complicated, but the controlling philosophy is simple. Public libraries do not impose fines as a means of making money. Indeed, in Boston the library is not allowed to keep such revenue for its own uses, but passes it on to the city. Fines are set as a means of inducing people to return books promptly, so that they may continue available for the use of others. If the accumulation of such charges defeats its own purpose, so that people hold books out instead of bringing them in, then it seems a good practical plan to reverse the process, at least for one week, as the Boston library now will. In any event, the value of the books returned is bound to be greater than that of the fines cancelled. And conditions since 1929 give a special justification for trying the system just now. Reports from libraries in all parts of the country show that the number of books unreturned, with fines out against them, has greatly increased since the depression began. Now comes a chance to "clear the slate," and Bostonians will await with interest the local results.

## The Boston Post RETURN 3637 LIBRARY BOOKS

### Result of "Moratorium" Week Announced

The Public Library's "moratorium week," which came to an end Saturday, resulted in the return of 3637 books which had been entered in the lists as lost, and in the restoration of borrowing privileges to 30,215 people. It was revealed yesterday by Director Milton Edward Lord.



MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1932

## Library Book, Lent 29 Years Ago, Returned

A middle-aged gentleman appeared today in the children's room of the Boston Public Library. He brought with him a large volume, with eagle and stars and stripes decoration on its blue cover, a copy of "The Naval History of the United States," by Willis J. Abbot.

"I have read in the papers about the fine cancellation week," he said, "and I thought this would be a good opportunity to clear my conscience. This book has been in my house, and earlier in my parents' home, for 29 years. It belongs to the library. I do not remember now whether I borrowed it myself or a friend of mine did. But I am very glad that I can return it now."

The volume is in excellent condition, except that its title page is torn out.

The man was expansive on the subject of library books. In the town where he lives—10 miles from Boston—there is an excellent public library, he boasted. His children—four of them—all use it, taking home books for study.

In consideration of the long time which elapsed since he borrowed the book, the visitor was asked whether he read it.

"I must have read it once, but I do not recall now its contents," he answered with frankness.

But he assured library employees he is still very fond of good reading.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1932

### AN APPRECIATION OF THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

People seem to appreciate liberal justice in the administration of city institutions, for the benefit of both the city and the people.

The foresight of the Boston Public Library officials in inviting overdue books to be returned without fines, and the very excellent response obtained in securing "lost" books, is a tribute to the administration of the library and to the interest of Boston citizens in regaining and extending their reading habits.

Boston, Oct. 18.

F. L. C. Jr.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1932

### Library Examining Committee Named

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed the following named as members of the examining committee for 1932:

George Bramwell Baker, J. A. Lowell Blake, Arthur H. Cole, Allen Curtis, Frederic H. Curtis, William J. Davidson, Miss Susan J. Cinn, Henry Lewis Johnson, Mait B. Jones, James Ernest King, Mrs. Edward L. Logan, Babo Harry Levi, George R. Nutter, James P. Parmenter, Charles O. Pongro, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Waiworth Pierce, Robert Proctor, Dr. David D. Scannell, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J. Joseph P. Tove, Mrs. Frederick Winslow, and Ellery Seligwick, president of the board of trustees.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1932

### ABSOLUTELY NONE

PEOPLE WHO RETURN BOOKS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY NEXT WEEK WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY FINES. (NEWS ITEM)

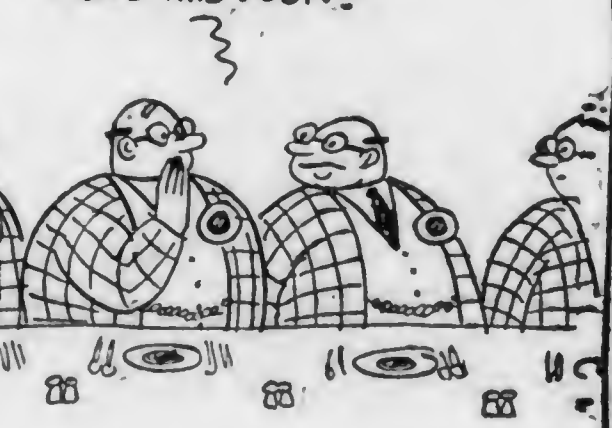


—AND MAY WE MAKE A NOISE?

GUilty - BUT NO FINES THIS WEEK -



PSSST - DO ROTARIANS WHO CALL EACH OTHER "WHISTERS" HAVE TO PAY FINES THIS WEEK?



WITH NO OTHER TRIBUTE DUE - IT SHOULD BE A GOOD WEEK FOR A POPPY DRIVE.



I DON'T SEE WHY I SHOULD PAY A FINE ON THOSE BOOKS ANYWAY. I DON'T READ 'EM. I JUST USE 'EM TO PROP WINDOWS OPEN -



NO FINES THIS WEEK -



By Dahl

## Busy Days for Boston's Many Libraries



Just a Glimpse of One of the Thirty-Three Branches

QUIETLY, wholeheartedly, cheerfully, the library workers of the Boston Public Library and its 33 branches are helping to lighten the load of depression which saps the courage of thousands of men and women. The branch libraries are so well placed strategically that there are comparatively few residents who are not within a half-mile radius of a library.

The recently built libraries invite readers by the attractiveness of their buildings as well as by the well-planned grounds surrounding them, while many of the older buildings have large show windows, and great ingenuity is often manifested in the arrangement of exhibitions advertising books dealing with a wide variety of subjects. "Although we have assisted the unemployed by means of technical and vocational books," remarked an assistant, "we have not forgotten the need of the people for mental and spiritual encouragement. One of our present exhibits consists of a collection of books chosen with the idea of enabling people to see how others have courageously met crises and conquered difficulties. Advertising this display is a poster with the caption: 'Do You Need Encouragement?'"

From reports written by branch librarians on the topic, "How Unemployment Increases Business in the Branch Libraries," the following paragraphs have been selected as illustrations of the libraries' wide range of usefulness:

Scores of human interest stories are daily writing themselves in the libraries, but these are rarely told to the casual visitor. In the words of one librarian, "Mentioning specific cases of people who have been benefited by the library is something we do with reticence. We like people to feel that they may talk to us without fear that we will betray any confidence they may repose in us and you would be surprised to hear how many do repose such confidences."

A "Little Girl" Comes "Trippon" Occasionally an incident is related such as that of an old Scandinavian seaman who came to the library every morning, read the papers and for the rest of the more than forty years of sea travel he was content to spend his leisure among books. Through the efforts of one of the library's patrons a "Seaman's Snug Harbor" was found which was willing to receive him. He writes:

"A few lines to let you know I am alright but I only there is no little girl smile here is only angust mariners and a thousand thanks for all you did for my never forget you and also my best thanks respect to every von in the House if I cud right as good as you I

### Thousands of Temporarily Idle Are Storing Knowledge for Better Times Ahead, and Librarians Are Aiding Them

See a k butt you got to read the best you can an guess the rest."

This "angust mariner" is only one of many who appropriate the libraries. The reports go on:

"Miss C—, who has turned his leisure to the raising of pigs, has used all our books on the subject. He is also interested in fishing and has been getting books on commercialized bait."

"Miss C—, who is interested in technical, read our books, then took a course. This reading and course have been of great value to her in a position which she has recently acquired."

"Mr. A— and his son, both unemployed, are careful readers of 'How to Make Old-Time Ship Models.' They have already completed three models."

"Mr. R—, who is unemployed, is using the library for material dealing with the motion-picture industry, which is his occupation when he works. His wife has taken two children to board and care. She began by reading fiction only, and is now reading more advanced non-fiction."

"Mr. L—, who has a large family, prepared during the winter for his garden and made a scientific study of vegetables. He read all the books we could give him on the subject of hockey. This led to his being chosen to play with a team which toured Europe."

"We have in this district an amicable mixture of the most un-American races—Syrian, Chinese, Greek, Armenian, Italian, African, Turkish, Austrian, Jewish, Russian, Irish and, as the guides say to New York sightseers, a few Americans. Because of the unresponsive room charges there are many elderly men here who are receiving old-age pensions. They are interested in the newspapers, the magazine, the city directory. One man, after several hours in the company of the di-

rectory, said, 'This is one of the best books you have. Plenty of characters, plenty of characters, but no plot.'

"Pop" is a very attractive, white-haired man of about seventy, who comes here regularly. He is very deaf and writes us notes, such as 'Did you know that the door of the clock is open?' His father was a policeman and he and the police officer stationed here carry on a correspondence on the backs of envelopes about the old days. He reads the Bible, poetry, and books on politics.

"Miss N— reads garden books eagerly. Upon being asked about her garden, she replied, 'Yes, I have a large garden, about forty pots.'

Autographed Volume Results "A Syrian from Lebanon who was engaged in painting panels for the East Boston Immigration Station spent much time here studying pictures of old ships in order to paint an ancient Phoenician vessel."

"During Children's Book Week 1930, this branch had an exhibit of the original drawings from children's books of the year. A young artist who had been out of work for some time became interested in this exhibit and took home illustrated book jackets to study. Some months later she brought a manuscript which she had written and illustrated and asked if the librarian knew of someone who could type the manuscript inexpensively. One of the assistants at the branch was glad to do this in her spare time. The author then went to New York and succeeded in placing her manuscript with a well-known publishing house. The branch now owns an autographed copy of the book."

Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children are turning to the warm well-lighted libraries provided for their use by the city of Boston. Students whose rooms are ill-lit and cold; lonely men and women living in rooming houses; children who have no place at home in which to study; business and professional men and workers in industrial plants who cannot afford to buy for themselves the expensive technical books freely provided by the library; musicians, artists, housewives, laborers, and would-be authors seek public libraries not only for the printed words but for the friendly smiles, the cordial greetings they know they will receive from those on duty.

This is the library's golden opportunity for helping to keep up the morale of our citizens by providing books which will stand by a man in his hour of need, depression, which will help him to fit himself for a better job when business conditions improve and which will encourage him to think constructively about such matters as better education and better living conditions for everyone.

Money spent on the Boston Public Library system is one of the most profitable investments that the city of Boston can make.



## The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookstacks

GRAY storm clouds scudded across the sky and a chill wind drove the dead leaves in swirling shrouds before it as the adventurous columnist fared forth on an Odyssey among the branches of the Boston Public Library on the opening day of "Fine Cancellation Week."

The first stop was at the West End Branch Library, formerly the old West Church where Revs. Jonathan Mayhew, Charles Lowell and Cyrus Augustus Bartol for many years preached highly intellectual sermons to highly intellectual congregations. "Angels and former ministers of grace defend us," cried the adventurer as he breasted a crowd of several hundred children emerging with cheers from the library's doorway.

Within the dignified interior a mob held sway. "My card! My card! and my Tony's, my Angela's, my Giovanni's and my Romeo's card," cried the children. Escaping with the aid of a friendly police officer, the adventurer was whisked along dingy alleys, over a bridge, past a prison, up and up to Hunker Hill Monument. Toward the library opposite the shaft children were hastening on scooters, on roller skates and on their own running feet. Inside, three times round the reading room went the lines and, "How much did 'yer owe?" "What book 'yer gone ter take?" and "I been in this line two hours," were some of the comments heard.

The undaunted librarian and her assistants were calm and smiling, and what seemed to the uninitiated observer a veritable jungle of children.

On through the nether parts of Charles town, where great piles of weather-worn lumber wait for a building boom, on over the bridge where dismantled wooden hulks remind one of the days of Donald Mackay, on to the East Boston Branch. It was no traffic officer who held up the traffic before the library, but a nine-year-old lad who leaped across the street in the pathway of trucks, taxicabs and touring cars, vaulted the iron fence surrounding the pocket handkerchief front yard and sailed through a window to the workers of a hundred yards line coiled round and around the issue desk.

In little Jeffries Point Branch, round the corner from the Airport, the librarian was standing behind a door with a ham sandwich in one hand and a bottle of milk in the other. "Just snatched a bite of lunch," she said. "Been on my feet since noon and don't expect to get home till near midnight. Isn't it wonderful?"

At the far east end of the island stands the Orient Heights Branch. All lights were blazing and even the smallest children were helping to keep order. "Aren't they wonderful," commented the librarian.

A quick dash to Maverick square, a long wait at the ferry and the adventurer embarked on a boat bound for the North End of Boston where almost under the shadow of the old North Church is located the North End Branch library.

At the left of the entrance is a reading room for adults. This was crowded with men. The assistant called attention to an old man reading the Bible in the Italian language. "He reads it for several hours every day," she said. From a niche at the far end of the room, a marble bust of Dante looked down upon his countrymen, "who, in the midway of this mortal life, were quite lost in the pleasant land of books."

Upstairs in the children's reading room a grand march, in which some five hundred children participated, wove in and out and round about the issue desk, the children with sparkling eyes clutching their "clean cards." Over in the fairy tale corner the shelves were as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard and plaintive voices were heard exclaiming, "Teacher, I got my card, but there aren't any books."

From the North End a quick dash through the empty canyons (it being now 6.30) of the business district along the edge of Chinatown and into little Syria brought the adventurer to a prison-like structure known as the "Muni-stipple" building. In the left-hand corner thereof

is the Tyler street branch of the Boston Public Library. "There are no nicer children nor more interesting grown people anywhere," declared the Librarian, speaking over the heads of a crowd of Syrian, Armenian, Greek and Chinese children. "No, the grown people don't ask for their cards. They don't take books home. In fact," she added, "you might call this their home."

At the South End branch in the cellar of another huge "Muni-stipple" building the story was the same.

Roxbury Crossing branch is in what was formerly "Nuff Ced" McGreevy's saloon. The bar fittings are gone, but the mahogany beams still adorn the ceiling and if one lifts the doormat he will see the words, "Nuff Ced" laid in small bits of mosaic—words frequently used by Mr. McGreevy when the frequenters of his saloon became too noisy.

Old and young colored ladies and gentlemen and little children were emerging from the "Nuff Ced" doorway with new cards, somewhat worn books and smiling faces. "Seems as if everyone with a fine had been here," laughed the librarian, "excepting the gypsies and I don't believe they are back yet."

"Gypsies?" commented the Adventurer. "Yes," she explained, "quite a colony of them live in vacant stores about here during the winter."

The adventurer looked at his watch. "Seventy-three," said he, "time to call it a day."

On Tuesday as the car drew up beside the South Boston Savings Bank the adventurer gave a start of dismay. "Don't tell me there's a run on the bank," "Oh, no," said the driver, "that's the 'finest book week' line." The adventurer breathed a sigh of relief and prepared to open siege, but warlike tactics were unnecessary. "Pass the gentleman along," yelled the children and so he was passed along and up a flight of stairs with an orderly crowd moving, ever moving in long, slow lines toward the Registration Desk where new cards, cleared of all charges were being issued as rapidly as the workers could write names, addresses and identifying numbers on them.

At City Point Branch a kindly police officer kept the long lines moving, occasionally booming in a deep voice, "Stand back, folks, stand back, and give the chargers air." The chargers, by the way, were not horses, but very hard-working young women charging books at about the rate of one every two seconds.

From North, South, East and West crowds bore down on Andrew Square. Shades of Jadwiga, Sobieski and Pulaski, how proud you would be, thought the adventurer, to see the orderly manner in which your young countrymen avail themselves of library privileges and not so many of them had fines either. Indeed, one jolly individual was heard to remark, "Sorry, I haven't a big fine on my card. I'd like the thrill of getting it cancelled."

Along the Southern Artery, across the marshes, with the harbor to the left sped the adventurer to little Neponset Branch where the library operates in a mere tearoom of a place. You'd be surprised to see how many young married couples have claimed their cards in order that they may spend their time reading together, said the smiling librarian.

At the Fields Corner branch a small boy named "Smith" was holding up a line of several hundred young folks while the following dialogue was carried on: "What is your father's first name?" from the harassed assistant who had something under one hundred "Smiths" in her file.

"What right have you to ask that?" replied the small boy. "It says on your poster, fines cancelled and no questions asked."

The Uphams Corner children's room is unique among children's rooms, as it is located in a waterless swimming tank. If numbers tell any tale, finless curds are certainly good bait. Upstairs in the adult's room things were at a standstill as "some lady" in depositing her

books surreptitiously in the "Conscience Box" had thrown her purse in with them and insisted on having it removed at once from the company of the "conscienceless" books.

At the Mt. Pleasant and Memorial branches children were saying, "Please take the depression off my card."

In the beautiful reading room at Pel-lows Athenaeum men and women who had been so unfortunate as to acquire fines which they could not afford to pay were happily reading in the brightly lighted room, forgetting for the time that such a thing as "the depression" existed.

On Wednesday there was rain, buckets, barrels, floods of it—rattling like hail on the top of the limousine, and wind, roaring and erratic wind, which turned umbrellas inside out and made it necessary to make shelterless dashes from limousine to library and from library back to limousine. The adventurer repeated the names of the branches yet to visit—Mt. Bowdoin by the bridge, Codman square, right in the middle of the square, Mattapan on the road to great Blue Hill, Lower Mills round the corner from the Baker chocolate factory, Phillips Brooks, the little Readville building next door to the chapel in which the good bishop preached the last afternoon sermon of his life, Hyde Park branch in the center of the town which resented so much being annexed to Boston that many citizens show their displeasure by refusing to patronize the library.

From Hyde Park to West Roxbury the adventurer had the experience of driving through the Stony Brook Reservation. To the city dweller, homesick for the real woods he heartily recommends the drive, particularly on a rainy evening in the fall of the year when the lights of the car will bring out the gleaming beauty of rain-drenched red, yellow, crimson and brown foliage interspersed with the brilliant green of pines and threaded with the slender white stems of birches.

Emerging from the Reservation, one after another, eight branches were visited. Staid West Roxbury, Roslindale, always crowded, whether or not a "bargain sale is on," Jamaica Plain, where house plants and rainbow fishes in tanks flourish to the joy alike of children and grown-ups; Boylston, proud of its new Georgian building with bright blue door; Parker Hill, yet prouder of the Gothic perfection of its recently-erected library; Allston, Brighton and little Faneuil, proudest of all of its gay, modern interior, the only fly in the ointment the fact that it cannot accommodate half the persons who wish to use it.

The Kirstein Memorial Branch, the beautiful gift of Mr. Louis Kirstein in memory of his father, was the only library not visited, as the librarian had already telephoned that her people showed appreciation of their library by promptly paying their fines so there was no crowd to see.

Noisy, but happy, the adventurer completed the Odyssey at nine P. M. and announced to his family as he shook his drenched hat over the open fire, "The heart of Boston is in the right place. I've grumbled a lot about the slow service at the Boston Public Library, but inasmuch as the authorities of that institution have forgiven the debts of over 20,000 persons, it behooves every book-loving person to forgive the library its small debt of failing to deliver the desired book the minute it is asked for. As for the forgiven debtors—if you could have seen them departing from the doorways of thirty-three branch libraries with books hugged to their bosoms, you would have recognized that the love of reading is a very real heritage of the fathers and mothers and children of our city. "More power to the arms of the chargers," say I, "and many more assistants to carry on the work. A glass of ginger ale, please, so I can make it a real toast."

While not neglecting the interest of the specialists, these articles were written primarily for the public. Those formidable tomes of polemics or knowledge that excited the world ages ago become modern and present in consequence of this treatment. In the process of humanization, the personalities of the authors and printers and others involved are made to emerge again as something alive and interesting.

THE books mentioned in this installment are of a theological or religious task, chiefly, although a few other subjects did penetrate the printing area of the

## Notes on Rare Books

By PHILIP BROOKS

TO the lay reader, the average collector and most bookmen, the subject of incunabula means something dull, flat and unprofitable. Its name is intimately associated with ponderous works of theological doctrine, heavy with rhetoric, logic or the exact sciences. Their texts are in the dead languages and their authors have long since been forgotten. Except for the masterpieces of Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer, Sutenhyn and Pannartz, Jensen and a few others, they are not even memorable as examples of good printing. All this is to a certain extent true. No wonder the field of study has been restricted to a small number of scholars and librarians and members of the bookselling profession. Their enthusiasm for what they have found in these incunabula has been a continual source of bewilderment to the uninitiated. Conscious attempts to dissipate the popular indifference toward this great branch of book collecting have not been wanting. In this country the influence of such essays as George Parker Winship's "Gutenberg to Plantin," Miss Miriam Lane's "Some Noteworthy Firsts in Europe during the Fifteenth Century," and Miss Margaret B. Stillwell's "Incunabula and Americana," is not to be denied. But the number of such attempts to educate the public is not large. The richly annotated catalogues of Lathrop C. Harper, our most famous dealer in incunabula, have illuminated the subject importantly for many book lovers. Librarians of public institutions have occasionally written sympathetically of the "fifteeners."

A PART from the Harper brochures, the most consistent propaganda in America in the interests of incunabula is that which emanates from More Books, the monthly bulletin of the Boston Public Library. The tenth installment of a descriptive list of fifteenth-century books in the library, by Zoltán Haraszti, appears in the October issue. These articles, which have occurred intermittently since they first started nearly three years ago, included three devoted to German incunabula and the remaining six to Italian. In this number books printed in Switzerland, that is, in Basle, and in France, specifically Paris and Lyons, are described. Subsequent installments will treat works that were printed in the Netherlands, Spain and England. Mr. Haraszti observes that the task of compiling such a record was begun with some hesitation as to the advisability of giving it space in a bulletin designed for the use of the general public. But the response of readers has given convincing evidence of a genuine demand for knowledge on this subject, which when handled informally, can be made highly entertaining. A mere check-list, he observes, is not enough. References to authorities, collations of sheets and measurements of pages and texts, no matter how accurately made, cannot arouse curiosity.

But every book has a history; it is a part of the life around it, of the past from which it grew and of the future which it influenced. And life is always interesting, even when encased in obscure Latin. Whatever lived once lives always; and to call attention to that living thing is a grateful task.

While not neglecting the interest of the specialists, these articles were written primarily for the public. Those formidable tomes of polemics or knowledge that excited the world ages ago become modern and present in consequence of this treatment. In the process of humanization, the personalities of the authors and printers and others involved are made to emerge again as something alive and interesting.

THE books mentioned in this installment are of a theological or religious task, chiefly, although a few other subjects did penetrate the printing area of the

period. A notable exception here is the "Opera" of Vergil, printed at Paris in 1500 by Kerver, Thielman Kerver, who was famous for the beauty of his Books of Hours. The account tells of his coming to Paris from Coblenz and includes such details as his marriage to Yolande Bonhomme, which probably helped him in his quick French naturalization. It also mentions Jean Petit the publisher, and takes pains to point out that, while he published and sold books, like Vêlard or Vostre, he was not a printer. He gave work to no less than twenty printers, one of whom called him "bibliopolamur optimus," the prince of booksellers.

Another secular work referred to is the "Epistolae" of Franciscus Philiphus, printed at Basle without any date by Amerbach. This Fileto, "the typical humanist of his age," according to Symonds, was perhaps the most erudite Greek scholar of his time in Italy. In 1420, at the age of 22, when already Professor of Philosophy at Venice, he was sent to the court of John Paleologus as secretary to the Venetian Consul. He married a relative of the Byzantine Emperor, a noble but poor girl. When he returned to Italy he was given the highest recognition for his classical learning. But for all his brilliance he was a conceited puppy. "All men love and honor me, and praise me to the skies," he wrote to a friend. But five years later he left Florence precipitately because he was involved in intrigues against the Medici, and his life was in danger. Mr. Haraszti pictures him in this fashion:

He thought—and took no trouble to hide his opinion—that he surpassed Vergil because he was an orator, and Cicero, because he was also a poet. His pretensions soon got him into violent quarrels with his fellow-humanists—men who were only too human when their interests, financial as well as spiritual, were concerned. Fileto's feud with Poggio is especially memorable for the brutality of the accusations and the violence of language displayed on both sides.

THIS is but one of many vignettes which add zest and a human background to the descriptive list. There is another humanist here, Girolamo Balbo, represented by a copy of his "Dialogus de eloquentia" by an unknown printer of Paris. He was a Venetian who went to Paris in 1484 to teach at the university. "Soon he became widely known for both his learning and licentious living." His story parallels that of Fileto somewhat. Like him, Balbo became involved in violent controversies. His attack upon the grammarian, Tardif, resulted in his being banished from Italy, the ostensible reason being his scandalous way of living. There is much food for thought in the other pieces described, too. In the "Malleus maleficarum" of Sprenger and Krämer, by an unknown printer of Basle about 1490, Mr. Haraszti devotes no little space to the Rev. Montague Summers, who made an excellent translation of the original 1489 edition four years ago. It is Mr. Summers' introduction, explaining the nature of the book, which he challenges. Mr. Summers professes to be a believer in witchcraft, and looks upon the "Malleus maleficarum," to most people one of the cruelest and cruellest documents of the Middle Ages, as an almost divinely inspired book. By some process of reason he links the medieval heretics and the present-day Communists together. "Witches were the bane of all social order. . . . Any other save the most thorough measures [against them] must have been unavailing." Mr. Haraszti comments: "It sounds like a perverse pose—if it is not, as one occasionally hopes, the cloak of a Swiftian satire."

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

### Cardinal Named Library Trustee

Mayor Appoints Him in Place of Mgr. Connolly, Who Long Has Been Ill

Cardinal O'Connell has accepted an appointment to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, tendered by the mayor. He will take the place vacated by Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, who was forced to resign on account of illness.

In announcing the appointment today, the mayor made public a letter he had sent to Mgr. Connolly, who had served on the board since June 15, 1916. The letter read:

"It is a source of profound regret to learn that your continuing illness renders it necessary for you to discontinue the exceptional services which you have been rendering to the city of Boston as trustee of the Boston Public Library.

"The splendid service which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense has been of great value to the people of Boston and in their name I beg you will accept of their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

Boston Globe  
Wednesday, November 9, 1932

### MAYOR NAMES CARDINAL PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Cardinal O'Connell a trustee of the Boston Public Library to succeed Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, who was forced by illness to decline a reappointment.

In a letter to Mgr. Connolly the Mayor said:

"The splendid services which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense has been of great value to the people of Boston and in their name I beg you will accept of their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932

### A CARDINAL TRUSTEE

Cardinal O'Connell is the most distinguished but not the first ecclesiastic to be appointed Trustee of the Boston Public Library. The list contains the names of Rev. George Putnam, D.D., 1868-1877; James Freeman Clarke, D.D., 1879-1888; Rev. James D'Nevers, D.D., 1895-1908; Dr. Alexander Mann, 1908-1923; and Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, 1916 to 1932. The Cardinal succeeds Father Connolly. Kindly, scholarly and cultured, for years a student of Americana, the venerable and loved pastor of Jamaica Plain has felt constrained to resign because of the pressure of other duties. He has served as president twice, and the Library is far better because of what he has done for it.

Mayor Curley has made an admirable choice, which will receive the warm and immediate commendation of the Cardinal's flock and all others. This apparently is the first public office which he has ever accepted—and His Eminence will be 73 next month. This breaking of a lifelong precedent carries its own implications. We may see in it the value which he sets on a great free library system now one of the foremost in the world; the spirit of public service; willingness of an extraordinarily busy man to take on a new burden for the good of the community. And incidentally it may be said that this appointment dignifies public office and will add greatly to the prestige of the Public Library.



Boston Evening Transcript  
Tuesday, November 8, 1932

### Patty Gray to Sing Sunday at Boston Public Library

Miss Katherine Cunningham Gray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham Gray of 261 Beacon street, and who sang the role of Lady Ella in "Patience," at the Hollis Street Theater, last week, has been asked to give a recital the coming Sunday evening, Nov. 13, at the Boston Public Library, at eight o'clock. The singer, known to her intimates as Patty Gray, will make up her program from Verdi, Schumann, Wolf and other composers. The concert at the library are free to all lovers of music and no tickets are required.

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

### Cardinal Named to Public Library Board

Mayor Curley today appointed Cardinal O'Connell a trustee of the Boston public library, succeeding Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, who resigned on account of illness. The mayor sent a letter to Mgr. Connolly expressing regret that he could no longer serve and extending the gratitude of the city of Boston for the exceptional service he has so graciously rendered in the past.

BOSTON TRAVELER  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1932

### CARDINAL ON LIBRARY BOARD

#### Named Trustee by Mayor Curley in Place of Mgr. Connolly

Cardinal O'Connell was named today by Mayor Curley to be a trustee of the Boston Public Library, in place of the Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain, who resigned because of illness. In a letter to Mgr. Connolly, the mayor says: "It is a source of profound regret to learn that your continuing illness renders it necessary for you to discontinue exceptional services which you have been rendering to the city of Boston as a trustee of the Boston Public Library. The splendid services which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense have been of great value to the people of Boston, and in their name I beg you will accept their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, NOV 8, 1932

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL NAMED AS TRUSTEE

#### Succeeds Mgr Connolly as Library Official

William Cardinal O'Connell was today appointed by Mayor Curley a trustee of the Boston Public Library, to succeed Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, former trustee of the library. To Mgr. Connolly, the Mayor sent the following letter:

"Reverend Monsignor: "It is a source of profound regret to learn that your continuing illness renders it necessary for you to discontinue the exceptional services which you have been rendering to the city of Boston as trustee of the Boston Public Library."

"The splendid services which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense have been of great value to the people of Boston and in their name I beg you will accept of their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

THE BOSTON HERALD  
NOVEMBER 9, 1932

### CARDINAL IS NAMED TO LIBRARY BOARD

Cardinal O'Connell was named yesterday by Mayor Curley to be a trustee of the Boston Public Library, in place of the Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain, who resigned because of illness.

In a letter to Mgr. Connolly, the mayor said:

"It is a source of profound regret to learn that your continuing illness renders it necessary for you to discontinue exceptional services which you have been rendering to the city of Boston as a trustee of the Boston Public Library."

"The splendid services which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense have been of great value to the people of Boston, and in their name I beg you will accept their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

The Boston Post  
Established 1831

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1932

### CARDINAL IS TRUSTEE OF LIBRARY

#### Takes Place of Mgr. Connolly, Who Has Resigned

Cardinal O'Connell was appointed yesterday by Mayor Curley to serve the city as trustee of the Boston Public Library in place of Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, who resigned because of age and failing health.

#### MAYOR LAUDS FR. CONNOLLY

Attending Mgr. Connolly's golden anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, four years ago, the cardinal extolled the 72-year-old dean of the Jamaica Plain clergy, as "a priest of God who has faithfully and loyally served Almighty God first, of course, but the public also."

Yesterday in accepting Mgr. Connolly's resignation, Mayor Curley, who appointed him to the library board for the first time 16 years ago, expressed his keen regret at his decision to retire from the post, and paid high tribute to his service to the public. The Mayor said:

"It is a source of profound regret to learn that your continuing illness renders it necessary for you to discontinue the exceptional service which you have been rendering to the city of Boston as trustee of the Boston Public Library."

"The splendid service which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense has been of great value to the people of Boston and in their name I beg you will accept of their sincere appreciation and gratitude."

#### Trustee for 16 Years

Mgr. Connolly has been in poor health for nearly three years. He has long been pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament on Centre street, Jamaica Plain. In his 16 years of service as a library trustee, Mgr. Connolly has brought to the board his expert knowledge as a connoisseur of old American historical prints and a recognized authority on first editions of American historical volumes.

He has been intimately interested in art and literary treasures and has a collection that represents years of discriminating research. The monsignor's personal library contains more than 200 rare books, beautiful objects in sculpture and many paintings by the old masters.

Many of the famous paintings hang in his church, which is considered one of the most beautiful churches in the archdiocese of Boston.

The Boston Post

NOVEMBER 10, 1932

#### THE NEW TRUSTEE

In naming Cardinal O'Connell trustee of the Boston Public Library the Mayor has chosen with a rare sense of distinction in every way. His Eminence knows books; his literary ability is very great; he has a wide learning that would make him most valuable in helping guide the destinies of any library—all the more when that institution is the pride of his own beloved city.

Mgr. Connolly, of Jamaica Plain, whom the Cardinal succeeds, has had a long and helpful term in the office, and only the pressure of age suggests his retirement. May the new incumbent, still hale and hearty, remain for years the most eminent ecclesiastic ever to occupy the position in this city.

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932

### Cardinal Happy to Serve the Library

Though Mayor Curley appointed Cardinal O'Connell as member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library only after receiving his assent, the cardinal today officially accepted the appointment in writing as follows:

Your Honor: I am most happy to accept the appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library.

I am always glad to be of service to the people of our beloved city and am particularly pleased at this opportunity of rendering public service, because it enables me, together with my associates on the board, to do something to promote the welfare of the Public Library, an institution in which I have ever been vitally interested.

I thank you most cordially for this appointment. With every best wish, I am Very sincerely yours  
W. Card. O'Connell  
Abp. Boston.

Boston Traveler

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932

### CARDINAL ACCEPTS LIBRARY POSITION

#### Welcomes Chance to Serve Citizens as Trustee

Cardinal O'Connell in a letter to Mayor Curley today accepted appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library.

He wrote: "I am most happy to accept the appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library."

"I am always glad to be of service to the people of our beloved city and am particularly pleased at this opportunity of rendering public service, because it enables me, together with my associates on the board, to do something to promote the welfare of the public library, an institution in which I have ever been vitally interested."

"I thank you most cordially for the appointment."

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

#### Cardinal and Trustee

What a striking chain of causation and consequence has led to Cardinal O'Connell's acceptance of secular office as a trustee of the Boston Public Library! From 1907 to 1914 the priest whose given name was Achille Ratti served as prefect of the Ambrosiana Library in Milan. Always a devoted scholar he became so passionately interested in the work there in progress, that even when called to be prefect of the Vatican Library, he could not bring himself to give it up, and for two years divided his time between Rome and Milan. In 1922 Monsignor Ratti became His Holiness, Pius XI, the first man of a career quite like his in modern history. A librarian being now the supreme pontiff, a reorganization and reconstruction of the Vatican Library was carried out, which for centuries had been needed, the Carnegie Foundation gladly accepting a share in the work at the Pope's invitation.

Meanwhile, a young native of Salem, Milton E. Lord by name, had become interested in librarianship as a profession, and was among those called to assist in the reorganization of the Vatican Library's treasures. This year Mr. Lord, after service as librarian of the University of Iowa, has become director of the Boston Public Library. Thus was forged a definite link between the professional advance stimulated by the Vatican and the professional competence of the librarian now at the service of the city of Boston. But it remained for Mayor Curley to complete the sequence by his appointment of Cardinal O'Connell as a trustee of the board. Still more impressive is the cardinal's willingness to accept the post, a liberal departure from precedent which one cannot believe would have been possible had it not been for the interest and the progressive sponsorship given to libraries and librarianship by Pius XI. Boston appreciates the high value of this result, and the city will gain much from it.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1932

### Lecture by Mayor Curley Nov. 21 at Public Library

The seventh Washington Bicentennial lecture in the Public Library series arranged by the Boston committee will be given by Mayor Curley on Monday evening, Nov. 21. The mayor will summarize the activities in Boston during the year in honoring Washington.

Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932

#### Cardinal a Library Trustee

CARDINAL O'CONNELL has accepted an invitation to become a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. The cardinal succeeds a clergyman, the Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, who resigns because of illness.

The appointment of an ecclesiastic to the library board of trustees is by no means unusual. Among the cardinal's predecessors were the Rev. George Putnam, D.D., James Freeman Clarke, D.D., the Rev. James DeNormandie, D.D., who was president of the board in 1908, and Dr. Alexander Mann, D.D., president of the board for three years.

Cardinal O'Connell's literary taste is well known. Keenly appreciative of the finer things, he finds much merit in contemporary works, many of which he has recommended to friends who have been pleasantly surprised at the advice.

The appointment of the cardinal to the board is in harmony with the general excellence and usefulness of our library. We are confident that his advice will enhance the already high value of that institution to the public.

BOSTON POST,  
NOVEMBER 15, 1932

### CARDINAL TO ACCEPT POST

#### Will Serve on Board of Library Trustees

Acceptance of the appointment to serve the city as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library was received yesterday by Mayor Curley from Cardinal O'Connell, archbishop of Boston.

Cardinal O'Connell will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Right Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, who had been a member of the board for 16 years.

The Cardinal will serve with Louis E. Kirstein, Ellery Sedgwick, Frank W. Buxton and Attorney John L. Hall, present members of the unpaid board.

Temple Israel  
Boston, Mass.

November 16, 1932

#### The Boston Public Library

The rapidly growing JUDAICA collection at the Boston Public Library has never a certain important books that are now out of print and hence hard to obtain. Possibly some readers of Temple Israel may have one or more of the books in their own libraries and may care to present them to the Boston Public Library, whose Director, Milton E. Lord, will be most grateful. Books now particularly needed are:

Charles P. Daly, "Settlement of the Jews in North America."  
Madison C. Peters, "Jews in America."  
Solomon Schindler, "Israelites in Boston."  
Israel Zangwill, "The Mantle of Elijah."  
"The History of the Jews in New England." Published by the Jewish Chronicle Publishing Co., Boston, 1892.



## TAKE BOOKS BACK, FINES CANCELLED

All Overdue May Be  
Returned to Library  
Next Week

An opportunity for borrowers of books from the public library and its branches to return overdue books without the payment of a single cent in fines will be afforded next week, Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, announced last night when he proclaimed a fine cancellation week Oct. 17-22.

### START CLEAN SLATE

Individual borrowers with unpaid fines may apply at the central library or any branch libraries during the week to obtain the cancellation. There may also be returned during the period, without explanation or fines any book that has been charged or that has been inadvertently borrowed without charging at any time.

"These are emergency depression measures only," Mr. Lord said in a statement issued last night, "to help the many individuals who owing to the depression are unable to pay fines for overdue books and as a result have lost their library privileges. Such individuals should during fine cancellation week go to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and given back to them."

"Everybody should be told how much the library needs all of its books because of the increased demand for them at the present time. Everyone is asked to look at some for library books and carry them back to the library. This is the time for everyone to start afresh with a clear slate at the library."

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, OCT 14, 1932

## LIBRARY WILL CANCEL ALL FINES FOR FOLK WHO APPLY NEXT WEEK

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, in order to assist those who have failed or have been unable to pay their book fines, have instituted at the main library in Copley sq and at all branches a "Fine Cancellation Week," beginning Monday, Oct. 17. During that week the library will cancel all fines for overdue books, no matter when the fines were incurred.

To obtain the benefits of the cancellation plan, borrowers with unpaid fines should apply at the central library or at any of the branch libraries.

The trustees indicate that this is an emergency measure, to help individuals who because of the depression have been unable to pay fines for overdue books and have lost their library privileges. These

persons should, during the week, go to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and returned to them.

The trustees also urge all past and present borrowers to look around their homes for Public Library books that may have been forgotten. Children are asked to search their desks and school lockers for mislaid library books.

An opportunity is offered to return, without explanation or fine, books that have been charged or inadvertently borrowed without charging.

One of the underlying ideas of fine cancellation week is the increased demand for books at the present time. The privileges thus offered by the trustees will be in force only during the week beginning Oct. 17.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932

## Public Library to Cancel All Fines Next Week, Forgive Book 'Borrowers'

Debt cancellation, long a subject of international discussion, was localized yesterday when the Boston Public Library named the week beginning Monday as "fine cancellation week" in which all fines for overdue books will be set aside and forgotten.

The reprieve extends still further and all books that have been stolen, or in the more delicate phrase of the library announcement, "inadvertently borrowed," can be returned during this week of general amnesty and, says the announcement, "no questions will be asked."

It was estimated last night by library officials that while \$22,000 in fines is collected yearly, approximately \$66,000 more would be collected if every one paid his fines. About 15,000 volumes annually disappear from public library shelves.

The library expects to do a land office business since no matter what the sins of omission or commission perpetrated by members of the public all will be forgiven if they will only re-

turn books long absent from the library shelves. Not only will they be forgiven but they will be restored to good standing with all library privileges.

Milton E. Lord, director of the library, said last night that most of the missing books were the result of young readers becoming so enamored with the adventures of Robin Hood, David Copperfield, Long John Silver and other fictional worthies that the books were unwittingly retained until they were long overdue. Then it was impossible to return them without payment of a fine beyond the reach of many juvenile pockets.

"These are emergency depression measures only, to help the many individuals who owing to the depression are unable to pay fines for overdue books," the announcement read, "and as a result have lost library privileges. Such individuals should during fine cancellation week go to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and given back to them. This is the time for every one to start afresh with a clear slate at the library."

## The Boston Post

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1932

The Boston Public Library's announcement that owing to the depression it will permit persons with overdue books to return them without paying a fine, with special reference to the "borrower" who no one is looking, again suggests the method employed in New York but never tolerated by our library officials. That is, to permit no one to enter the section where books are kept with any kind of container in his hand—anything in which a book might be concealed.

There is check-room at the Boston Public Library, but one is not obliged to leave his brief case there.

## The Boston Post

OCTOBER 14, 1932

The Boston Public Library's announcement that owing to the depression it will permit persons with overdue books to return them without paying a fine, with special reference to the "borrower" who no one is looking, again suggests the method employed in New York but never tolerated by our library officials. That is, to permit no one to enter the section where books are kept with any kind of container in his hand—anything in which a book might be concealed.

There is check-room at the Boston Public Library, but one is not obliged to leave his brief case there.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, OCT 15, 1932

### A GENTLE REMINDER

A DECISION of practical wisdom has led the Boston Public Library to announce that, next week, anyone who has a library book which is overdue, no matter how long, has but to bring it to any one of the branches or to the Central Library at Copley Square to take advantage of a six-day armistice on fines. With the return of such books the overdue charges will be canceled, the book borrower's card will be restored to full privilege. Not only that: this plan for a "conscience week" on returning library books is to extend also to those who possess volumes "inadvertently borrowed without charging." These, too, will be welcomed without any questioning or penalties of any kind.

Because of the depression a large number of library books have been kept, particularly by children, and it is difficult to accumulate the money needed to pay the fines or who, because of a natural and keen interest in a particular volume, forget to return it. Many adults, too, no doubt, if they rummage their bookshelves, may come upon a volume taken out long since and utterly forgotten.

The armistice week on fines and "inadvertent borrowings" will run from Monday until Saturday next. It offers an opportunity for all those who use the library, or who would like to use it, but face difficulties because of fines they feel unable to pay to restore themselves to good standing and, incidentally, to perform an act of good sportsmanship. For the return of lost books to the library will enable others to read them. It will be of immense help to the library authorities who, in these times of economy, need the cooperation of the community in keeping the lending resources of one of Boston's finest institutions at the highest possible level.

OCTOBER 15, 1932.

### CITY RECORD.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY STARTS FINE CANCELLATION WEEK. OCTOBER 17-22.

Beginning next Monday, October 17, and for one week thereafter, the Public Library and all of its branches will cancel all fines for overdue books, no matter when they were incurred. Individual borrowers with unpaid fines should apply at the Central Library or at any of the branch libraries to obtain this cancellation.

There may also be returned during this week without explanation or fines any book that has been charged or that has been inadvertently borrowed without charging at any time.

These are emergency depression measures only, to help the many individuals who owing to the depression are unable to pay fines for overdue books and as a result have lost their library privileges. Such individuals should during Fine Cancellation Week go to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and given back to them.

Everyone should be told how much the library needs all of its books because of the increased demand for them at the present time. Everyone is asked to look at home for library books and carry them back to the library. Children should search their desks and lockers at school for library books and return them to the library.

This is the time for everyone to start afresh with a clear slate at the library. It must be remembered that this will be possible only beginning next Monday, October 17, and extending through the following Saturday, October 22.

Oct. 29, 1932

### CITY RECORD.

1183

## BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS WORK AS WELL AS EXTENT OF ITS SERVICE TO CITIZENS OUTLINED BY MILTON E. LORD, LIBRARIAN, IN REGULAR WEEKLY BROADCAST FROM CITY HALL STATION ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

In the regular weekly broadcast from City Hall Station, Milton E. Lord, Librarian, Public Library, spoke as follows:

During the past week nearly every man, woman and child in Boston has heard mentioned the name of the Boston Public Library. Its trustees wanted this to be so, particularly since they were offering, through "Fine Cancellation Week," an opportunity for every one to start afresh at the Boston Public Library. Every one was given the chance to bring back to the library, without fines and without questions, any book that happened to be in his possession overdue or borrowed inadvertently without charging. Three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven such books came back. But even more striking was the number of individuals who, having been deprived of their borrowers' cards because of unpaid fines, applied to have their fines canceled and their library cards restored to them for use. During the six days of "Fine Cancellation Week" thirty-one thousand men, women and children had their library cards given back to them.

Forty-seven thousand more might have had their cards restored as well last week if they had applied for them. This they may still do, since all fines incurred on books returned before the end of "Fine Cancellation Week" are now considered canceled as of that date. The crowds at the libraries were frequently so great during the week that many of these individuals may perhaps not have been able to obtain their cards. They should now go to their library and ask for their library cards, for their fines have been canceled and the cards are theirs for the asking.

The trustees of the Public Library instituted "Fine Cancellation Week" entirely as an emergency depression measure. Their purpose was to remove as nearly as possible all obstacles that were standing in the way of the use of books today when to so many individuals books may be a solace as well as an encouraging aid in facing the unusually difficult period in which every one is living. It is now their hope that the privilege of the use of the library will be sufficiently appreciated that once regained it will now be jealously guarded and not easily lost once more through inability to observe the terms on which the library and its books are available free to all.

### LIBRARY BOSTON'S PRIDE.

Boston has long been proud of its Public Library. It is one of the great library systems of the country. In telling about the working of a great system of this sort, there must first be explained what the system is, particularly as a physical thing. In real property the library consists of thirty-four pieces of land and buildings or parts of buildings in different sections of the city. There is the great Central Library building in Copley square. The city owns also twelve other pieces of real estate occupied either wholly or in part for library purposes, while the other buildings or parts of buildings put to library uses are leased at annual rentals. Some of these buildings are among the chief ornaments of the city. The great Central Library building is a beautiful architectural monument which has given distinction to Boston, and attracts visitors from every part of the world. The five new branch library buildings erected during the past two years at the instance of his Honor the Mayor are striking buildings, adorning the districts in which they are located.

From the point of view of personal property, the library is primarily a collection of slightly more than 1,500,000 books. Of these 1,000,000 are in the Central Library, and the remainder are in the thirty-three branches throughout the city. The larger branches are considerable libraries in themselves, fully a third of them averaging something over 20,000 volumes each. In the Central Library there are also some 35,000 separate manuscripts, not to mention atlases, maps, photographs, prints, engravings, lantern slides and newspapers in the thousands.

The aggregate commercial value of all this real and personal property devoted to free public library purposes in the City of Boston is at the least considerably in excess of \$10,000,000.

Such is the property and plant of the library system. But it is of value only as it is worked. The books, manuscripts and other material are useless except

when they are being read and examined. And the Public Library plant, like every other, should be worked, if it is worth working at all, as nearly as possible to the limit of its capacity. The problem in working the Public Library is to bring its books and other material into the most general and extensive public use within the limit of the amount of money which the taxpayers are willing to pay for that use.

### PURPOSE OF LIBRARY.

The taxpayer, then, quite rightly wishes to know what the purpose of his free public library is. The primary purpose of a free public library, supported by taxation, is to give the use of good books and other educational library material to persons who might not otherwise enjoy such use. But it is also of great public importance that a library should within the means at its command afford opportunity for study and research by scholars and students. In doing this the library supplements the work of our public schools and of the university. It places the highest special knowledge at the service of all our citizens without charge and without unnecessary detail or formality. It touches the elementary and common need, and begins with the child who has just learned to read and asks him in school. To most of the graduates of our grammar schools who pass at once into active life the library stands in place of the high school and of the college. It is to them also the university. In the aggregate of all its services, the Boston Public Library should be, and I believe it is, a system of education for all and free for all.

The distinguishing characteristic of the education given by a public library is that it is not imposed upon the person who has it. Everything that is done by the library is done in response to requests from individuals who ask for that which they each want most. Every one of the 5,000,000 volumes issued by the Boston Public Library for direct home use during the year 1932 to date has been issued because some particular person has

wanted that book. Every book that has been consulted on the premises of the library, be it at the Central Library or at some one of the 33 branches, every newspaper consulted, every manuscript, every picture for use has been furnished because some particular person has asked for it, presumably because he has had some need for it.

What have been some of these needs? They speak for themselves. Civil service examinations are to be held to fill vacancies for stenographers. Immediately that the examinations are announced there come to the library requests for books treating of the specifications for stenographing from a dozen men, from 25, from even 50. A man who is nervously prostrated comes to the library to comb books that will afford suggestions for a new occupation for himself. A newly established dressmaker inquires for material on the etiquette of mourning. A young mother inquires for books besides stories for her reading—is there anything on the training of children? There comes a request for a medical book for a young man studying to become an undertaker. A high school student has to write a composition dealing with the treatment of the Indians by the United States Government. The manager of a large department store turns to our Business Branch for data indicating how far stores may be justified in cutting prices because of the installation of a "cash-and-carry" system. A young student of psychology is interested in scientific magazine articles treating of the effect of colors on human conduct. While many individuals pursue, week after week, definite courses of study by themselves in such directions as the history of the Irish and their settlement in America, the origin of the tales, the love of nature in the poetry of Robert Burns and William Wordsworth, the life and work of Leonardo da Vinci, and many others, not to mention particularly the interest during this bicentennial year of 1932 in the life of George Washington.

### SERVICE TO CITIZENS.

In these ways the Boston Public Library serves its primary purpose as a free public



## TAKE BOOKS BACK, FINE CANCEL

All Overdue Books  
Returned to Library  
Next Week

An opportunity for borrowers from the public library branches to return overdue books without the payment of a fine will be afforded at the Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, announced last night when he proclaimed cancellation week Oct. 17-22.

### START CLEAN SLATE

Individual borrowers who have not returned books to the library may apply at the central or any branch libraries during the week to obtain the cancellation. Also, books returned during the week without explanation or fine that has been charged or been inadvertently borrowed during any time.

"These are emergency measures only," Mr. Lord stated last night. "The many individuals who are unable to pay fines for overdue books and as a result lost their library privileges, should during this week go to their libraries to have their library cards given back to them."

"Everybody should be told the library needs all of its books at the present time. I asked to look at some for the library and carry them back to it. This is the time for everyone to refresh with a clear slate library."

Boston

FRIDAY

## LIBRARY WILL FOR FOLK

The trustees of the Boston Public Library, in order to assist those who have failed or have been unable to pay their book fines, have instituted at the main library, Copley square, and at all branch libraries, a "Fine Cancellation Week," beginning Monday, Oct. 17. During this week the library will cancel fines for overdue books, no matter how large, when the borrower returns the book. To obtain the benefits of this cancellation plan, borrowers will pay fines should apply at the library or at any of the branch libraries.

The trustees indicate that this is an emergency measure, to help individuals who because of depression have been unable to pay fines for overdue books and lost their library privileges. These measures will be in effect during Oct. 17.

1184

### CITY RECORD.

Oct. 29

library supported by taxation in giving good books to those who would not otherwise have them, and in affording instruction by the intelligent use of books to those who would not otherwise have it. But the Boston Public Library has another purpose not less important to the welfare of the people, though less in the public view, and not so obvious to the public at large. It is a scholar's library, and it is of public importance that it be maintained as such. It is only by the scholar's work that the primary purpose of a public library can be accomplished. Good books do not come by chance. They come only by the work of scholars. To cite only one instance, the scholar writes the text-book that the child studies.

The scholar's work is in few other places more important than in our own City of Boston, which has long been pre-eminent in the work of education. Nearly 100,000 students are this year pursuing their studies either within immediate reach or within easy access of the Central Library building. The teachers in their institutions are scholars, many of them, not only teaching students directly, but working in the preparation of books for students. The work covers language, art, literature, economics, the natural sciences, music, sculpture, the social sciences, applied mechanics, and every other form of intellectual instruction. These institutions of learning not only give dignity and importance to our city, they also aid its material prosperity, and in this respect they are in their way as important as factories and warehouses, railroad and steamship lines, or wharves and docks. Not the least among them is the Boston Public Library, itself quite as valuable a business asset of the city as any of them.

In this sense the library is even something more than an important means of popular education. It provides also material for the work of the scholar without whose work popular education and instruction could not go on. The roll call of its special collections tells the story of ample provision in the past for the scholar. To these great collections the city cannot afford now to show indifference, or even inactive respect. The collections must be kept up, cared for, extended, made more perfect, so that people will continue to come to our city for the purpose of using them. It is good for Boston that men should come to it as they go to Washington, or New York, or Rome, or London, or Paris, that they may find the great books of the world and use them. Boston is bound in honor to keep alive its traditional hospitality towards scholarship. Books for scholars, as well as books for children and books for the people, must be continually acquired. The money spent for such books may be well spent if it brings scholars to Boston for those books and saves them a journey half around the world to find them and use them. It may even lead such scholars, as is often the case, to make this city their home, because they can here best find help in research and study.

The challenge that all this thrusts upon the City of Boston is great. And it is a challenge that has been growing steadily greater through these years of economic depression. Last year the use of the Public Library increased 13 per cent over the preceding year. During 1932 it has to date increased 15 per cent over last year. And now to the great body of its users it has just added the 31,000 individuals to whom it restored borrowing cards last week through the cancellation of outstanding fines. This is undoubtedly

the greatest impetus to its use in its entire history. To meet this increased demand it will do its best, even though its resources are already greatly strained through reduced appropriations. Upon the willingness of the taxpayers to give the library adequate appropriations depends in large part how well the library can meet the increased use that the taxpayers are making of it. To its task the library moves gladly, however, in full realization of what the Public Library and its work means to the people of Boston.

[In the writing of the above there has been generous borrowing from the admirable brochure on "The Working of the Boston Public Library," published in 1914 by Mr. Josiah H. Benton, then President of the Trustees of the Public Library. — MILTON E. LORD, *Librarian*.]

### LAND-TAKING IN DORCHESTER.

The Mayor has approved the order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the taking of land for a public improvement, consisting of the laying out and construction of Gene street, Dorchester district, as a highway, from Humphreys street to Holden street, bounded and described as follows:

A highway named Gene street is hereby laid out, from Humphreys street to Holden street, and ordered constructed.

Said highway and the land, exclusive of trees or structures standing upon or affixed thereto, in which an easement for street purposes is hereby taken, is bounded and described as follows:

Westerly by Humphreys street, thirty and 8-100 feet; northerly by the northerly line of said Gene street as hereby laid out, by five measurements, two hundred eleven and 79-100 feet, seven and 38-100 feet on a curve of twenty feet radius, twenty-five and 52-100 feet, twenty-four and 6-100 feet on a curve of fifty-two feet radius and forty-nine and 80-100 feet; easterly by Holden street, thirty feet; and southerly by the southerly line of said Gene street as hereby laid out, by five measurements, fifty and 22-100 feet, ten and 18-100 feet on a curve of twenty-two feet radius, twenty-five and 52-100 feet, eighteen and 46-100 feet on a curve of fifty feet radius and two hundred thirteen and 86-100 feet.

Trees or structures standing upon or affixed to the aforesaid land shall be removed therefrom within sixty days following a notice of the city's intention to enter upon said land for the purpose of constructing said improvement.

Settlements are to be assessed for the making of the aforesaid improvement.

Ordered, That this Board estimates that the abutting lots on both sides of Gene street as laid out under this order, from Humphreys street to Holden street, will receive benefit or advantage, beyond the general advantage to all real estate in said city, from the improvement herein ordered, each of said lots to the amount hereinafter respectively set against it, said lots and the supposed owners thereof being shown on a plan marked "City of Boston, Gene Street, Dorchester, Assessment Plan, July 21, 1932, William J. Sullivan, Chief Engineer, Street Laying-Out Department," and on file in the office of said department.

Lot.	Amount.
1. Louisa Colombo	\$111 15
2. Louisa Colombo	151 20
3. Mary F. Walsh	135 40
4. Louisa Colombo	160 2
5. Louisa Colombo	150 60
6. Louisa Colombo	27 06
7. John T. Finn, Nora E. Finn	105 32
8. Louisa Colombo	175 35
9. Cornelius E. Sullivan, Anne M. Sullivan	161 35
10. Alice M. Gaffey	165 30
11. Virginia E. Muscadelli	190 40
12. Andrew Toretta, Adolph Toretta	77 91
	\$1,929 24

Voted, That this Board determines that no person sustains damages in his estate by the making of the public improvement, consisting of the laying out and construction of Gene street, Dorchester district, as a highway, from Humphreys street to Holden street, under the order of the Board and awards no damages therefor.

### MAYOR SEEKS FUNDS FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Curley, on October 24, sent the following order to the City Council:

I am advised by the Soldiers' Relief Commissioner that the budget appropriation for relief disbursements of his department will be exhausted at the close of this month and that, on the basis of present expenditures, an additional appropriation of at least \$150,000 will be required for the balance of the year.

In determining the budget allotments for the Soldiers' Relief Department for the year, I was influenced by the possibility that the acceptance of the legislative act providing for the construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway would afford opportunities for work to many of the veterans on the rolls of the Soldiers' Relief Department and would, therefore, result in a material reduction in the relief expenditures of the department. Unfortunately, opposition has developed to the construction of the subway, thus removing the possibility of relief through employment and making it necessary for the city to care for unemployed veterans under the provisions of the Soldiers' Relief Act.

During the month of September of the current year 2,279 veterans were aided by the Soldiers' Relief Department, representing a total of 7,763 individuals benefited through the relief disbursements of this department. The total amount of aid disbursed for the month was \$75,408.94, which, when combined with the expenditures of the first eight months, represents \$637,958.13.

While it appears that the amount requested by the commissioner, namely, \$150,000, will be required for the relief activities of the department for the balance of the year, nevertheless I am unable at the present time to make this entire amount available. The Public Works Commissioner has reported to me savings totaling \$70,000, which he feels it will be possible to effect within the budgets of his various divisions.

I submit herewith an order providing for the transfer of \$70,000 from the appropriations of the Public Works Department to the relief item of the Soldiers' Relief Department and I recommend adoption of this order by your honorable body.

Respectfully,  
JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

Library.

This is the time for everyone to start afresh with a clear slate at the library.

It must be remembered that this will be possible only beginning next Monday, October 17, and extending through the following Saturday, October 22.



# THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1932

## 'Bargain Week' at Public Library

Fines Cancelled if Overdue Books Returned Now, Says Director Lord

By DANA TIVERTON  
It is bargain week at the Boston Public Library.

The shops are full of bargains, the restaurants placard their windows with them, and even in the courts there are bargain days when the docket is purged of multitudes of offenders by the simple expedient of reducing the amounts of fines. So Boston's leading institution of public information is following suit.

It has launched a "Take-Back-That-Book-Week" which will begin tomorrow, and now is the time to glance through your bookcases to ascertain if through negligence you have become a biblioklept, if we may add to the language.

Now is the time, for it is bargain week, and all will be forgiven. The fine? Forget it, old man! And in case your conscience troubles you badly—so badly that you'd rather not face the person at the receiving desk—that's arranged for, too. At the entrance of the main building at Copley square and before each of the 32 other branches there will be boxes. You may sally forth on a dark and moonless night, if you prefer, slink silently past the box, and drop therein your contraband erudition.

The formal announcement of Director Milton E. Lord puts it this way:

Beginning next Monday, October 17th, and for one week thereafter, the Public Library and all its branches will cancel all fines for overdue books, no matter when they were incurred. Individual borrowers with unpaid fines should apply at the Central Library or at any of the branch libraries to obtain this cancellation.

There may also be returned during this week without explanation or fines any book that has been charged or that has been inadvertently borrowed without charging at any time.

These are emergency depression measures only, to help the many individuals who owing to the depression are unable to pay fines for overdue books and as a result have lost their library privileges. Such individuals should, during fine cancellation week, go to their library and ask to have their library cards cleared and given back to them.

For the depression, it seems, has hit the library business, although it is averse ratio to its effect upon other activities. No work, nothing to do, nothing to do, read a book. So the phase that keeps prosperity cooling its heels around the corner has boomed the library turnover.

"During the last three years," Mr. Lord told the reporter, "there has been a steady increase of 12 per cent. in our circulation. At the same time the number of outstanding fines has increased. According to our system, those who owe fines are not allowed to take out books until the fines are paid. The cards of these people are withheld.



Milton Edward Lord, director of Boston Public Library.

"There are now 75,000 borrowers who may not take out books because of outstanding fines. It is obvious that those who find it difficult to pay small fines are often those who are hardest hit by present conditions, those who are out of work and need most the recreation and consolation to be found in a good book.

"We are now extending to all these people an invitation to bring back their books and start with a clean slate. Furthermore, every one should be told how much the library needs all of its books because of the increased demand at the present time. Every one is asked to look at home for library books and carry them back to the library. Parents should ask their children to search their desks and lockers at school for library books."

A large number of the 75,000 whose privilege has been suspended are children. Mr. Lord estimates. A child takes a book, keeps it over the prescribed time limit, and incurs a fine. He asks his mother for a dime, and there is no dime, thus the child is deprived of one of his main sources of supplementary education.

Mr. Lord states that he would like to eliminate fines entirely, but does not see how it can be done at present. He wishes to stress the fact that the fine is not levied for purposes of revenue, but rather to encourage prompt return of books so that they will be available to other users. In an ordinary year the fines come to a total of about

\$22,000. Notices are sent to those who have kept their books over the time limit, and if there is no response a messenger is sent to the home of the borrower. If he is not successful in locating the borrower, he calls upon the person whose name has been used as a recommendation.

Most missing books, it has been found, are retained through carelessness, that is, in an ordinary year, Larceny is not a big problem, and as for rare volumes, the Boston Public Library is considered to be in a very safe position. To illustrate the cooperation which prevails in such matters, Mr. Lord told of the arrest in Washington recently of a man who had in his possession a large number of rare books for which he could not account.

A list of the books was sent to the Boston Public Library, for it was suspected that the man had stolen them and removed marks of ownership. It was quickly discovered that they were not the property of the Boston institution, and Mr. Lord sent a copy of the list to all the leading libraries of the East. It would be difficult indeed, for many really rare books to be taken and disposed of without detection.

The fine cancellation week which will start tomorrow is not a wholly new idea. It was tried successfully in Newark last April, and the Washington, D. C., Public Library applied the idea in June, with the result that thousands of volumes were returned to circulation.

# Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, OCT 18, 1932

## CHILDREN RETURNING BOOKS AT WEST END PUBLIC LIBRARY



## RUSH WITH BOOKS ON FINE CANCELLATION

Branch Libraries Swamped With 25,000 Applicants

Talk about taking opportunity by the forelock—to say nothing of easing the conscience and saving money at the same time! Director Milton E. Lord's scheme for a Fine Cancellation Week at the Boston Public Library and its branches swept 25,000 borrowers through the library portals yesterday on the first day of the plan, seeking confiscated cards, returning overdue books, saving money.

Distracted branch library attaches—especially at the North End, Uphams Corner, West End and Mattapan—almost went down before the onrush of children, 1500 to 2000 at each place. No questions were asked; the books poured over the counter and the cards went back to their owners, while the lines grew deeper and deeper. A dozen of the branches had to close their doors at 6 p. m. because of the rush to take advantage of the unprecedented cancellation idea.

## Struggle to Get In

Men, women and children—but mostly children—pushed and struggled to get into the libraries. Clerks crouched about their lunch hours or anything else in the commotion. Their fingers flew over the index files, checking off the dilatory names, issuing cards.

Some of the opportunists slunk into the halls with sly, guilty faces. Their first greeting came from the signs: "No questions asked. This is the time to start with a clean slate." And how the public did avail itself of the first day of this opportunity!

Nearly 8000 cards went back into circulation yesterday, not free to their owners after waiting patiently for

weeks and often for months to be retrieved. Not so many books were returned, because the borrowers, upon finding themselves with an overdue book, usually return the book and leave the card with the library until the fine can be paid. A total of 504 overdue books were brought back, of which 39 came from the Aulston branch. The high point in return of cards was reached by the Andrew-ry, South Boston, branch, where 271 cards were returned without payment.

## One Book Out 29 Years

The applications poured in so hot and heavy that the various staffs could not handle the necessary clerical work and many had to be turned away. At 5 p. m. the West End branch had to close its doors to children, after more than 2000 children had applied for their borrowers' cards and received them. The crowd got so packed in this branch that police of Station 3 had to come over and straighten out the traffic. Additional clerks had to be rushed here to handle the rush of the youngsters.

Traffic officers had to be called out in East Boston, for the streets about the branch library were closed tight by the after-school rush of children. The main library at Copley sq. to the rush and every spare attendant was in constant service.

One man, apparently, had waited 29 years for such a chance. Back in 1903, this man or a member of his family—Abbot's "The Naval History of the United States." That was the last the Boston Public Library saw of this

book until yesterday, when the man marched into the Copley-sq. receiving room and plunked the tome into the desk. "I read in the paper about cancellations and I thought this would be a good chance to ease my conscience."

Fine cancellation week lasts until Saturday night—if the library clerks can stand up under fire for so long a period. Today, Mr. Lord expects, will be even more busy than yesterday, for there are still over 70,000 cards being held for nonpayment of fines.

And remember: "No questions asked."

# The Boston Post

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932

## OVER 500 MISSING BOOKS RETURNED

Children Storm Public Libraries on First Day of Moratorium---6400 Cards Restored



## BRINGING BACK THE BOOKS

Part of the throng of children who took advantage of the Public Library's offer to receive "misplaced" books without penalty, shown as they stormed the West End branch to return hundreds of volumes.

More than 500 missing books were returned; 6400 borrowers' cards were restored, and approximately \$35,000 in fines were cancelled yesterday, the first day of the Boston Public Library's "moratorium week," with 25,000 children storming the main building and the 33 branches.

In the course of the day, so great was the stream of borrowers, most children, who rushed to the various branches to get back cards which they had lost through default, that traffic police were necessary in some places, and other branches were forced to close down early to straighten out their books.

The moratorium week was initiated and sponsored by the director of the library, Milton E. Lord. The idea is to restore borrowing privileges to those who have lost them through failure to return books, or to pay fines they have incurred through holding books beyond the set limit.

## 25,000 Listed as Lost

All books lent from the library are put for a stated length of time. Beyond that time the borrower must pay a fine of two cents per day. Or, if they lose or mislay books, they lose the privilege of further borrowing.

Director Lord decided recently to try out the theory of a moratorium on fines in order to recover as many books as possible of the 25,000 which are listed as "lost" on the library's record; also,

to restore the borrowing privilege and give a fresh start to as many as possible, particularly in view of the depression.

## 78,000 on Blacklist

The records show that 78,000 persons, mostly children, who have had borrowers' cards, have been on the blacklist and consequently forbidden the privilege.

A great many of these, particularly the children, have returned the books they borrowed, but have been unable to pay the fines they have incurred. Consequently, they have had to give up their cards.

Those latter formed the bulk of the tremendous crowd which actually took the libraries by storm yesterday, as the moratorium began, overwhelming the authorities completely.

## Forced to Close Early

The North End branch estimated that 2000 children stormed its portals during the day, forcing closing at 6:30 in order to straighten things out. The East Boston branch had to enlist the services of a traffic policeman in order to control the eager crowds of children. More than 300 had to be refused admittance to the West End branch, so great was the crowd.

It is expected that, as the week goes on, hundreds of more books will be returned. Boxes have been placed at the main building and at each branch, in such places that borrowers who wish to return them may do so without attracting any official attention, or without any embarrassment to themselves.

# The Providence Journal

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932

## RETURNS BOOK AFTER 29 YEARS

Boston, Oct. 17.—(AP)—A book borrowed from the Boston Public Library 29 years ago, was returned today to open "fine cancellation week" at the institution. The man who returned it said his boyish interest had been aroused by an eagle and a flag that adorned the cover of "Naval History of the United States." The book had become time-browned, first in his parents' home and later in his own home.



# CHILDREN STORM LIBRARY BRANCH TO RENEW CARDS



Part of the crowd of children who stormed the branch library at Cambridge and Lynde streets, West end, after school yesterday to return books and get library cards renewed with cancellation of all fines. Two librarians in centre tried to keep things in order.

## 25,000 Children Rush to Regain Library Cards

Cancellation of Fines Results in Return of 504 Books—One Out 29 Yrs.

The first day of fine cancellation week at the Boston Public Library yesterday proved beyond a doubt the Pied Piper of Hamelin never sounded a tune half so enticing to children as the announcement that those whose library cards have been suspended for non-payment of fines are again free to borrow books.

At least 25,000 boys and girls of all ages stormed the doors of the main library in Copley square and its 33 branches. In East Boston police had to be called out to handle the hordes who wanted books, and a dozen branch libraries were forced to close their doors at 6 P. M. to keep the children out. The North end library closed at 4 P. M., with all its reading rooms filled.

On the first day of fine cancellation week 8000 cards were renewed "with

no questions asked," and library officials estimated that before the week is over a large part of the 78,000 cards now in disuse will have been renewed.

The library's request that all books kept at home because of overdue fines or having been "inadvertently borrowed" be returned brought results that satisfied librarians, although they hardly kept pace with the number of cards renewed. Exactly 504 books were brought back.

Of these the most remarkable was a copy of "The Naval History of the United States," which had been missing for 29 years.

The middle-aged gentleman who brought it back said fine-cancellation week had brought him a welcome opportunity to return the volume, which has been a source of worry on his book shelf for a large part of his life.

"This book has been in my house, and earlier in my parents' home for 29 years," he said, placing it on the desk in the children's room at the main library in Copley square.

"I do not know whether I borrowed it myself or whether it was taken out by a friend, but I am glad to return it. At some time I must have read it, but I cannot recall its contents at this time."

Should the reaction to cancellation week continue at its first-day rate, the Boston Public Library should have at least 150,000 new borrowers and 3000 returned books when the week is over. School teachers have called the attention of their pupils to the fineless week, which explains the overwhelming response of boys and girls.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

## Restored Library Cards Total 12,139 As 20,000 Respond in Unique Drive

The appeal of the Boston Public Library to the 78,000 men, women and children whose borrowers' cards have been withheld because of non-payment of fines representing \$35,068, to take advantage of the current "Fine Cancellation Week," has been heeded. Despite the downpour of rain yesterday nearly 20,000 persons stormed the central library and the 33 branches to get their reading privileges restored.

The total of library cards restored in the last two days is 12,139. Yesterday 561 books, which had been given

up by library officials as lost, were returned, bringing the total of the two days to 1085 returned books. Before the unique drive to recover the books began there were 27,790 books missing from the shelves.

The new library cards issued yesterday numbered 9790, while on the previous day 7419 cards were restored. At many of the branch libraries traffic officers had to be called to maintain order.

The directors of the library announced that "Fine Cancellation Week" will not be an annual event.

OCTOBER 22, 1932.

## CITY RECORD.

### CANCELLATION OF FINES BY THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT PROVES HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

The Mayor received the following communication from the Director of the Boston Public Library, Milton E. Lord:

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY,  
Mayor of Boston.

DEAR SIR: The trustees of the Public Library feel it their privilege to bring to the attention of your Honor the interesting results that have followed from the first three days of the "Fine Cancellation Week" which they have decreed for the week of October 17 to 22. In his inability to come himself the president of the Board has directed me to convey to you personally the following report.

In three days' time 17,880 borrowers who had been deprived of the use of the library because of unpaid fines have been reinstated with new borrowers' cards. One thousand six hundred nineteen missing books have been returned. Eight hundred twelve new borrowers have been registered. "Fine Cancellation Week" was launched to bring back to the library books which were long held by the public and to cancel unpaid fines which were depriving 78,193 residents of the City of Boston of the privilege of using the library. Thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars (\$35,068) in fines have been cancelled.

Very truly yours,  
MILTON E. LORD,  
Director.

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1932

## AND THE BOOK CAME BACK



ALICE MASON

FLORENCE STANLEY

Back on the shelves of the Boston Public Library after 29 years. That's the story of this book—the Naval History of the United States. In 1903 it was taken out. Fines rolled up. Then came the 1922 moratorium on book fines. So in walks a Bostonian with the book. Of course he confessed his regrets and added that he was conscience stricken. The book is back. No fines administered. Florence Stanley and Alice Mason are taking a peck or two at the old volume. They are library attaches. This is just one of the many books that have come in following the suspension of fines-week.

## No Moratorium on Library Book Fines Here; Many Lost, Misused

By MELHEM NASSER

An average of 25 volumes a year journey from the local public library to the Port of Missing Books, according to the estimate of Miss Grace Blanchard, librarian. Generally the disappearing books have been borrowed legally by card holders who then become victims of that insidious malady—bookworm's amnesia.

The loss of but 25 books annually out of the many thousands in the library makes it unnecessary to declare a "moratorium on fines" such as now in progress in Boston, says Miss Blanchard, but the attention the matter is getting may prod the memories of local delinquents.

### Some Stolen

Some of the missing books have been stolen, of course, and they are gone forever, but others return much in the manner of Enoch Arden—quite unexpectedly.

Not long ago, a canoe was observed floating down a local stream. Perhaps in the moonlight of many a summer night that canoe had contributed its bit to romance, but in this instance the vessel was merely attempting to do right by the public library. Human cargo it had none, but it did bear a book, a library book, entitled "How to Improve the Memory." The absent minded reader had merely forgotten the book, the canoe, probably how to swim. Another good story that some accuracy addict will probably "spike."

Books belonging to the taxpayers are often found in street cars, in restaurants, even in ash cans. They may be in foreign lands or in many of the cities and towns of this large country, because some people when they leave town, leave nothing behind them, with the possible exception of bills. Quite often the books are taken to Los Angeles, Cal., or Jacksonville, Fla., unintentionally and are

promptly returned by mail. That it is difficult to understand, when one considers the weakness of the average human in the matter of retaining books borrowed from any source but it does occur.

Seriously, however, the local library does not lose many books, the real loss is incurred through mutilation, sometimes wanton and vicious, but generally for a good reason. The librarians of this state have asked school authorities to end the practice of requiring the pupils to illustrate their themes and compositions. The children only too often ruin a valuable and useful encyclopedia or history just to improve their standing in the English class.

### High Mortality

The mortality among the magazines placed on the reading tables is terrific, largely because the advertisers persist in urging their readers to "Clip the coupon now! Don't Wait an Instant! Learn How You Too Can Become Independently Wealthy As a Newspaper Reporter!" It is difficult to refrain from clipping coupons, especially when the advertisers are so earnest about the necessity of haste, and so magazines with coupons to clip are carefully retired to the shelves, to be loaned only to obsolescent strong characters with excellent reputations.

On the whole however, the local librarians have little cause for complaint, as compared to their colleagues in other cities. That may be a compliment to the local honesty level and on the other hand it may mean that local people do not read much. In any event, all those who have forgotten to return a book borrowed last spring early enough to be nice about it and return the volume. This fine is only one cent per day, the lowest in New England, if not in the country.

## Boston Traveler

Vol. CIVIL  
He would WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

### Not a Perennial

FINELESS week at the Boston Public Library and its branches this week, during which the public may return books without questioning by officials, and without paying fines, no matter how many years the books have been out, is not to be an annual custom.

The library trustees are giving one week of grace, the first and perhaps the last in the history of the library. It is not to be expected that the opportunity will be repeated except under the most extraordinary circumstances.

If you have a library book that should have been returned long ago, take it back. You will not be fined and you will be reinstated as a borrower at the library.

## WHY THEY FAILED TO RETURN BOOKS

### One Fell in Sauerkraut---Another Got in Borrower's Bookcase and He Thought It Was His

"It fell in the sauerkraut barrel, and had to be left on the fire escape to take out the smell."

That's an alibi, in case you're worrying. That's an alibi offered with all due solemnity by a person who borrowed a book from the Public Library and who didn't want to pay a fine for returning it late.

That's not only an alibi, but it's just one of many equally startling alibis, of the sort which have had something to do with the current "moratorium week" at the library, with concurrent cancellation of fines for offenders.

It's just one of many compiled by the director of the library, Milton Edward Lord, one of the kind which are offered frequently by borrowers who think they shouldn't pay fines, or have their privileges revoked for keeping books overtime, or for losing books.

### ORIGINAL, TO SAY THE LEAST

Maybe that sounds like the champion excuse. But Director Lord has compiled others which are so unusual as to be almost unbelievable. Here are a few of them:

"The book was put in the ice chest so that the baby could not get it, and it fell behind it." This for a book whose return was unduly delayed.

"The house was burned, and the book burned with it." This for a book that couldn't be accounted for.

"I put the book in the gas stove oven, and my mother went to light the fire. When I smelled the smoke the book was burned, like you see."

"My baby attacked the book with his teeth."

"The book got packed with a lot of things, and it got sent to the storage warehouse."

### BOOK BURIED WITH HIM

And here's a dandy one: "I was sick, you see, and I just stuck the book under the mattress and forgot it. When I cleaned house this spring we found it." (!)

And this: "The book got in my book case, and I thought it was mine."

And this: "There surely must be some mistake. I didn't get this book the time you said I did. Why, it was only last Friday I was here in the library."

And this one: "I lent the book to a fellow. I thought surely he'd bring it back by this time."

And the best of them all: "You see, the person died soon after coming to my house to live. He was very fond of books, and he had one from the public library which must have meant a good deal to him. In accordance with the request made before he died, the undertaker buried the book with him."



## THIS IS LIFE

Stricter Rules for Libraries—Even  
Cash Deposit Plan—Advisable

By Robert E. Rogers

IT IS PROBABLY JUST as well that the directors of the Boston Public Library have announced that "Fine Cancellation" week will not be an annual event. That would make it a little too easy!

As it is, the device to get readers back to the library, from which they have been debarred for not returning books or not paying their fines, seems to have worked very well. Incidentally, this week's results show unmistakably the fact that people do read the newspapers and pay a good deal of attention to what the newspapers contain. That is, about one-sixth of them do.

The library calculates that about 78,000 former users of the library have been missing because of overdue books and unpaid fines. At the date of writing on Wednesday morning, some 12,000 cards have been restored and during the rain of Tuesday some 20,000 persons showed up at the central and various branch libraries. On that basis it will not be surprising if nearly 50 per cent of the outstanding card privileges are found to have been restored by the end of the week.

Most of these cases are obviously the result of carelessness or procrastination, running on until the amount of the fine gets beyond the ability or the convenience of the average person to liquidate. By the time a book has been out for 29 years, of course, the case is usually hopeless. But most examples the library has published are more trivial . . . and more amusing. The book that fell in the sauerkraut barrel, for instance, and was not fit for decent society thereafter.

### Professional Thief Usually Caught

The book that fell behind the ice-chest. The book that was burned in the gas oven. The book that was put under the mattress during sickness and forgotten. Apparently some people never turn the mattress. The book that had been in the bookcase so long that it was thought to be part of the family library. Any college professor using his college library can o. k. that alibi. The book that was lent to another fellow. And the book that was buried with a dead man because he liked it so. I wish I knew the title of that book!

I also wish I knew the system on which the library officials work. Apparently, 12,000 cards have been restored to date and fines remitted, out of 78,000. But out of 27,000 books missing, only about 1100 have been restored. Which is a wide discrepancy. That means, of course, that a large proportion of books have been deliberately stolen in such a way that there can be no record of them. The borrowers who have had their cards restored must have a reasonably clean bill of health and are not suspected of intentional conversion of books to their own use. With the deliberate thief there is probably nothing retroactive to be done.

But every public and college librarian knows that deliberate theft is one of its greatest problems. It seems to be the method by which a certain type of high school or college student—one with brains, perhaps, but no moral training—builds up his library.

The professional thief on a large scale is usually caught in the long run, as was proved at the Widener Library at Harvard last year. The college or high school student who steals an occasional needed reference book from the open shelves—or even from the stacks with the connivance of an employee—is harder to deal with. Many of those thefts, too, may begin as an extended borrowing for convenience, with the hazy and half formulated hope of returning the book some day. Usually, it is never returned.

### Many Pages Cut Out of Books

I see no reason why public libraries should take such chances at tax-payers' expense, simply by carrying out a fine democratic tradition which is incomprehensible to such a proportion of our population.

Is there any reason why even a free public library should not require a small cash deposit before any books are allowed to be taken out? Say \$2.00, which would cover the price of the average book. Many service businesses require deposits for protection. If the book is kept out too long, it can be automatically considered lost and the deposit forfeited. Any argument that this will be a hardship on many poor people has very little validity in these days when we are beginning to be painfully aware of how much expensive free service the non-taxpayer is being given at great cost (and enormous waste) to the taxpayer.

At a recent meeting of the American Library Association the librarian of the Providence public library pointed out the great loss libraries suffer from the habit of library habits—again, especially, students—of cutting out pages of books and magazines, charts and tables, pictures and statistics, simply to save the trouble of copying. The wide-spread use of the project method of the public schools is held responsible for this vandalism. Obviously a certain proportion of our public school and college products cannot be trusted.

A return to policing is indicated. Harvard, I believe, threatens to frisk the bags of students leaving the library. But anybody knows that it is absurdly easy to evade such surveillance as exists at present in most large libraries. Continuous patrols of reading rooms might help. Some kind of identification or check-up of names and addresses on withdrawal slips (before the book is issued) is advisable. For many reasons it is becoming increasingly apparent that every individual ought to carry with him habitually some kind of registration or police card for identification.

### Democratic Slackness Is Costly

Old European police methods, you say! Exactly—and the more conditions in our cities approximate conditions in Europe, the more we shall have to use European methods. Democratic slackness and carelessness and negligence of control, which simply invite carelessness and dishonesty of response, have always been an American fetish. We are beginning now to see what it has cost us. One of these days it will be stopped.

Even for the benefit of those 78,000 outlawed card-users and those 27,000 book losers and book thieves this is necessary. How much more necessary, then, for the benefit of the honest majority who suffer from the slack and the dishonest—on whom most of our concern and pity and sympathy has always been lavished.

Let us hope that the 12,000 and more who are being allowed to make a fresh start without penalty will profit by their second chance, that they will learn to care for public property and promptness and honesty from this experience. Incidentally, the present director of the library has drawn attention to the services of a public library in an undeniably forcible and effective way, one which cannot help but draw favorable attention to library work and to the need of larger appropriations to take care of such matters.

Mr. Lord has shown that he can use the velvet glove. He ought to be allowed to show that he can use the iron hand as well—if, when, and as necessary.

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, OCT 19, 1932

## 12,130 BORROWERS AGAIN GIVEN BOOKS

561 Volumes Returned on  
Fine Cancellation

"Forgiveness Week" continued in full swing at the Boston Public Library and its branches yesterday, despite the downpour of rain. Keeping up with the frenzied pace set by borrowers on Monday, the second day of "Fine Cancellation Week" saw an outpouring of books that long ago had been given up in despair by Director Milton E. Lord and his assistants.

Exactly 561 books—every one long ago checked off as unrecoverable—found their way back onto the library shelves, without payment of fine by

the tardy borrowers. And what is more, a total of 12,130 men, women and children have had their cards returned and their fines remitted during the two days of the novel scheme to discover the books "absent without leave."

The total for yesterday was 5790 cards, all of which had been tucked away in library files because fines had not been paid. Mr. Lord reported that the "general amnesty" was only slightly dampened by the rain and that the crowds yesterday kept the libraries busy from morning to night.

Mr. Lord announced last night that because of many inquiries, he wished to correct the erroneous impression that "Fine Cancellation Week" was to be an annual occurrence at the Boston Public Library.

"Fine Cancellation Week," he said, "is an emergency measure only and was instituted at the Boston Public Library to restore borrowers' privileges and to expedite the return of library books. We are now extending it all an invitation to bring back their books and to start with a clean slate, but this will not be an annual invitation."

## BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

## Let's All Adopt It

By FRANKLIN COLLIER



## Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1932

## SEIGE ON LIBRARY FORCES CHILDREN'S HOURS LIMIT

Children are besieging the branch libraries of the Boston public library in such great numbers to take advantage of "fine cancellation week," that it has become necessary to curtail the hours when children's borrowing cards will be issued. Children will not be given borrowers' cards after 6 P. M.

Director Milton E. Lord declared the measure was taken in order that adults may come to the library evenings and in order that the now overburdened staff may meet the demands made upon them. Yesterday at the public library 4942 cards were restored and 579 books recovered. There were 397 new registrations.

OCTOBER 23, 1932

## BOOK MISSING 40 YEARS BACK IN HUB LIBRARY

Borrower Offers to Pay for  
Volume: Fine Cancellation  
Week Ends

A book missing 40 years from the Boston Public Library was returned by a conscience-stricken borrower as fine cancellation week ended last night.

The title was "In Far Lochaber," a mid-Victorian novel by William Black which was published in 1888 and extremely popular with readers of the naive decade. The sender mailed the book with this letter:

"This book I am mailing you, has been in my home for about 40 years. As I recall it has always looked as it now does. If you want me to pay for it as new, I will thank you to tell me, and I will send a check. Please tell me the amount."

The name of the borrower was withheld by library directors. The tome was musty with age; its corners were dog-eared. It is understood the borrower will not be assessed.

Another book, "The Naval History of the United States," by William J. Abbott, which had been gone 29 years, reappeared Monday, the first day of the drive.

It was announced that more than 2923 unrecovered books had been returned up to Friday night. Complete figures for the entire week including yesterday were to be announced later.

A total of 27,395 borrowers' cards which had been made void because of non-payment of fines, were restored.

It was believed by library officials, that last week's rainy weather retarded persons with missing books from returning them, and it was expected yesterday's returns would be the largest of the week.

"Fine Cancellation Week" was started as a campaign to secure return of missing books without punishment to borrowers. The move was also made because of the depression, which made it hard for readers to pay fines on overdue books.

It was announced any book inadvertently borrowed could be returned and no questions asked.



## 17,680 REINSTATED AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

1619 Missing Books Returned in First Three Days of  
Fine Cancellation Week



MAYOR CURLEY RECEIVING REPORT FROM DIRECTOR MILTON E. LORD OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY ON CANCELLATION OF FINES

A report of the results of the first three days of the fine cancellation week of the Boston Public Library was contained in a letter to Mayor Curley today signed by Milton E. Lord, director, representing the trustees. Owing to the depression it was the desire of the trustees that children and grown-ups, who because of fines had been deprived of the use of the library, should have their privileges restored. Reinstatement in three days was given to 17,680 borrowers; 1619 missing books were returned and \$35,068 in fines were cancelled.

Director Lord said that over a period of six years 20,000 books were un-recoverable, not counting those that disappear without any record behind. Last year, he said 15,000 books disappeared, and though the number at first glance appears very large, in fact it is not large considering that 5,000,000 books are circulated a year.

The report of Director Lord to Mayor Curley said:

The trustees of the Public Library feel it is their privilege to bring to the attention of Your Honor the interesting results that have followed from the first three days of the "Fine Cancellation Week" which they have decreed to the week of Oct. 17 to 22. In his inability to come himself, the president of the board has directed me to convey to you personally the following report:

"In three days' time, 17,680 borrowers who had been deprived of the use of the library because of unpaid fines, have been reinstated with new borrowers' cards. There have been returned 1619 missing books, and \$12 new borrowers have been registered.

"Fine Cancellation Week" was launched to bring back to the library books which were being held by the public and to cancel unpaid fines which were depriving 78,100 residents of the city of Boston of the privilege of using the library. Fines of \$35,068 have been cancelled.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

### FINE CANCELLATION WEEK AT LIBRARY ENDS

Fine cancellation week at the Boston public library ended yesterday with 30,918 cards renewed out of 78,000 that had been withheld because of non-payment of fines and 3637 books returned. The library officers announced that persons who allowed their library privileges to lapse because of non-payment of fines only may receive their new borrowers' cards, fines cancelled, at any time. Those who have held books and have not returned them during fine cancellation week, however, have lost the privilege of having their fines cancelled and may obtain new cards only when they return the books.

## Boston Traveler

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932

### Reporting on Library



Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston public library, reporting to Mayor Curley the results of fine-cancellation week, now in progress. Lord informed the mayor that on the first day, 17,680 borrowers who had been deprived of the privilege for failure to pay fines were reinstated and given new cards. Some 1619 missing books were returned.

## Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1932

### BOOK COMES BACK AFTER 38 YEARS

"Fine Cancellation Week"  
Climax at Library

After an absence of 38 years from its home on the shelves of the Boston Public Library, a book was returned yesterday as a climax to the "Fine Cancellation Week" activities. "In Far Lochaber," a novel by William Black, was borrowed from the old Boston Public Library on Boylston st. where the Colonial Theatre now stands.

For some reason the original borrower did not return the book. Whatever the cause, the book was not abused and is in good condition today. It arrived in the afternoon mail accompanied by the following letter: "This book has been in the library of my home for about 40 years. As I recall it has always looked as it now does. If you wish me to pay for it as new, I will thank you to tell me, and I will send a check. Please tell me the amount."

So many books poured into the Public Library in Copley sq and the Greater Boston branches yesterday, that it was impossible to make an estimate of the total number returned despite the heavy storms on three days this week; the returns were most gratifying, and the good weather yesterday brought by far the greatest number.

The returns up to 6 p.m. Friday totaled 2932 books returned. There were 27,398 cards restored and 1721 new registrations taken out. Friday more books were returned than on any previous day. There were 734 returned Friday and 570 books on Thursday, which was the second largest day. Thursday scored the highest in number of cards restored, 4942 being certified. There were 522 new registrations on Friday.

## BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

### 16,000 to Face Court Unless Overdue Books Come Back

Approximately 16,000 Boston book lovers now face the prospect of prosecution by police. That is, those 16,000 who have borrowed public library books so much that they have failed to return them even when they had a chance to do so without paying any fines. Milton F. Lord, who conducted the drive for the return of over-

due books last week, revealed today that only about 4000 out of 20,000 books had been returned. The total value of the returned books was about \$6000, while fines on the 20,000 books amounted to approximately \$35,000.

Under Lord's direction, an intensive drive will start to force those who still hold books to return them or face prosecution.

### BOOK MISSING 38 YEARS



Here is a book that was missing from the Boston Public Library for 38 years. It is now back on the shelves of that organization. It's the record book holdout since the opening of public libraries in Boston. Look at its title, "In Far Lochaber," by William Black. Miss Alice Mason poses with the book.

## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 24, 1932

### Does a Librarian Have to Be a Policeman?

By Louis M. Lyons

AS Boston Public Library begins its second week of remission of fines, Hiller Wellman, director of the Springfield Public Library, contributes the information that 100 years ago in that city fines were not so much for keeping books overtime as for spilling candle grease on the pages, and the amount of the fine depended on how many leaves the spot penetrated.

In writing the history of Springfield's library, Mr. Wellman takes a left-handed dig at the Boston Public Library which this city can perhaps stand now that its new librarian has already made a beginning of humanizing the Boston library system. "The Boston library for a generation was the leader in America," comments the Springfield librarian.

He calls attention to a significant incident in the beginning of the Boston library, citing a letter of George Ticknor, who took an active part in founding the Boston Public Library as the first tax-supported library under the Massachusetts Public Library law of 1851. "I would establish," Ticknor wrote, "a library which differs from all free libraries yet attempted . . . that not only the best works of all sorts but the pleasant literature of the day shall be made accessible to the whole people when they most care for it, that is when it is fresh and new. I would thus, by following the popular taste—unless it should demand something injurious—create a real appetite for healthy reading. The appetite once formed will take care of itself."

"The ideal thus expressed was revolutionary and was not followed by the Boston trustees without some shaking of heads. Indeed, it has hardly yet been realized, though it is surely one of the aims for which the public library strives," says Wellman.

It is clearly the ideal for which the Springfield librarian strives. Springfield is hardly a fifth the size of Boston, yet it has a book circulation half as great as Boston's. Boston lost over 13,000 books last year. Springfield lost 138 books. These contrasts are too sharp to have escaped the attention of so informed a library administrator as Mr. Lord.

The strange thing is that Boston has lost so large a number of books—almost as many as the vastly larger New York library—though it keeps the greater part of its books out of circulation. Sixty

percent of the books in the Boston central library cannot be taken out of the building, without special permission. The greater part of all the books are not directly accessible to the public, as they are in Springfield. The chances for stealing books would seem to be immensely greater in Springfield.

"Liberality," says the Springfield librarian in his annual report, "has been the settled policy of the library directors. But liberality in privileges does not mean looseness in management. Thus, out of a circulation of 2,269,847 volumes the past year, only 109 were not returned or paid for—an extraordinary record creditable alike to the Springfield public and to the library assistants, or perhaps 'persistents,' who follow up delinquent borrowers. A reader may take at one time any reasonable number of books, 'reasonable' being interpreted according to circumstances. One man, for example, was allowed to borrow 88 books to be kept six months for serious literary work; but a halt was called in the case of an enterprising woman who drew numerous novels, paying for them at the rate of one cent a day, when she was found to be renting them out again at two cents per day.

Springfield's librarian believes that the books are there to be used by as many people as can be got to use them.

"A public library like ours cannot become a research library. It must not gather and preserve out-of-date material. It must rather be a working library," he says. Yet nobody goes farther than Wellman to recover a stolen book. He will cheerfully spend \$25 to get back a \$2 book, counting the cost as protection to all other books. "The record seems to have got around that you can't steal a Springfield library book and get away with it. Boston has yet to develop the organized pursuit of the library's handicaps is the construction of the library buildings which in many cases place the exits far from the watchful eye of the desk. A greater problem is that Boston's state of mind resents too strict a guard over its books. It would not stand for the turnstile inspection used in some large cities. But neither does Springfield and Springfield gets along without it by trusting the patrons of the library with all the books and being alert to protect the public from the untrustworthiness of the few without making all feel like criminals.

Springfield gets its two and a quarter million of circulation from 400,000 books. Boston has four times as many books, but 50 percent of its home circulation comes from the 495,000 books in its branch libraries. Only 10 percent is from the more than 1,000,000 books that are kept in the central library, from which most of them may not be taken. To get this hoarded wealth into circulation is Mr. Lord's problem.

Turning again to Boston's beginning, Wellman says: "It was difficult to slough off the old notion that the first duty of the library was to gather and preserve treasures for posterity, rather than to furnish books for present use. Thus, in the late 60's we find the Boston trustees virtually congratulating themselves that the poorest books were the most read, for, noting that ephemeral fiction was oftenest called for, they stated, 'It is in many respects fortunate that the wear and tear of the library falls mainly upon the class of works of the smallest relative importance.'"

This "old notion" was built into the very structure of the Boston Public Library and that is why Milton E. Lord has one of the hardest jobs in Boston. He has already made it clear that he will not be bound by irrevocable tradition and that he means to emphasize the "public" in Public Library.



## NOW THE FAIRY STORIES ARE OFF THE SHELVES AGAIN

No Pied Piper Ever Called Such a Following as When the Children Came to the Call of the Boston Public Library During the Fine Amnesty Period—"I Couldn't Get 10 Cents And I Didn't Dare Bring Back the Book"



By LOUIS M. LYONS

No Pied Piper ever called such a following as came to the call of the Boston Public Library, announcing that all library cards withheld for non-payment of fines might be recovered during "fineless" week.

Twenty-five thousand children besieged the libraries the first day. Two thousand children an hour poured through one of the larger branches in the hours between school's end and supper. Traffic officers had to apply the methods of a crowded moving picture theatre, letting in only as many, at one time, as would take places made by those who left by another door.

In four days 26,600 cards were returned to applicants, and the greater

part of the number were children. Struggling through scenes that beggared any description of a political riot or the thronging of a football stadium, the library assistants, reinforced with extra help for the week, have done a third of a year's business in registrations in one week. Four days of the heaviest rain of the year caused no letup in the storm of children. The first "no-school" day there were children waiting at the steps of the West End branch at 7:45. The library opens at 9. In many branches the doors had to be closed in midafternoon just because the buildings would not hold any more people.

### Books Their Only Recreation

In one of the branches every single

book of fairy stories was gone in the first hour of the children's rush. In another branch I watched a surging mass of children, four deep, around the empty shelf where "easy readers" are kept. When the assistant brought over an armful of books scrambled for them like hungry puppies at feeding time.

What, then, must a book mean to one of these children? Some of them waited hours for their cards. They brought their little brothers or sisters, too young to read, too small to be left alone, and with no one to care for them at home. Above the tumult in one large branch rose a baby's shrieking cry. His brother had left him in a corner while he went to get a book. Suddenly the strange roomful frightened the baby. Johnny came a-running and had to leave without waiting for his book in order to quiet the baby.

"A book means the only recreation that many of them can have now," says Fanny Goldstein, who has served

the West End branch for 10 years. She showed one of the cards restored in the general amnesty. The last charge was for "Tom Sawyer," which had been returned in July with a fine of 14 cents due. The child had not had 14 cents and not been able to raise it. Library rules required that his card be taken away from him. He had lost his library privilege.

### Filling Gaps of Empty Time

That is the story, compounded of the 78,000 former patrons of the Boston public library who had lost their borrowing privilege when the new director, Milton E. Lord, decided that something must be done to restore the service of the library to this great group, numbering almost one-half as many as all the active borrowers from the library.

More than half of them were children who had been unable to raise 14 cents or 4 cents to pay for their lack of promptness in returning a book. The librarian—every librarian—feels that public libraries have a duty in the depression to fill the gaps of empty time, when pockets too are empty. Mr. Lord felt that the library could not afford to let these victims of the depression remain cut off from the timely service the library sought to give.

The different problem of the return of library books through the "consignments boxes" at the doors of all the branches, has been partly solved. Four days saw the return of 2189 books out of 20,000 which were on the library's lost list. One of these books had been missing 29 years.

The explanation made with the return of one long-missing book was that it had been put on the ice chest to keep it away from the baby, and somehow got down behind the ice chest. Another book had fallen into the sauerkraut barrel. Another had been put under a mattress by a person, reading in bed, and it stayed there until the family moved.

### Keeping Warm Till Bedtime

But far more common was the explanation of a timid little boy that he forgot to take the book back when it was due, then he couldn't get 10 cents from his mother for the fine, and he didn't dare to return it without the fine.

Some losses of books are expected by a public library that serves all kinds and conditions of readers. Some increase in losses is to be expected when the circulation of books leaps up from about 2,000,000 in 1922 to nearly 5,000,000 in 1932, as it has in Boston. Through the last three years of hard times, book circulation has risen with the rise of unemployment by 12 to 15 percent a year.

There are various uses of a library. A little girl brings her very small brother to one of the branches. The rule is that no child comes under school age. "But mother is sick and they told me to bring him over here to take care of him," she said.

At one of the branches children come in larger numbers and stay later in the evening than in other branches. Some come to read and some to study. But it is plain to the librarians that more of them come to keep warm until bedtime. The dwellings in that district are very generally without heating systems.

### A Haven of Shelter

It is largely a boys' audience that throngs the story hour. It is chiefly a boys' group, reading magazines at the children's tables. "Girls have to help at home and take care of the smaller children," explains the staff assistant. "Girls are more likely to get a book and take it home."

A young girl who registered as a salesgirl at a 5 and 10 cent store took the four books permitted at one time on one card. They were Nicholas Nickleby, Emerson's Essays, "Dante," by Ozanan and "The Guardsman," by Molnar.

The library maintains a close tieup with the schools. Peter comes with a note from his teacher, who feels that Peter has been reading too many Wild West stories and that their influence is shown in the increasing violence of his behavior. Can't the library help him to select some different reading? "Aw, doncher mind, I'll read some of your books bimby," says Peter.

"A Polish book for my fader, a Yiddish book for my mudder and a love story for my sister," one small boy places his order with the desk.

On a cold wet day the intown branch library is a haven that shelters much wretchedness. Old men, broken men, and men who on a closer glance are neither so old nor so broken as their clothing is, fill all the seats in the reading room. Others wait for a chance to sit down. Here and there a hardy individual ventures to use the radiator to dry his coat. One even takes off his shoes to sit down to the business of drying both feet and shoes.

### Terrific Human Problems

A sudden disturbance at one end

of the room draws the library attendant. A man has fainted for lack of food. It is necessary to call an ambulance and meantime to hold back the crowding children and restore the atmosphere of a reading room. Such is not a rare incident of library management in these times.

When a northeaster blows it makes a heavy night in the library. Wet clothes steam. The reading room is packed. The antiquated ventilating system gives up the struggle with the odors of the room. What happens to the reading room habits when the library closes?

The librarian has inquired about these men who live in the library for the comfort of its warmth and chairs. "All we can learn about them is that when they apply for aid they are given a night's lodging and a breakfast," she says. "The rest is in the hands of the Lord."

At the West End branch on Cambridge St., the main reading room is crowded every day from early morning. Men wait in line for the doors to open. In bad weather. Many of them stay nearly all day. The library is one place they can stay.

One man volunteers the statement that if it weren't for the library he would be "behind the bars." He has been out of work for a year and often hungry. He reads to keep his mind from thinking about his plight.

Most of the men are reticent. A librarian like Fanny Goldstein, who appreciates the terrific human problem presented by the daily evidence of her reading room, can identify the mechanic of 35 whose job was lost to an improved machine after a lifetime's skilled labor, and the cabinet-maker whose idleness followed the failure of the work that had employed him 20 years.

A man of 70 asks for a rousing adventure story, "something I can bury my troubles in." Miss Goldstein quickly indicates the condition of the clothes and the faces of children that tell of empty purses and scant larders at home.

### Used by 14 Races

Along with trouble and struggle has come an increased demand for serious books and an enormous increase in hard questions which often put the library assistants to their wits' end to run down the information in their reference files.

Even when there is no siege of an amnesty week, 2500 patrons a day flow through the West End branch. More than half are children and the children all come from 3:30 to supper time.

A girl sits on guard outside the children's room at the head of the stairs. As they file past her, she looks at books, cards, hands. If hands don't make the grade, she sends them home for washing.

On a rainy afternoon some hands are red from the color of the book binding. She has an armful of newspapers on a chair beside her, and as the children file past her on their way out, she has them wrap up their books before they go out into the wet.

This branch keeps half a dozen copies of most books. But they have 23 copies of Pinocchio and 15 each of Haidée, Clematis and Pollyanna, 15 of The Fairy Reader and a dozen each of Tom Sawyer, Penrod and Sam, and The Pet pony. They have to have more copies of Popular Mechanics than of any other magazine.

Almost every child, after getting a book for himself, stops at the shelf of "easy readers" and takes a book for a little brother or sister at home. Or perhaps that is a charitable view of the selection. "A lot of our lazy readers take them to read themselves," says a sharp-eyed assistant.

Fourteen races use the West End branch. Out of 224 registrations of a recent count, just 34 were by native-born Americans. This group was outnumbered by three others, and by three to one in comparison with one other race group.

The library was already deep in Americanization long before the word was ever used.

### New Problems of Discipline

The racial confusion has complicated the problem of discipline, or, better described, has created a new problem of discipline, in recent years. Miss Goldstein is widely recognized for her sympathetic understanding of the

human problems of library service. It is therefore significant that she reports:

"With a change in racial elements we have had an increase in gangs and lawlessness in the children's room. We were formerly little concerned with discipline. Now rowdiness is one of our major problems. Many boys and girls no longer have any fear of authority, even of a uniformed policeman. The littlest ones are defiant." Miss Goldstein has coped with this problem by a method of her own. Last week she received first prize from the Beacon Hill Garden Club for the library garden.

## EAST BOSTON'S GONE "BOOK-MINDED" SINCE MORATORIUM ON FINES

19,774 BOOKS TAKEN OUT OF THREE BRANCHES  
DURING WEEK. NUMBER OF CARDS RESTORED  
IS 3,119. ONE BOOK OUT 12 YEARS HERE!

From the figures available through the local branch libraries it would seem as though East Boston had become book-minded over night. During the past week, thousands, including adults and children responded to the offer of the Boston Public Library to restore all cards heretofore held for fines.

The overwhelming response from boys and girls necessitated the services of police officers to prevent traffic congestion in front of both the Jeffries Point and Meridian Street branches. When the children, who stormed the doors of these libraries were finally placed in orderly files the lines extended for blocks. With the children's rooms filled to capacity the assistants had a difficult task maintaining order among hundreds of enthusiastic youngsters eager to secure their cards and take out books. Story books, fairy tales and easy readers were in such great demand that the shelves were soon empty and children had to form in lines and wait until books which were being returned were shipped and distributed. On the whole the children were very patient and cooperative.

The circulation for the week in the three East Boston branches was 19,774

books. Each branch issued an average of over 1,000 volumes daily.

The number of cards restored to borrowers "freed of charges" were 3,119. It is estimated that one-third of this number, taking advantage of renewing their library privileges, were adults. Many volunteered the information that they were unemployed and were very grateful for the opportunity to secure books for home reading. There were numerous cases of whole families, parents and children applying for cards. Through the publicity given the library regarding "Fine Cancellation Week" many new readers were attracted. The new registration figures in the adult departments were much larger than usual.

One of the most gratifying results of this unique drive in this district was the return of about 200 books which had been overdetained by cardholders or inadvertently borrowed. There were "no questions asked" although some of the books had been missing from library shelves for years. One volume "Dante's Divine Comedy" returned to the Meridian St. branch had disappeared 12 years ago, while another volume had been lost in 1923.

Although "Fine Cancellation Week" is over all residents of the island are invited to familiarize themselves with the advantages offered by our local branch libraries.

## MAYOR NAMES CARDINAL PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Cardinal O'Connell a trustee of the Boston Public Library to succeed Rt. Rev. Msgr. Arthur T. Connolly, who was forced by illness to decline a re-appointment.

In a letter to Msgr. Connolly the Mayor said:

"The splendid services which you have so graciously and generously given without recompense has been of great value to the people of Boston and in their name I beg you will accept of their sincere appreciation and gratitude."



## ASSISI IN BOSTON

by  
MARGARET MUNSTERBERG  
OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

In this summer of economy and restriction, a number of people who have been accustomed to travel abroad and refresh their nerves by contact with old-world relics and atmospheres, will no doubt have to stay at home. It is the purpose of this little sketch to draw the attention of these mildly unfortunate to the consolatory aspect of the treasures that may be found in the great libraries right at home, and more especially in the Public Library of Boston.

When Mr. Lord, the new Director of the Boston Public Library, entered upon his office at the beginning of this year, he expressed the hope that American libraries would be enabled to have facsimile reproductions of the rare works in European libraries so that research scholars would be able to examine the appearance and the contents of source works without being obliged to travel to the Vatican, to the British Museum or the collections in Paris or Vienna. But the resources of scholars and students are in many cases open also to amateurs and to those who wish to travel with their minds. It may therefore be not wholly inappropriate to describe a facsimile rich in associations which may be seen in the Paul Sabatier Franciscan Collection housed on the third floor of the Boston Public Library.

This collection is a remarkable library of books, pamphlets and sets of periodicals pertaining to the life of St. Francis and the Franciscan Order which has recently been bought from trust funds for the city of Boston. The late Paul Sabatier, who as the author of his beautiful *Life of St. Francis* and as editor of early Franciscan writings started a revival of enthusiasm for the Little Poor Man of Assisi, collected this library and, what makes it especially valuable, annotated many of the books with marginal comments and references. During his life-time it had been the wish of M. Sabatier that his collection might come into the possession of an American library, and his widow, hoping to fulfill his wish, communicated it to their friend Professor Vida Scudder of Wellesley, herself a Franciscan student; and it was through Miss Scudder's mediation that the trustees of the Boston Public Library came to purchase the French scholar's library. It is now being classified and catalogued

by an expert librarian of long and wide experience.

It would be a tempting task to describe the Franciscan collection, if this had not already been done by Mr. Zoltan Haraszti in the September number of *More Books*, the bulletin of the Boston Public Library. Suffice it to say that the collection is extraordinarily comprehensive, that one may find in it works in various languages and dating from a thirteenth century breviary to recent controversial literature. There are abundant works of hagiography, notably lives of the Franciscan St. Anthony. Many of the old books are bound in parchment and adorned with

### OUTSIDE

They talked last night  
In a stuffy room,  
Over the wrong and the right.  
Outside the moon was spilling  
Her beautiful silver light.



They drawned the voice  
Of the Whippoorwill  
Discussing the news of the day,  
While out of the woods came pixies  
And nymphs and fairy-fay.

They laughed and told strange stories,  
I couldn't stay—could you?  
When the night wind  
Was threading the grasses  
With rainbow drops of dew.

—DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

impressive frontispieces: one may mention at random three such works—the *Vita Patrum*, the *Chronica Seraphica*, and an ecclesiastic history of Piacenza, printed respectively at Antwerp, Madrid and Piacenza in the seventeenth century.

But keeping in mind the nostalgic would-be traveler, it is a humbler item, yet one with a special appeal, that the present writer wishes to describe. If that hypothetical traveler should be an Italy lover, he would undoubtedly want to visit Assisi, the birth-place and shrine of St. Francis, and if he had the opportunity to do so, he would go first of all to the famous church which bears the remains of St. Francis and which is adorned by the great iconographer Giotto.

But it is in the secret sacristy of the church that the devout Franciscans thrill with delight as they are permitted to see the intimate relics of the Saint. Here is the tunic which St. Francis wore in his last illness, here are his sandals, his cord, his hood and a chalice which he used. But the most touching of all is a parchment benediction for his companion Brother Leo. The parchment, which measures 14 by 10 cm., has been kept in a silver case, in spite of the fact that the back side is equally precious, as it bears the *Laudes* or *Praises* composed by St. Francis, also written in his own hand.

It is of the treasured Benediction that the Paul Sabatier collection contains a facsimile. Besides this reproduced parchment, the mental traveler has at his disposal a number of photographs in various volumes describing and discussing the Benediction.

As Brother Leo to whom the blessing was given carried the revered parchment with him for forty-seven years, it may be imagined that it is well worn and frayed at the edges. The *Praises* on the back have become effaced in parts, but have been emended with the aid of early copies. The Benediction itself is difficult for the layman to decipher, but here, too, scholars have come to one's aid.

What strikes the eye first is a drawing at the bottom of the page, roughly in the center, of a nondescript object which, as will be seen, has been the subject of much controversy. Out of this rises a large T-shaped cross. When one looks at the writing on the parchment, one sees above and between the text written by Saint Francis, lines in a smaller hand which were originally written with red ink. This inscription was made by Brother Leo, to whom the Benediction was addressed. The words of Saint Francis and of Brother Leo are all in Latin.

Continued on p. 33

## The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookstacks

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"No less than 78,000 individuals—many of them children—had lost their library privileges because of non-payment of fines. It was to be expected, therefore, that the response to the appeal would be substantial. In actual fact, it turned out to be so extraordinarily eager that no one could have foreseen it.

The first day was indicative of what was to follow. The morning was quiet everywhere, for the children were in school. Soon after lunch-hour, however, the avalanche began. Hordes of children were pouring into the libraries, until the rooms were all filled and police had to keep the lines in order outside the buildings. At some of the branches 1500 to 2000 children presented themselves for new cards. The first day brought about 25,000 children to the branches.

"The results were amazing in regard to the renewal of cards: in a single day 7419 individuals were added to the cardholders of the library. As regards the return of books, however, the results proved less gratifying. Out of about 20,000 books, the recovery of which seemed extremely difficult, 534 books were received on the first day.

"The weather, as will be remembered, was exceptionally stormy during the larger part of the week. Yet the siege of the branches by the crowds of children suffered no relaxation. In drenching rain they kept coming for the renewal of their cards. The number of recovered books increased constantly throughout the week. Meanwhile, the publicity attending the campaign had apparently awakened new interest in the library. Hundreds of individuals, altogether new to the library, registered every day for cards.

At the end of the sixth day a halt was called. Fine Cancellation Week was over. And as the figures have been counted the results, in their totals, seem even more extraordinary: in all, 30,922 people had their cards renewed during the

week; the number of recovered books was 3642; and the number of cards issued to people who were not borrowers before was 2218.

In a statement Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the library, announced to the public that people may still take out new library cards any time after Oct. 24. That is, the cancellation of fines as declared during Fine Cancellation Week for all books returned prior to the end of the week remains valid. Those people, however, who have failed to return the overdue library books during Fine Cancellation Week have lost the privilege of having their fines cancelled. They, too, may obtain new library cards, but only if they return the library books and pay their fines.

The Providence Public Library's views on official "conscience days" were set forth in those columns last week. In the latest issue of "Books for All," the library bulletin, the officials at Providence admit that while opposed to the "conscience days" plan both in principle and in practice, they are willing to temper justice with mercy during the present economic crisis.

The editorial, in part, follows: "The economic depression is manifested in its effects upon the use of public libraries. Because it is a free form of recreation, reading is more popular than ever before, and perhaps it is more than ever valuable as a means of temporary escape from troubled thoughts. On the other hand, because of irregular work or complete unemployment, many persons are unable to borrow books from their public library since their library cards are not in good standing, due to unpaid charges for overdue, lost or damaged books.

"The Library has stated its belief that its readers should and must meet their library responsibilities. But every reasonable consideration is being made in favor of those adults and children whose domestic finances have been seriously affected by unemployment, and whose library cards are not usable because of their inability, not unwillingness, to pay overdue charges. (Persons who have lost or damaged the Library's books and have not settled the accounts are not included in these provisions.)

"In accordance with this objective, any reader who, since Jan. 1, 1930, (when the depression's effects began to appear), has incurred charges for overdue books and has not paid because of unemployment in the family, may make arrangements so that the library card's use may be continued. The account may be settled on an installment basis. If this is impossible, subject to the approval of the circulation department librarian or the children's librarian at the Central Library, the branch librarian or children's librarian at a branch library, the charges may be extended for twelve months. In either case, the use of the card is continued.

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"It is to be understood that this arrangement terminates at once if the reader incurs further delinquency, and that it is for 'duration of depression' only."



Which is the "why" of our introduction in this section where the English custom of making hedges has been adapted as at "Blighly." The blue-berry and blackberry bushes, as well as cut fairly deep to ensure young growth more easily trimmed and kept at a uniform height. It is interesting in this instance to note that one man is kept busy at "Blighly" solely in the work of cutting back, pruning and removing these hedges. From their appearance at the time of our visit, we were sure there would be no English line for the Premier's hedges if he happened to have been a resident here.

In connection with our tour with Superintendent Dean, we learned that he was born in a lodge on the grounds of Windsor Forest in England where his father was stationed in royal service.

The writer knows of no other estate in this section where the English custom of making hedges has been adapted as at "Blighly."

The Premier's property which has been established at Eastern Point for the past decade consists of about 100 acres of fine shore land skirting Niles' pond, around which Colonel Premiss has had built a number of excellent roads. The property extends from the one side from the east end of Niles' pond beach boulevard about a mile and some distance beyond Niles' pond and the most important road at the Bass Roads shore. Colonel Premiss has had built a splendid road in the golf course section for automobiles, this leading back to Eastern Point and thence to the western end of the property.

The air of generous hospitality for which this back shore estate at Gloucester is noted pervades the very grounds.

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WHERE EVERY VIEW ENCHAINS  
by  
MILDRED E. GOSLIN

### ASSISI IN BOSTON

by MARGARET MÜNSTERBERG  
of Boston Public Library  
(Continued from p. 9)

Brother Leo, it must be remembered, was the companion of St. Francis when he fasted and meditated on the mountain La Verna in the Apennines, and it was during this retreat, in August 1224, that the Saint in ecstasy received the stigmata. To this miracle the words written by Brother Leo at the top of the parchment bear witness:

The blessed Francis two years before his death kept a fast in the hermitage of Alverna in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of the blessed archangel Michael. . . And the hand of God was laid upon him. After the vision and the speech of the seraph and after receiving the impression of the stigmata of Christ on his body, he made these praises written on the other side of the sheet and wrote them with his hand, rendering thanks to God for the benefit conferred upon him.

Underneath his explanation of Brother Leo, one may try to decipher the more conspicuous letters of St. Francis: "Benedicat tibi Dominus," etc., the familiar benediction from the Book of Numbers:

The Lord bless thee and keep thee; The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

Let there should be any doubt about the authenticity and the purpose of this blessing, Brother Leo has furnished this assurance, written beneath the lines of the Saint:

The blessed Francis wrote with his hand this benediction for me brother Leo.

And underneath these words one may see the special blessing in St. Francis's writing: "Frater Leo, te dñs [dominus] benedicat (Brother Leo the Lord bless thee). The name Leo is separated in two syllables, one on either side of the cross, according to an old custom.

And finally, underneath the T-shaped cross and the strange drawing beneath it, Brother Leo wrote this explanation: "In a similar manner he made this sign T with the head by his hand."

This reference to a head and the mysterious drawing beneath it have, as mentioned above, been the subject of scholarly controversy. Some examples of conflicting interpretations are at hand in the Sabatier Franciscan collection.

Monsignor Pulignani, for instance, described the hieroglyphic simply as "a kind of flower." Others had the theory that the drawing represented Mount Calvary with a skull upon it, and that Brother Leo's mention of a "head" referred to this skull. The Franciscan scholar Montgomery Carmichael offers an elaborate theory. According to him, the drawing represents indeed a mountain, but another one, namely Mount

Alverna or La Verna where St. Francis received the stigmata.

The interpreter insists, moreover, that a comparison of a photograph of Mt. Alverna with the drawing on the parchment must inevitably convince one of the resemblance. He points out that the cross is not placed on the summit of the mountain, as on Calvary, but on the side at the point where St. Francis received the stigmata. Further Mr. Carmichael sees in the letter T a symbolic representation of a gallows, an expression of St. Francis's extreme penitential humility. And Brother Leo's reference to a head is explained in an extraordinary way. At the top of the T one may, if one looks closely, observe a little hump, which, according to Mr. Carmichael, was intended to represent St. Francis's own head as the head of the malefactor on the gallows.

A far more convincing interpretation is offered by Reginald Baltour, a member of the Third Order of St. Francis, whose readings of the Latin text have been adopted in the above description. Mr. Baltour recalls a story told by Thomas of Celano, St. Francis's first biographer, in his *Second Life of the Saint* and also in his *Treatises on the Miracles of Saint Francis*.

The story goes that a poet known as the King of Verses, on meeting St. Francis at the retreat of the Poor Clares, saw upon the Saint a cross made of two crossed swords, extending from head to foot and from hand to hand. The poet thereupon was converted to the Franciscan life and was called Brother Pacificus. Mr. Baltour further points out references made by Thomas of Celano and St. Bonaventura to St. Francis's custom of signing with a T-shaped cross.

The *Leta Sanctorum*, moreover, explain his use of the sign as a response to the exhortation of the Prophet Ezekiel: "... mark Thau [T] upon the foreheads of the men that sigh . . ." Therefore, Mr. Baltour concludes, the drawing at the bottom of the T, which is a sign of blessing, represents the head or forehead of the penitent thus blessed, and he quaintly remarks that the clumsiness of the drawing does not for him detract from the greatness of the Saint.

If these controversies seem somewhat remote to the modern reader, they serve at least to show in what veneration the relics of the humble friend of birds and lepers have been held by men of learning. Possibly they may serve also to waken a little curiosity, enough to make one or another resident of Boston and its environs want to see for himself the faithful likeness of an Old World treasure and further to explore the almost inexhaustible riches of the Franciscan collection in Boston.

Boston Transcript, Wednesday, December 9, 1932

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# CURLEY IGNORES CRITICS; REFUSES TO CUT BUDGET MORE THAN \$1,000,000

**DEPARTMENTS ASK \$3,677,936 MORE FOR 1933**

Few Curtailments, No Salary Cuts Contemplated  
By Mayor

**CIVIC BODIES PLAN FIGHT FOR INQUIRY**

Executive's Position Brings City's Financial Crisis To Head

Mayor Curley last night ignored civic and commercial organizations which have demanded that the city reduce its municipal expenditures at least \$9,000,000 in 1933, by announcing that he intended to make \$1,000,000 reduction in budget allocations for departments under his control.

The mayor's brief statement revealed that no marked curtailment of departmental costs is contemplated, and that he is not considering reductions in salaries of city and county employees or the inauguration of a more economical administrative policy.

His action is expected to bring to a head the opposition which has been directed at his policies by the chamber of commerce, Massachusetts Tax Association, Municipal Research Bureau and the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Representatives of these organizations last night interpreted his statement as a challenge to prosecute to the limit the proposed legislative action to curtail municipal expenses and to authorize an investigation of the entire city administration.

**CURLEY GRATIFIED**  
The mayor previously had declared that the budget must be cut at least \$3,000,000, and flatly told department heads that their estimates for 1933 must be lower than the amounts they received in 1932.

Instead, the list of departmental estimates for 1933, given out by the mayor, were \$3,677,936 in excess of budget allowances this year. Estimates for public welfare and soldiers' relief work absorb \$3,562,677 of this amount.

Curley expressed his gratification because estimates exclusive of relief and hospitals are \$40,000 less than 1932 allowances.

In all, requests for 1933 totalled \$44,340,558.29, compared with 1932 appropriations of \$40,662,621.60.

A \$1,000,000 reduction in this latter figure amounts to a cut of slightly less than 2.5 per cent. in the 1933 budget.

"It is my purpose," he said, "to reduce the allowances at least \$1,000,000 below the amount allowed in 1932, or a total of nearly \$5,000,000 less than department estimates."

It was immediately pointed out that department heads ask for more money than they expect to receive, and that

their estimates are valueless as factors entering the financial problems of the city.

Many department heads deliberately ignored the mayor's order to limit their estimates for 1933 to the allocations granted this year. In 33 instances estimates exceed 1932 allowances and in 29 departmental activities less money is asked for than was made available this year. Two show no change.

Police Commissioner Hultman asked for \$249,709 more than the \$6,154,870 allotted this year, but Fire Commissioner McLaughlin reported that his department will be able to get along with \$83,955 less than the appropriation for the current year.

Other increases in allocations were asked by the park department which requested \$118,047 more than this year; Long Island Hospital, \$87,133; City Hospital, \$65,284; collecting department, \$69,471; child welfare division of institutions department, \$46,210; street lighting, \$44,559; public library, \$35,845; health department, \$34,293; and public buildings department, \$32,577.

**MAYOR'S STATEMENT**

The mayor, in his statement, said: The departmental estimates, as submitted to me this day by the budget commissioner, are \$3,677,936.69 in excess of the allowances made for the year 1932, and, exclusive of the public welfare, soldiers' relief, City Hospital and Long Island Hospital, departments, are some \$40,000 less than the actual allowances for 1932.

The greatest increase this year is that for the public welfare and soldiers' relief departments, these two departments alone accounting for \$3,562,677.75, almost the entire increased cost.

While the departmental estimates as contrasted with the actual allowances for 1932, with the exception of the public welfare, soldiers' relief, City Hospital and Long Island Hospital estimates, are most gratifying in that they represent a less expenditure than for the year 1932, it is my purpose to reduce the allowances at least \$1,000,000 below the amount allowed in 1932, the total of nearly \$5,000,000 less than the departmental estimates.

Exclusive of public welfare and soldiers' relief, departmental estimates for 1933 are \$115,538.94 in excess of the actual allowances for 1932. As indicated in the attached table the gross increase in the 1933 estimates over those of the 1932 allowances is \$3,677,936.69. Public welfare and soldiers' relief account for \$3,562,677.75 of this increase.

No specific indication was made by the mayor of the appropriation items which will be slashed, but an analysis of his statement revealed that a saving in excess of \$300,000 in the sanitary service of the public works department will be due to the fact that because of the expiration this year of the garbage disposal contract and the consummation of a new contract, double payment was necessary. The cost next year will be the annual amount specified in the contract until 1942, the year of its expiration, when another double payment will have to be made.

The decrease of \$471,418 in the needs of the sanitary service is due primarily to the elimination of the double disposal payment and to a reduction in costs which has been manifest this year. The election department, because there will be but one election next year in contrast with two primaries and a major election this year, needs \$69,942 less while the Matamoras sanatorium cost is estimated at \$27,611 less and the estimated cost of the paving division of the public works department is \$26,732 below the appropriation this year.

In the relief departments it is obvious that the executives do not anticipate any reductions in demands. The welfare department asks for \$12,519,426.

## Department Requests for 1933 And 1932 City Appropriations

Table showing budget requests of city department heads for 1933, together with the amounts each received in 1932 appropriation. In 33 instances estimates exceed 1932 allowances, while 29 department heads ask less than they received last year.

1932	CITY DEPARTMENTS	1933
Appropriation	Request	
\$2,010.00	Art	\$2,015.00
403,700.00	Assessing	407,650.00
83,750.00	Auditing	83,675.00
45,261.00	Boston Port Authority	40,226.00
30,873.33	Boston Retirement Board	31,490.00
167,642.00	Boston Traffic Commission	166,093.50
11,740.00	Budget	11,695.00
251,250.00	Building	250,442.50
15,687.00	Board of Appeal	17,100.55
5,355.00	Board of Examiners	5,455.00
50,373.33	City Clerk	47,715.00
83,410.00	City Council	83,625.00
12,750.00	City Council Proceedings	13,750.00
30,000.00	City Documents	40,000.00
26,900.00	City Planning	24,200.00
205,245.00	Collecting	258,716.00
284,422.00	Election	215,480.00
50,000.00	Finance Commission	50,000.00
4,490,688.38	Fire	4,406,732.75
103,455.00	Wire Division	102,630.00
1,071,273.38	Health	1,105,567.11
3,032,379.77	Hospital	3,097,664.49
644,973.91	Sanatorium	617,362.68
50,857.44	Institutions, Central	58,828.00
298,165.06	Child Welfare Division	336,375.90
742,920.34	Long Island Hospital	830,053.67
43,261.52	Steamer Hibbard & Laund Minot	45,075.27
1,300.00	Rainsford Island, care of	1,500.00
136,173.63	Law	134,251.08
1,168,155.00	Library	1,204,000.00
32,355.00	Licensing	32,085.00
17,303.33	Market	17,403.68
95,440.00	Mayor, office expenses	94,240.00
30,000.00	Conventions, etc.	10,000.00
50,000.00	Public Celebrations	50,000.00
1,541,829.11	Park	1,659,876.86
166,779.00	Cemetery	157,212.00
6,154,870.00	Police	6,404,578.00
560,310.51	Public Buildings	592,888.45
9,229,245.72	Public Welfare, Central	12,519,426.50
13,520.00	Temporary Home	14,735.00
27,705.00	Wayfarers' Lodge	28,510.00
87,200.00	Public Works, Central	81,223.50
447,899.84	Bridge Service	446,839.67
532,739.00	Ferry Service	521,158.00
1,012,728.00	Lighting Service	1,057,281.00
1,429,452.64	Paving Service	1,402,720.00
3,216,443.72	Sanitary Service	2,725,025.00
660,589.00	Sewer Service	656,917.00
72,686.05	Registry	72,309.00
400,000.00	Reserve Fund	450,000.00
2,933.03	Sinking Funds	2,900.00
712,797.03	Soldiers' Relief	985,294.00
16,340.00	Statistics	16,290.00
196,766.00	Street Laying Out	209,791.00
57,648.20	Supply	56,339.10
77,300.30	Treasury	77,738.20
51,269.00	Weights and Measures	51,398.75
60,060.00	Bridges, repairs, etc.	76,500.00
10,000.00	Ferry improvements	5,000.00
50,000.00	Granolithic sidewalks	
5,000.00	Street Signs	
65,000.00	Snow Removal	75,000.00
43,500.00	Reconstructing and Repairing Parkways by Contract	67,500.00
\$40,662,621.60		\$44,340,558.29

## Whiteside Comments On Curley Statement

Alexander Whiteside, vice-president of the Massachusetts Tax Association, commenting last night on the announcement by Mayor Curley that he proposed to cut the 1933 budget by \$1,000,000, said:

"That's about what I supposed he would do. It's true to form."

Bentley W. Warren, chairman of the Boston municipal research bureau, said:

"That's about all we could expect from him."

Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber of commerce, said he would comment later.

In comparison with budget allotments of \$9,229,245 this year, while Soldiers' Relief Commissioner Lydon, who has had \$712,797 at his disposal this year figures that his department will need \$985,294 in 1933.

It is certain that neither estimate will be the figure included in the budget. The mayor intends to continue the so-called "voluntary" contributions of city and county employees to welfare department funds and the schedule of assessment may be larger than this year.

Overseers of public welfare anticipate spending more money next year than has been disbursed this year because monthly costs have during the final quarter of the year been brought down to \$900,000 by a drastic demand for curtailment in order to insure adequate funds during the present month.

A detailed statement of 1932 allowances and 1933 estimates does not include the school department, debt requirements, or revenue producing departments and it is in reality a consideration of only one-half of the factors entering into the budget.

Critics of the cost of government this year have virtually demanded that budget allocations of \$79,000,000 be reduced to \$70,000,000 next year.

At a conference in City Hall last month, Frederic S. Snyder, president of the chamber of commerce, presented a program of retrenchment in behalf of the four interested civic organizations. This program included reduction of salaries of city and county employees; reduction of personnel by abolition of unnecessary positions and centralization of the welfare and supply departments; real competitive bidding for all purchases; discontinuance of non-essential activities.

"We suggest," the program said, "that city officials and private agencies set as their goal, a reduction of total requirements for 1933, as far as possible below \$70,000,000, and that they should plan ahead to effect a further reduction in 1934. We recognize the fact that a large proportion of these requirements lies outside the sole control of the mayor, and that as to other requirements there is divided control. But a well conceived program of retrenchment on which city officials and private agencies can agree, should have an effect on all requirements of the city government, regardless of where the primary responsibility lies."

Robert McLaughlin were sent to the library last night with a package of false money.

They placed it behind the Paris directories and then retired to a distant corner of the hall. An hour later they saw the boy go directly to the book shelf, reach behind the directories and remove the package.

He was arrested and taken to police headquarters, where he was questioned by Deputy Supt. James McDevitt and Lt. John A. Dorsey. He steadfastly denied being responsible for the note.

## Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1932

# Boy of 15 Arraigned for Threat to Phelan



Anderson of the bureau of criminal investigation, Inter-utter, 15-year-old boy who was arrested as he attempted to send an extortion note.

## Continues for a Week

was arranged in day, charged with 90 from James J. Boston banker, un-

for several hours after his court and clung to his in the attempted

revealed that he dren's Aid Society ester High school, ude A. Shears on

judge Perkins con- week and placed of the probation set as their goal, a reduction of total requirements for 1933, as far as possible below \$70,000,000, and that they should plan ahead to effect a further reduction in 1934. We recognize the fact that a large proportion of these requirements lies outside the sole control of the mayor, and that as to other requirements there is divided control. But a well conceived program of retrenchment on which city officials and private agencies can agree, should have an effect on all requirements of the city government, regardless of where the primary responsibility lies."

TO POLICE  
dover to police and Thayer and

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## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, DEC 2, 1932

# ARREST STATE WARD ON EXTORTION CHARGE

Youth Accused of Threat Note to Banker Phelan

Herbert Dudley Nutter, 15, a State ward living with a family at 194 West Canton st., South End, was arrested in the Boston Public Library, Copley sq., at 8 last night, charged with attempted extortion of \$500 from James J. Phelan, prominent Boston banker.

Three days ago, Mr. Phelan received a letter demanding that \$500 in cash be placed in the open shelf room in the Public Library behind a copy of the Paris (France) Directory. This was to be done before last night. The letter ended: "This is a cheap price for a life."

The banker told the police and two officers from Police Headquarters were detailed to keep the book in question under constant surveillance. A small bundle of paper resembling a roll of bills was placed behind the book.

At 8 last night, special officers Raymond A. Thayer and Robert McGeouch claim they saw young Nutter enter the room, take the book from the shelf, and reach for the roll behind the book. Rushing at him from the nearby vicinity, they placed him under arrest and took him to Police Headquarters.

Deputy Supt. James McDevitt was notified and came to Police Headquarters from his home to take personal charge of the questioning of young Nutter. He is said to have been placed in the family several months ago by the Children's Aid Society. He is a graduate of Sylvester High School, Hanover, Mass., and, according to the police, is suffering from slight mental trouble.

After being fingerprinted and photographed, he was placed in the City Prison for safekeeping for the night. Mr. Phelan is a member of Hornblower and Weeks, bankers and brokers.

## BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1932

# Phelan Death Note Laid to Gang Plot; Boy Held

Picture on Page 3

Police saw a gangster plot plot today in the threatening note sent James J. Phelan, the banker, as 16-year-old Herbert Dudley Nutter, arrested at the Public Library on suspicion of sending the message, withstood two hours of grilling and handwriting tests at police headquarters.

The authorities discovered similarities between this note and one sent last September to E. B. Badger, engineer and fire extinguisher inventor, of Pitts st., West End.

The Badger note, kept secret until today by the police, demanded \$5,000 under a threat of death. It was mailed from the north postal station, three blocks from Badger's place of business.

**HELD FOR COURT.**

The Nutter boy, a state ward living with a family on W. Canton st., South End, was taken to juvenile court despite his success against the police tests. A hearing was scheduled for tomorrow.

Inspector George Augusta, an expert on this type of investigation, who was assigned to the case this afternoon with Inspector Joseph Decker, said he believed the Nutter boy did not write the note, but that

he was sent to the library by some man.

The boy fell into a trap laid by the police at the library, where a decoy package was left at a spot where the writer of the Phelan note asked to have \$500 placed.

But today he insisted he was at the library to get a book and picked up the package out of curiosity.

"I didn't write that note and I didn't print it," the boy said.

His steadfast denials reopened the whole investigation and forced police officials to return to a theory that the \$500 demand was no boyish prank but a real underworld plot.

**CAUGHT IN LIBRARY**

The note to Phelan read:

"Leave \$500 in a package behind the Paris directory in the open shelf room of the Public Library, Dec. 1, before 10 p. m. "P. S.—\$500 is a pretty cheap price for a life."

Special Officers McGeouch and Thayer, in plain clothes, left a bundle of clippings wrapped in plain paper at the designated spot and sat at a nearby table, pretending to read. Just before 10 o'clock they made the arrest.



## GRAB BOY IN THREAT TO PHELAN

Confesses to Writing  
Blackmail Letter,  
Police Say

ARRESTED IN TRAP  
IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

State Ward, Living  
Temporarily in the  
South End

Reaching for a package which police allege he thought contained \$500 he had demanded in a blackmail letter he is accused of having written to James J. Phelan, prominent Boston banker, Herbert Dudley Nutter, 15, a State ward making his home temporarily in the South End, was arrested at 10 o'clock last night in the Boston Public Library.

Two officers, Robert McGooch and Ray Thayer of headquarters, seemingly poring over books in the open shelf room of the library, seized the boy as they sprang the trap which resulted in his arrest. They were amazed at his youth. Later at headquarters the boy is alleged to have confessed to writing the blackmail letter to the banker.

The letter received by the banker at his home on Chiswick road, Brighton, read as follows: "Leave \$500 in a package behind the Paris directory in the

open-half room of the Public Library, Dec. 1, before 10 p. m. P. S. \$500 is a pretty cheap price for a life."  
Upon its receipt he turned it over to Deputy Superintendent McDevitt and Officers McGooch and Thayer were assigned to the case. The letter was carefully printed with pencil from a cheap grade of note paper.  
Last night they prepared a bundle of newspaper clippings, wrapped them in plain paper and placed them behind the Paris directory in the designated room. Then they sat at a table in the big room and appeared to bury themselves in the absorption of the books they were reading.

**Takes Package**  
Just before 10 o'clock, the boy, neatly dressed, pale and somewhat nervous, came in, they said. He made a round of the room, looked all about him, and then left the building. He returned at 10, and went directly to the place where the Paris directory was on the shelf. He took the book from its place in the row and reached for the package. As he turned to go, the two officers took him into custody.  
"What are you going to do with that?" he was asked.  
"What do you want to know for?" came the reply from the boy, who appeared extremely nervous.

**Denial at First**  
"We are police officers," he was told, "you'll have to come with us."

For some time at headquarters he flatly denied writing the letter or knowing anything about it. Then he is alleged to have confessed. He said he did not know why he wrote or how he had come to choose Mr. Phelan.

At the request of the arresting officers the juvenile was taken to the City Prison last night and this morning he will be arraigned in juvenile court.

**In Boston Three Weeks**  
He has been in Boston only three weeks. During that time he made his home with Mrs. Frank Shears at 194 West Canton street. He had been placed there by the Children's Aid Society.

Mrs. Shears said last night that the boy had previously been living in Hanover, and had been attending Sylvester High School there. During his three-weeks' stay, she said, he was always well behaved, being extremely willing to run errands and help all he could about the house. She said she understood he had been somewhat backward in his studies before coming to live with her, and for this reason she insisted that he spend much time with his books.

**Said He Was Going to Liberty**

She declared he seemed to take a big interest in his studies and did not object to her insistence. He left home last night, she declared, after telling her he was going to the Public Library. At 10 o'clock when he failed to return she became a bit worried and at 10:30 a police officer called upon her checking up on the boy.

She said she believes both his parents are living but that they are now separated from each other.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932

### CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO EXTORT



Herbert D. Nutter, 15, who was arraigned in juvenile court yesterday on a charge of attempting to extort \$500 from James J. Phelan, banker. Special Officer R. C. McGooch is with the boy.

### DENIES ANY PART IN EXTORT ATTEMPT

Boy, 15, Is Held for Hearing  
Next Week

Herbert D. Nutter, 15, ward of the Children's Aid Society, steadfastly denied yesterday that he had any part in the attempt to extort \$500 from James J. Phelan, banker, by threatening death to Phelan unless the banker placed the money behind a set of Paris directories in the Boston public library. Nutter was arraigned in juvenile court yesterday morning. Judge Perkins continued his case for one week. From the court, the boy was taken to police headquarters and given a lengthy questioning. He clung to his denial of participation in the extortion attempt.

Judge Perkins placed the boy in the hands of the probation department. Nutter lives on West Canton street with Mrs. Maude A. Shears.

Police said that they placed an envelope behind the directories mentioned in the threat note, and that they arrested Nutter when he walked up to the shelf and reached behind the books in question, Thursday night.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1932

## Boy, 15, Arrested in Threat On Life of James J. Phelan

Seized in Library Taking  
Bogus \$500—Held for  
Mental Examination

MAN ADMITS KIDNAP  
NOTE IN MARBLEHEAD

Two inspectors sent to the Boston public library last night with a package of bogus money supposed to represent \$500 which had been demanded of James J. Phelan, prominent Boston banker, under penalty of death, were astounded when they entrapped a 15-year-old boy whom they believe to be the author of the threat.

Earlier in the day at Marblehead police had trapped a mentally deranged man who confessed he was the author of a \$50,000 extortion note sent to State Senator Malcolm Bell, as well as other threatening notes mailed to prominent persons.

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT**

The boy who was arrested at the public library gave the name of Herbert D. Nutter, proved to be a ward of the Children's Aid Society and a student at the Sylvester high school and lives with Mrs. Maude A. Shears at 194 West Canton street. He will be examined for mental abnormality.

The note he is alleged to have sent



(Photo by Kajanjan)  
JAMES J. PHELAN

to Mr. Phelan, member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks and one of the most prominent Catholic laymen in the United States, read as follows:

On or before 10 P. M. Dec. 1

leave \$500 sure in small notes behind the Paris directories in the open shelf room in Bates hall at the Boston public library or else you will suffer the penalty of death. P. S. \$500 is a cheap price to pay for the life of a man.

It was written in a boyish scrawl. Inspectors Raymond Thayer and Robert McGooch were sent to the library with a package of false money which they placed behind the Paris directories soon after 8 P. M., after which they took books from the shelves and started to read with one eye on the shelf that held the Paris directories.

About 9 P. M. they were amazed to see a boy go directly to the shelf, remove the directories and take out the package. They arrested him at the door and took him to police headquarters to be questioned by James McDevitt, deputy superintendent of police, and Lt. John A. Dorsey.

Under questioning he broke down and cried loudly and long. Charged with being a suspicious person, he was finger printed and booked and was taken to the city prison for the night. Although he is a juvenile, under the law he is charged with suspicion of a felony and was held at the request of the arresting officer.

This morning he will be placed in a line-up at headquarters.

Although police were at first inclined

to the belief he was the tool of a group of men, later they adopted the theory he alone was responsible for the extortion note and the plot.

Phelan's home is at 11 Chiswick road, Brookline, where his wife and three daughters also live.

### Carol Singing at Branch Libraries

At the Parker Hill branch of the Boston Public Library carols will be sung by the Boys' Glee Club, including alumni and students, of the Mission Church High School, under the direction of Mrs. Anna Noonan, this evening, at 8:30. Weather permitting, the carol singers and trumpeters will be on the steps of the library on Tremont street. In the event of rain, snow or extreme cold, they will be in the auditorium of the branch.

The West End Branch Library is decorated with Christmas trees and greens contributed by the Junior League of Boston, immediately facing the front entrance is the beautiful Madonna of Nuremberg loaned by the courtesy of P. P. Caproni & Brother.

On Christmas Eve, at 8 o'clock, carols will be sung by children of St. Joseph's Parochial School, Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation; members of the library staff, with violin accompaniment by Miss Dora Feldman and Miss Alina Askounth; Ford Hall folks; Polish Singing and Dramatic Society and boys of the West End House. A group of bell ringers trained by Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff will play carols.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1932

Again there is chamber music of the first water in prospect.

By the renewed grace of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the renowned Roth Quartet of Budapest will be heard anew in a chamber concert in the Lecture-Hall of the Public Library on Monday evening, Jan. 16.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1933

### Change in Sunday Lecture at the Public Library

The lecture by Mme. Lily Braumann-Honsell on "The United States of the Lake of Constance," scheduled to be given on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 3:30 P. M. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library has been cancelled. In its place there will be given an illustrated lecture on "East African Game Hunting" by Douglas J. Oliver.

**POLITEST PEOPLE:** Adjutant-General John H. Agnew quits in the middle of dictation—both everything to avoid keeping—callers waiting. Boston Librarian Milton E. Lord operates on the by-appointment system, but is actually as accessible as a traffic cop. Somebody has yet to report that Henry A. Wyman's answer to any question—however delicate—was indefinite. He revels in the positive: "Yes" or "No."

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1933

### Port of Boston Exhibit Shown at Public Library

The exhibition room of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, beginning today and continuing throughout the month, will be devoted to an exhibit pertaining to the Port of Boston. The exhibit, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority, includes a collection of old ship prints, photographs of activities in and about the harbor, models, flags of all steamship lines now serving the port and other material of interest.

### Port Exhibit Opens in Public Library

A pictorial exhibit of port development at Boston over a long period of years has been arranged by the Boston Port Authority and was opened to the public this afternoon in exhibition room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library. Additions will be made to it during the next few days, as material is still being accumulated, and it will remain on show throughout January.

Practically all the available space in the room is used to display pictures, paintings, etchings, drawings, photographs illustrating some phase of port activity during the past two hundred years, and perhaps longer. There are vivid scenes of the harbor picturing the Boston tea party, paintings and posters of the modern ocean greyhounds, and of the water-front facilities which are of the best in Boston, even if they are not new being used to their fullest extent.

Considerable space is given to a layout of illustrations of the Commonwealth's dry dock in South Boston, and surrounding property developed in 1913. The Cunard Line, Anchor Line, Canadian National, White Star, Eastern Steamship, the Boston Towboat Company, which operates Boston's oldest towboat fleet; the Dollar line, and other steamship interests are well represented in the exhibit, and there are large ship models of the S.S. Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Company, the Georgic of the White Star Line, an old modern trawler built at Fore River, a fine model of Old Ironsides and a full-rigged model of the famous sailing ship the Flying Cloud of almost a century ago, which was built at East Boston. Industrial plants that make a part of the Boston development are represented among the pictures. Many of these enterprises have been loaned to the Boston Port Authority by individuals and by Boston bank and commercial and industrial houses, and are treasured highly by their owners. Ten show cases are well filled, and the wall space on the four walls are used for the larger displays, posters, and the galleries. The exhibit is open to the public free of charge and will remain there until the end of the month.







## Boston Traveler

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1933

# Ship Model Masterpiece on View in Port Show at Public Library



## "City of Savannah" Built by Chief Engineer in Three Years

If you made this model steamship exactly 96 times larger, she would be the City of Savannah, one of the boats on the Savannah line now running from Boston to Savannah.

At present the model is among the exhibits at the Port show at the Boston Public Library. She is encased in a handsome glass case, the ship's bottom standing on brass supports inside the case.

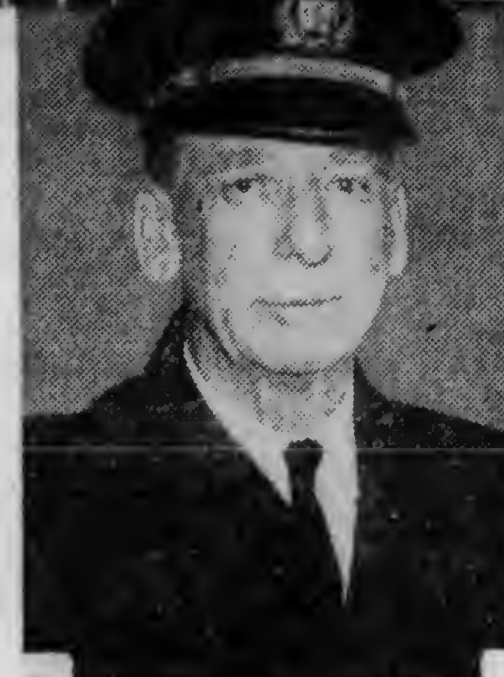
**NOTHING LACKING**  
Seafarers, experts in the art of building models, and landlubbers by the hundreds have clustered around this case and stared at the masterpiece of manual effort.

Increased to full size, nothing would be lacking aboard this ship as to rigging and outside gadgets to make her 100 per cent. "City of Savannah." She is built on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot and the master mechanic, her creator, is also at present chief engineer of the City of Chattanooga of the same line. He has been sea 43 years, and spent three and more years building the model liner.

His name is Harry M. Wilson, and, if a capacity for infinite pains constitutes genius, he has it. One glance at the model and you no longer doubt that. The person who in two or even 10 years—could create the spick and span model now reposing in the case at the Library building possesses few rivals in the business of manual craft. Experts say so.

**NOTHING TO CHANCE**  
The engineer chief left nothing to chance. With blueprints, with pencil and pad, he went over the Savannah, on which he was then chief, getting details of construction etched in his mind. Then he began methodically to "build up his ship." There were to be no mistakes for skeptics to point out with more or less disdain.

First-class marine architects and seafarers who came to pick flaws remained



Model of City of Savannah on show at the Boston Public Library, and Chief Engineer Harry M. Wilson, who spent three years making it.

to study the vessel with something akin to awe.

The model, unlike the ordinary miniature of the kind, has been "built up" just as any ship, with the keel laid down in regulation fashion. The little steel plates overlap in their regulation series just as they do on the full-sized Savannah.

**EVEN A FIRE LINE**  
The only things that were readymade for the task were a bit of fine brass chain and another of fly screen for deck gratings. Everything else was turned out under the fingers of the master builder.

All manner of nautical instruments are in evidence in their respective places. There is the propeller with the four blades fixed into the shaft, wheel, wheelhouse, fore chains, windlass, boats on davits, and hundreds of stanchion parts, cargo gear, booms, rigging blocks, tackle, even a fire line for the hydrants.

There are ventilators for the inside staterooms and angle irons around the edge of the deck hatchings into which

## Miniature Steamship Is Perfect in Every Detail

wedges are driven to keep fast the water-tight canvas.

The ship, as completed, is 52 inches in length from stern to bow, and weighs 100 pounds.

**MANY DIFFICULTIES**  
Sitting in with the maker of the model, he will tell you quite modestly that the task spread itself into many series of troubles. At work upon an exacting model of the kind is doubly difficult if carried on when a ship is rolling in the swells of the sea.

You have to make your model fast, and then, as the details of the building increase, the job of securing the vessel in a fixed position becomes more and more difficult if you are not to undo what has already been accomplished.

**LOTS OF TALK**  
Then the engineer admits that the work all had to be done on time off and, though an engineer's time is his own, there are hours and days often when he is as busy as the proverbial bee.

Lastly, he tells you with a grin, there is all the talk which brother officers hand out as to the foolishness of any such work for an able seaman and officer.

"Sometimes you feel that you are really getting nowhere and sometimes, particularly along toward the end of a three-year task of this kind, you feel as if what you had done was utterly a work of nonsense."

Officials of the Savannah line have different things to say about the chief—things that might cause his sun-banned ears to redden. His model is one of the prized trophies of the company. Nothing like it has even been done before.

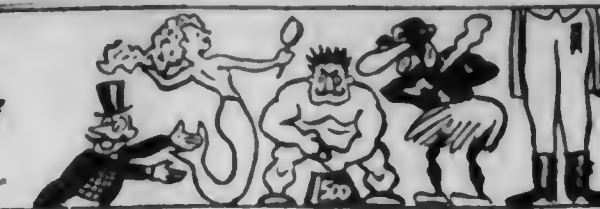
Wilson declares that he will never undertake any such manifold plan again. And yet, when he says it, his eyes light up and twinkle and the close student of seafarers knows that the urge is still there.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1933



## Side Show



Behind the big bronze doors at 10 1/4 Beacon street a woman is in charge. The Athenaeum, Boston's world-famous private public library, by one neat gesture has quietly refuted insinuations that it is "fossilized." Ellnor Gregory, capable, alert and obliging, has been appointed to succeed C. K. Bolton, retiring after 35 years of service as librarian.

The choice was an obvious one. For ten years she has been chief assistant to Bolton, and lately has practically run the place. But the action was absolutely unprecedented. Therefore it was supposed to be impossible. The reverberations of the shock are still echoing along the quieter reaches of Marlborough street, and down the back streets of the hill.

For the Athenaeum has always been considered a gentleman's library. Gentlemen's wives have only been freely admitted during the last 75 years. And for 20 years after it was founded, in 1807, no woman dared cross its threshold. As late as 1830 the librarian wrote, in protest to the trustees, that the presence of women "would occasion frequent embarrassment to modest men."

Now Ellnor Gregory inherits his chair. The split boxes which used to be filled with clean sand twice every week are gone. A notice on some of the tables warns men to take off their hats. It is no longer necessary to warn them to keep their feet off the tables. The world has changed a lot since the prosperous merchants of Boston founded their Athenaeum. And somewhat to the surprise of the world, the Athenaeum has changed with it.

The fourth floor belongs to Miss Gregory. It is filled with reference books, card catalogs, Shakespeare, and half a dozen attendants. It teems with life. And the whole is dominated by Miss Gregory. Her pleasant voice, with its distinctive foreign accent, is everywhere. Educated abroad, the daughter of one professor and the granddaughter of another, she is up to her job. She proves it by finding references for one old gentleman, and translating a page of German for another.

She is a woman of quick smile, and a little less than medium height. Decidedly not the angular, frigidly intellectual type. The militant feminists gain nothing by her elevation to an important post. The fact that she is a woman, succeeding to a chair which has been considered the prerogative of men, like the presidency of Harvard or the U. S. A., is forgotten in her interest in her work. The work is so much more important than the individual.

The great Back Bay mystery is solved at last.

For years the moisture was disappearing from the ground, the subterranean water level was showing an alarming tendency to sink. Residents of the section and trustees of big public buildings were deeply concerned. For nearly all the buildings of Back Bay were erected upon piles. These piles, chemically treated, resist water. But if the water sinks to expose the tops, decay sets in.

Ever since the Back Bay was filled in and building began upon it, engineers have watched the level of the underground water. When the dam was built to create the Charles river basin, when the Boylston street subway was built, and when various sewers were installed, the effect of these improvements upon the water level was an important consideration.

Only in recent years, however, has

this level threatened to become a serious and costly nuisance. Since 1880 the height of the water had been recorded by means of test wells, many of them located in the cellars of buildings. When it became evident that the Public Library foundations were on the way to dangerous impairment, more of these reading wells were sunk in the basements of large buildings in the vicinity of Copley square.

City authorities set about further investigations, a group of engineers under the leadership of Prof. Norton of M. I. T. went to work on the problem, and private firms of engineers were engaged to seek a solution.

For under the Public Library, the lower water level had exposed the tops of the piles to the action of the air. The tops were rotting, leaving frail cones of wood, and in some cases gave no support whatever to the building. Readers will remember the light board fence which for many months surrounded the stone platform in front of the library. Behind the fence, the foundations of the front of the library were undergoing repair. The decayed tops were cut off and steel columns supported by concrete were put in their place.

The bill for these repairs ran to about \$200,000, a sum sufficiently alarming to owners of other buildings to cause immediate action. Members of Trinity Church, fearing that they, too, would have to undergo the expense of recapping the piles that support the building, became involved in the mystery of the sinking water level. In July, 1929, two large test wells were sunk in the basement to discover the condition of the piles. This work alone cost about \$1200. The pits disclosed that the piles under the northeast and southwest piers were in sound condition, but that some decay had begun on the pile heads under the east wall of the south transept. Then six test wells, costing \$240, were sunk around the church. The plot thickened. It was discovered that the ground water level was not uniform. It was higher on the north side than on the south. Where was the water running to, and what was draining it away?

Mr. Robert Treat Paine, chairman of the committee in charge of the work, explains that at this point several possible causes were suspected. One was the checking of the filtration of the water from Charles river basin into the Back Bay territory. Another was the prevention by the Boylston street subway of a flow of ground water from the north side of the subway to the south side. Syphons under the subway were considered; another plan was to install a large conduit to bring water from the basin to the Copley square territory; still another to discharge into that territory a great quantity of water pumped out by the subway at Church street. But a chart showed that the ground water level rose very markedly after heavy rain falls; soon it dropped sharply away again. Therefore the immediate object became, not to bring more water in, but to find out why the water ran out so rapidly.

An old abandoned drain was suspected. It was of the wooden box type. It runs from Arlington street, along Providence street under Trinity Church and the Public Library. Was this drain the guilty party?

Once again the readings of the test wells were consulted. There are 150 of these wells in the Back Bay section, and from their readings the whole tendency of the ground water level may be plotted. A mass of findings have been made. There are huge charts with series of lines which shoot up in Himalayan fashion and then descend into the valleys like a 1930 production curve. There are maps of the Copley square section with lines showing high and

low water levels. Mr. X. Henry Good-nough, Boston engineer, and his colleague, Mr. B. F. Snow, have prepared these graphic surveys of the situation at the request of Trinity Church.

The charts established the fact that the old box drain was innocent, for the water level was higher near this drain than at distances somewhat away from it. It was another false clue.

Four other possible causes presented themselves. In recent years a deep drain had been laid to carry off the water from the Boston & Albany road bed. Could this be the reason? There are a number of sump pumps in the basements of buildings in the vicinity, some of which operate at low levels.

The building department the city was consulted, and a map of the location of 26 of these sumps, with their levels and capacities, was obtained. And one institution in the neighborhood was pumping out of the ground and devoting to its own use some 10,000 gallons a day. There were two sets of pumps of the Boston Elevated, which sometimes took out as much as 100,000 gallons.

All these things were investigated, although the work was somewhat complicated by the fact that the Public Library was at the time pumping out water so that the repair of its pile heads might be carried on, and the proposed Professional Arts building in the rear of the Copley-Plaza was also pumping to facilitate construction work.

Meanwhile, the water was below the level of the Trinity pile heads, and it seemed necessary to do something about it, even though the cause had not yet been discovered. So the rain-water conduits were disconnected from the city sewer pipes and turned into deep dry wells or trenches in the cellar of the building, that the water might help to keep moist the vast forest of piles.

Last May four more test wells were sunk along St. James avenue, and later with the co-operation of the city, four more wells were sunk in places where Trinity had no jurisdiction. The readings of the new wells were co-ordinated and classified. Where data were incomplete, more holes were made.

Finally the lines of the charts and maps told a clear story. All the suspected causes mentioned above were exonerated. The evidence pointed to some cause lying in St. James avenue and Dartmouth street.

A conference was called between owners of estates in the Copley square section and officials of the city sewer department. As a result, the chase grew hotter, and a suggestion made by Frederick A. Lovejoy, engineer of design of the sewer department, brought about what is expected to be a successful solution.

Since the charts showed that water disappeared in the vicinity of St. James avenue and Dartmouth street, attention was directed to the sewer which runs down beneath the avenue, turns an elbow corner at Dartmouth street, and proceeds in front of the library to Boylston street. It was Mr. Lovejoy's suggestion that a dam be installed in the sewer at a point near the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets. This was done. A concrete bulkhead was installed, the top four feet above sea level. It can be raised higher, if necessary, and a valve arrangement beneath provides for periodical flushing.

The dam was closed on Jan. 5. Many anxious property owners awaited the result. On the very next day it was apparent that the culprit had at last been unmasked. Readings all over the section showed that the ground water level was rising. Since then it has proceeded in a steady upward curve for all the readings in the Copley square section. Best of all, it is known definitely that the dam was the cause of this return to normalcy.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, FEB 3, 1933

# READING AND GAME ROOMS OPENED TODAY

## City-Wide Program for the Benefit of Unemployed

For the benefit of unemployed men and women in the various sections of Boston 11 free reading rooms in municipal buildings and libraries were opened at 10 o'clock this morning. These places are in charge of the City.



MILTON E. LORD

Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation of which Park Commissioner William P. Long is chairman.

There are also in some of the buildings rooms where a variety of games may be enjoyed or where persons may piece together jig-saw puzzles. Newspapers, magazines and other reading matter have been contributed.

There are two municipal buildings in the South End and others in the West End, South Boston, East Boston, Dorchester, Charlestown, Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Hyde Park and Roslindale.

Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, and chairman of the reading and quiet-game room committee, said "The Public Library of the city of Boston and other neighboring libraries are cooperating in this comprehensive program of activities, especially in the provision of reading material and games for the municipal rooms and in the registration of those attending the afternoon educational courses at the Old South Meeting House."

Mr. Lord is assisted by Richard G. Hensley, assistant to the director of the Boston Public Library, and Pierce E. Buckley of Bates Hall, Public Library. The branch directors include: Mary P. Curley, North End; Fanny Goldstein, West End; Clara L. Maxwell, South End; Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches; Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian Boston Athenaeum; Alfred Claghorn Potter, librarian at Harvard College; Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the State Library; Howard L. Stebbins, librarian of the Social Law Library; and Rev. William J. Sullivan, S. J., librarian of Boston College.

Activities started Tuesday at the gymnasium in the municipal buildings, and at the swimming pools at Cabot, Roxbury, and in Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. The schedules have been extended to 10 to 2 p.m. daily except Sunday, Mondays and Thursdays the gymnasiums and pools are reserved for women, and the other days of the week for the men.



## READERS' ARMY GROWING FAST

Increase in Public Library  
Patrons Amazing, Says  
Director Lord

### NON-FICTION BOOKS MOST IN DEMAND

By ELIZABETH BORTON

The great reading room of the Boston Public Library, Bates Hall, was pervaded by a busy silence; nothing could be heard but the rustling of pages, the squeaking of pencils and pens making notes, the occasional tinkle of a female bracelet, and the faint but unmistakable grating and grinding of mental wheels within wheels.

Underneath those dozens of green lamps are many bent backs and bowed heads; on those dozens of heavy tables are many opened books. What are they? What is everyone reading? Let's see. Silent as mice, let's creep from table to table, breathing down necks and looking over shoulders, writing industriously on our cuffs.

Here is a stout lady who paused not to take off her imitation-imitation seal, or to loosen her scarf, or to remove her leatherette gloves, so feverish was she to get into the Massachusetts Decennial Census of 1915.

#### PORES OVER ENGLAND

There is a middle-aged rather shabby man, with thick mud on the soles of his shoes, and a fuzz at the edges of his cuffs and his shirt collar, who takes his pipe-and-glasses out of a case and adjusts them with an air. He lifts a scholarly hand and tenderly turns the pages of Dibellus's "England."

A young lady in a green knitted dress, with a racoon coat over the back of her chair, and on her brow a furrow which has been ploughed there by thought, is absorbed in Havard's "Military Hygiene."

There is a man obviously studying. Every line of his heavy, earnest, laboring face indicates concentration and earnestness. His calloused hands, with enlarged knuckles and broken nails, hold open a copy of "The Job, The Man, and The Boss."

Pierce Buckley, who is in charge of Bates Hall, at the suggestion of Milton Lord, the director of the Boston Public Library, checked through the cards in Bates Hall to see what type of books had been called for all day. Out of dozens which had been given out for reading at the tables, only two were fiction.

The rest fell generally into the following classes: general biography, American biography, English biography, French biography, economics and sociology, English history, American history, the World War, genealogy, and the classics of literature, especially foreign literary classics in translation.

#### INCREASE AMAZING

"There has been an amazing increase in the amount of reading done, according to library statistics, since the beginning of the depression," says Mr. Lord. In 1929, 43 per cent. of our readers were adult; the other 57 per cent. were children. At present the figures are exactly reversed—57 per cent. are adult and 43 per cent. children.

"In public libraries all over the country, an increase in the amount of reading done by the American people since 1929 amounts to an average of 37 per cent. In Boston we have noticed an increase of 43 per cent. Thirty-five per cent. of that increase has occurred during the last two years. And in our month-by-month compilations of the numbers of our borrowers, we observe a steady increase."

"This means, for one thing, that people are reading generally and widely—rather than in any one field. It means that they are not reading late fiction or new books, because libraries themselves have felt the depression in the funds they can spend, and very few new books are being bought."

## The Boston Post

FOREST HILLS LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—A careful check recently disclosed that the people of Forest Hills have been trying for nearly 30 years to get a library with no results. Prior to each election in Ward 19, candidates make promises but when successful are not heard from again. It's a disgrace to the city when we consider small children walking to Roslindale or Curtis Hall during the inclement weather, to procure books that they must use in connection with their school work.

Up to the time of the depression the people were fed up with numerous empty promises, but in the last couple of years the smoke screen of depression and lack of funds is used in an effort to quiet a disturbed people. There was money enough to build an elaborate library on Centre street, notwithstanding the fact there was a library at Boylston street and another near Curtis Hall, also Roslindale and Brighton. Each time we questioned this we were given the same old line: "Forest Hills will be next." Evidently the people in those districts refused to take no for an answer. How much longer are the people of Forest Hills going to put up with this nonsense?

T. M. B.

## Samuel A. B. Abbott Died Today in Rome

A cable message announces the death today in Rome, Italy, of Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, formerly of Boston, who has made his home in the "Villa Lontana," on the Ponte Milvio, in Rome, where since the late nineties he had lived. He had been ill during the past month.

Mr. Abbott was born in Lowell on March 6, 1846, the son of the late Hon. Josiah Gardner Abbott and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott. He was educated at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1866, A. B., and where he received his A. M. degree in 1872. Following his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868 and then began to practice his chosen profession in Boston.

Mr. Abbott served here as police commissioner for two years, from 1887, and as trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1879 until 1892. He was president of the board from 1889 until 1894 and from 1890 was acting librarian for four years.

Other interests which occupied Mr. Abbott were his membership in the American Institute of Architects, also of the Boston Society of Architects and the Loyal Legion. His clubs included the Somerset and Harvard in Boston and the Porcellian, as well as the Century in New York and University in that city. In his church affiliations Mr. Abbott was an Episcopalian. He served as a director of the American Academy in Rome from 1897 until 1903.

Mr. Abbott married on May 21, 1869, Mary Goddard of Boston. Following her death, he married on Oct. 15, 1878, Abby Frances Woods of Providence, R. I. Mr.

#### NON-FICTION LEADS

"Most of this increased reading is being done in the non-fiction field. Through some careful observation, I have reached the conclusion that about half of it takes the form of study. Whenever a civil service examination is announced, we have an immediate and heavy call for books in the subjects of the examinations. Many people, obviously, are trying to ground themselves in new professions, and new skills. Some of them, undoubtedly unemployed, are trying to find guidance toward and preparation for new jobs."

"As is always the case, a great many people who read in public libraries come here for solace—for more than mere entertainment or to pass the time. They expect their reading to restore something of what life and experience have robbed them of. But this reading is more in the field of philosophy and the classics than in the field of light fiction or new books. We have had, since the depression, an extraordinary increase in reading on religion."

"These observations are based not only on figures from our central library, which has become in many respects a reference library, but also on figures from our branches."

## Talking It Over with Unusual Bostonians

This is the second in a series of interviews with interesting and unusual residents of Greater Boston. Another will follow next Sunday.

By ELIZABETH BORTON

There are a good many people who do not know that the scholarly and lively articles which appear regularly in the Boston Public Library Bulletin "More Books" are written by a man who went into library work 10 years ago in order to learn English, a tongue with which he was not familiar, though he knew well a number of others. He is Zoltan Haraszti, Hungarian by birth, a former writer and journalist in Budapest, now in charge of the library publications and of the library treasure room of rare books.

But he's not an old-style bibliographer—a "dry as bones," hidden-away scholar, deep behind thick glasses, blowing the dust off pages of blurred print. My aim as editor of "More Books," said he yesterday over the proofs of his next edition, "is to acquaint the public with the resources of the library. No, in a merely desultory manner, but in a series of well-considered articles on books and phases of literature which the library can supply. I strive to keep my finger on the pulse of public interest, and in this my journalistic training comes to my assistance. The news-paper-trained writer is always conscious of the public, and of what is likely to interest it."

"When I am tired of a subject, such as my recent series of studies on Dryden, I assume that the public may be too, so I drop it for a time. In my next issue of 'More Books,' for example, I shall print the hitherto unpublished comments of John Adams on the Abbe de Mably, an 18th century French philosopher."

#### SCOPE OF THE WORK

The bulletin contains, besides Mr. Haraszti's literary and bibliographical essays, notes on current books, and on other library matters, as well as a classified list of new books. It therefore serves as a comprehensive guide to the library. Such is the public interest in "More Books" that, though it is issued on the first of every month, the edition is frequently exhausted before the 20th, and back numbers are always in demand.

Mr. Haraszti was for some time a political writer and literary and dramatic critic for one of the largest Budapest papers; after that, editor of another. Before he was 28 he was well known in Hungary for his essays and other contributions to literary periodicals.

### No. 2—Zoltan Haraszti



"I always felt two ambitions," he said, "though my family insisted upon my taking my degrees as a lawyer. I wanted to be a teacher, and I wanted to write. As editor of a library bulletin in which essays designed for scholars I fulfil something of both ambitions. I am present recognized as one of the foremost American authorities on 15th century literature. Mr. Haraszti, at- tributes his mounting reputation to the opportunities afforded him by his work. In the last seven years he has prepared articles covering an astonishingly wide variety of subjects—from Americana to essays on art and archeology and to studies of such poets as Paul Claudel and Emily Dickinson. He has written about dime novels and about Washington's army. About an early Franciscan breviary and about Daniel Webster. Yet,

no matter how specialized the subject, it is always couched in terms understandable and interesting to the layman. One can see people on trolley cars reading his articles on the first editions of "Paradise Lost" or his deftly written notes on new books, while constantly to the library comes a stream of appreciative letters from scholars in libraries and universities all over Europe and the United States.

"The Boston Public Library was founded before many of the great university libraries came into being in this country," he said, "and as such it fell heir to the splendid libraries of such men as Edward Everett, Theodore Parker, George Ticknor, and others. We have here one of the finest collections of Shakespeareana in the world; an exceptionally rich Spanish collection; a fine body of Americana, including two

copies of the original Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in America; a first folio of Shakespeare; a large number of the original Shakespeare quartos, and many other treasures.

Since Mr. Haraszti knew and had written so exhaustively about many of the library's rare books, it was natural that when, three years ago, the treasure room was opened to the public, he should be placed in charge of it, and should be selected to arrange the exhibits of the library treasures there. The exhibits and his articles in "More Books" run parallel with each other, the one supplementing, explaining and enhancing the other. He lectures frequently in the treasure room, to visiting students or professional groups, the find for his talks being great, since he combines an accurate and interesting memory with a scholar's taste and the journalist's sure sense of what is likely to catch and hold attention."

A tall figure in a long black coat, a wide-brimmed gray hat crushed down over his extraordinarily thick, curling brown hair, he is to be seen at concerts, at plays, or walking along the streets of Boston, his head sunken on his chest in deep thought, a smouldering cigar between the small tight fingers of his ring hand. His face is large, sharply aquiline, with bold but delicately cut features, his glance at once reserved and candid.

At the library he has a small study underneath the great central stairway—there, surrounded by books, he reads, considers, writes.

His office is not unsuited to his scholarly, almost monastic work in pouring over old volumes. It is a small room, with a vaulted low ceiling, and the wide open window to the patio gives him a glimpse of the old-world Renaissance court, reminding him of the libraries of Europe. Or you may see him, crouched over a table in the Barren-Ticknor room, annotating and correcting proofs.

Mr. Haraszti feels that his work—"More Books"—is in keeping with the character of the Boston Public Library itself.

"The Boston Public Library is different from other public libraries in that it is very rich in rare book collections," he said. "There are indeed very few university libraries which could compete with the rare books department of the Boston Public Library. The institution, too, is patronized by many persons interested in scholarly research and study."

"Boston has a tradition of learning and culture in its library. I appreciate and love this tradition, and it is my hope to preserve it in the treasure room as well as in the library bulletin."

## Woman's Home Companion

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Number 2

### Hint for Book-borrowers

AWHILE ago the Boston Public Library, one of our favorite institutions, had a "fine-cancellation" week. People who had had books out so long that they were afraid to show their faces in the library or unable to pay the accumulated fines, were notified that all would be forgiven if they would only bring the books back. It worked. Books came rolling in with joyful thumps from all parts of the literate world. We forget the exact figures. The amount of fines wiped out was of course far in excess of the value of the books retrieved. But most of the fines would never have been collected anyway, and the books are back at work. Besides, many a person who thought himself an exile from the library can now enter its portals with head held high and dip into its treasures with an untroubled hand. And—we were going to say something about the relief to so many consciences, but had a book-borrower ever any conscience?

Which gives us an idea—why not have a National Book-return Week for the benefit of private as well as public libraries? We ourselves have several books belonging to the neighbors which we've kept so long that we're ashamed to take them back. In a general and well-advertised orgy of exchange we'd muster up courage and do it. Likewise we remember wistfully certain well-loved volumes of our own, lent to So-and-so in a burst of enthusiasm and regretted these many months. Books are not like Mary's lamb. Leave them alone and they never come home. Wouldn't it be a graceful act of expiation if some flagrant habitual procrastinating book-snitcher would start the movement for a National Book-return Week?



## Stained Glass Exhibit Boston Public Library

Boston, as we have frequently remarked in these columns, has long been recognized as a centre for ecclesiastical art in the United States. In the field of stained glass it is especially notable. This contention of ours is proved once more by the exhibition of stained glass, executed by Reynolds, Francis and Rohstock, local craftsmen, which opens tomorrow in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. This exhibition, which will remain open for three weeks, is held in connection with an illustrated lecture on "The Story of Stained Glass Told in Color" to be given by Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., in the Lecture Hall of the library on Thursday, March 23, at 8:30 P. M.

The reason that Boston has become known as a centre for the art of stained glass is obvious. This city has long been famed as the home of many of the leading church architects of this country. Under their patronage there has arisen a distinct Boston school of stained glass workers. Examples of their windows may be found not only locally but in ecclesiastical edifices throughout the nation as library officials announce.

The work in this exhibition is a record of achievements by this one Boston group. The exhibition consists of original designs, drawings, and stained glass panels for windows in college chapels, churches and cathedrals. An international note is introduced by photographs, designs, and a replica of one of the windows for the American Memorial Cemetery Chapel at Belleau Wood, Belleau, France. In addition there are water color sketches as well as photographs and color reproductions of ancient windows in Old World cathedrals.

One of the outstanding ecclesiastical building projects of our time is the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, New York City, Crann & Ferguson architects. When it came to the question of designing and making the permanent windows, the cathedral authorities turned to Boston artists and craftsmen.

The theme of one window is "Healing, Physical and Spiritual," and it is to be placed in the so-called Medical Bay. The subjects in the central circular medallions are Biblical in character and they show forth Christ's Miracles of Healing. The subordinate semi-circular medallions depict outstanding personages in medical history from the time of the ancient Egyptian Imhotep, the first physician whose name still survives, to Edith Cavell, Red Cross nurse in the World War. The subjects are clearly defined against the background and will be easily legible from the floor of the nave. The distinguishing characteristic of this window when finally installed will be its wealth of glowing color. The dominating reds and blues will admit a flood of glorified light to aid in creating the spiritual atmosphere appropriate to a great cathedral.

Another salient feature of the exhibit is a replica of a section of the Scholars' window, one of the series of ten nave aisle windows which this studio designed and made for the Riverside Church, the so-called Rockefeller Church, New York City. The replica of the central window for the Apse of the American Memorial Cemetery Chapel at Belleau Wood, France, completes the actual stained glass which is to be on view.

On the east wall are to be found charcoal drawings for seven of the nave aisle windows for the Colorado College done in the same vigorous spirit as others for this chapel mentioned below; a stimulating large scale drawing in brilliant color of the music window for the Riverside Church, New York City; the figure of an angel symbolizing religious aspiration, the central panel of the children's window in the Second Church in Newton, Mass., and the graciously drawn Mother and Child forming the central panel of the children's window in the First Congregational Church, Winchester, Mass.

High on the south wall and by reason of size and position dominating the room, are being shown the cartoons of a rose window for Colorado College Chapel.

The subjects are great teachers of the arts from Alcibiades of the eighth century to Comenius of the 17th century. These drawings are worthy of nation.

It will give several numbers on the national reputation. Karl Feldman will be to soloist, famed for his singing. Mrs. Hall, Melrose Highlands, and Mrs. Hall, former concert and orchestra singer, and the past two years in the chairman of the Melrose Highlands Club.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933

## Youth Divides The Week-End With Maturity

### Vitalized Chamber-Concert by The Manhattan Four. Strauss Again

FOUR CHAIRS, set in a row across the otherwise empty platform of the Lecture Hall, awaited the audience for the chamber concert at the Public Library last evening. At eight o'clock four youngish men from New York—Messrs. Weinstein, Danziger, Shaler and Edel as the Manhattan String Quartet—rearranged those chairs into crescent-shape; seated themselves; withdrew more ado than the usual bows to the auditorium, began to play the Quartet in C minor which is number four in Beethoven's Opus 18. So far as they were concerned, there might never have been music-stands and sheets of notes to be opened upon them. Consequently no squaring, turning or close following of outspread pages. In the heads of the four was Beethoven's quartet; from those heads they also played it. So likewise with the two short pieces that followed: An Interlude in the Ancient Style which is one of Glazunov's "Five Novelettes"; a Rondo in B-flat major out of a quartet by Mozart. So, finally, in Debussy's one and only Quartet for Strings.

Beyond doubting, there was a sense of direct communication between players and audience, hardly to be gained when there are intervening music-stands and sheets of ruled and printed staves. Likely enough, the Manhattan four played with a freedom they might have lacked had their eyes and minds been following those pages. Certainly this departure from custom brought into a chamber-concert an air of youth, independence and innovation. Such concerts run always the risk of over-performed performance. Minor rebellions from routine were also to be noted: a short program; a detached movement from a whole quartet; bows sitting in answer to intermediate applause.

The Manhattan Quartet, as schooled by Mr. Kortschak in and since their days at the Neighborhood School of Music, makes a sensitive and admirably reciprocating ensemble. In mature quartets the second violin sometimes falls of its just place. Among these young men it loses no opportunity that the composer may proffer. Neither the first violin nor the violoncello tends to overdo its part. The timbre of the viola is never covered. A pleasing euphony, whether two, three or all four instruments are playing, also distinguishes the newcomers. Throughout the concert, their tone held to the golden mean of quartet-playing, neither thick, coarse nor driven, neither thin, calculated nor over-refined. Nowhere was it dried and dull; everywhere it was vitalized into warmth and motion. (Resonant always was the chording.) A mutual sensibility shaped, conducted, colored, it. A mutual understanding had agreed to pace, accent, gradation and transition until each seemed a common impulse, at once sure and plastic.

Four minds, four temperaments, eight ears and eight hands, stood agreed upon the music before them. So fortified, they played in every number with the imparting freedom that is born of just confidence. There are string quartets that refine upon refinement until there is no juice left in either the piece or the playing. Others that at every stroke must make the bows bite the strings, would have every measure seethe with "expression." These young men overdo neither vigor nor finesse. A true instinct for music first grasped, then sounded, directed them.

The approach of the Manhattan Quartet to the pieces in hand, the sum of their accomplishment, also praised them. The quartet in C minor passes for the

gravest and the most personal of Beethoven's youthful six. Unmistakably a vein of seriousness recurs in it; while it loses nothing elsewhere of the freshness and the lightness of the other five. The young gentlemen from New York set light hands to the two middle movements, Scherzo and Minuet, kept to well-judged pace and sufficient formality. They were as apt with the vigors and amplitude of the first movement, clearly prefiguring a maturer Beethoven, with the finale in which there is less hint of salon-piece and of the olden style than of an individually expansive Beethoven.

From Glazunov's Interlude the four caught its mannered grace. In the Mozartean Rondo they were light and animated, precise and sparkling, to the ear's content. With Debussy's Quartet there were no subliming, no tinkling, no pursuit of an evanescent music. To these young men substance maintained it; while form shaped it. Upon both, to their minds and ears, were the harmonic dress and the instrumental timbres laid. The first movement, and still more the finale, they played with characterizing breadth and freedom, vitalizing inclusiveness of rhythm and modulation. The deftness and vividness of the Scherzo nowhere escaped them; while from the Andantino, they drew the quality that we name beauty, that the French call pathos, that by either term is a poetry of tones. These youthful virtuosos heard Debussy freshly and directly, through no mistle of precedent or tradition; were as sympathetic toward a Beethoven of another century but of their own age. . . . A concert of youth has its interest and stimulation, though more than half the audience be middle-aged. Nor is it frequent opportunity in a city where "old favorites"—with assured audiences—too often possess the stage.

### Saturday Excitements

Trust the evening audience for appreciation—to use a bookish word—at the Symphony Concerts. At the end of Strauss's "Don Quixote" on Saturday, there was long, insistent applause to recall Dr. Koussevitzky and Mr. Platigorsky, to summon Mr. Lefranc from his usual seat in the orchestra where he had played the viola of Sancho Panza as characteristically as the guest had played the violoncello of the knight. Once and twice the three made their acknowledgments; finally at the third recall the orchestra joined them. And becomingly. Though the performances of last season were remarkable, the performances of last week excelled them. Dr. Koussevitzky set a light hand to Strauss's music. Above all, he would have it transparent, so that the listener might miss nothing of the total narrative and the tonal characterization. Above all, he would keep it musical, since by its musical quality it intensifies the one and colors the other. Only to very old men is "Don Quixote" still a piece in which sheep beat in the brass and a wind machine from the theater is added for a moment to the orchestra. We others have forgotten both.

For us the tone-poem is a masterpiece of characterization that penetrates the listening mind and at will, as in the night-vigil or the death-scene, may also touch the heart. It is also a masterpiece of narration, not because it defines every adventure that the variations attempt, but because it wraps them all in the atmosphere of the age of chivalry as from Cervantes onward succeeding generations have looked back on it. With Don Quixote, how exalted and how deluded, how deep-seated and how futile! Nowhere else has Strauss exceeded the invention and resource by which the development of the music, the definition of the personages, the progress of the narrative go hand in hand. In no other tone-poem is he so rich in atmosphere, so abundant in imagination. Read "Don Quixote" musically, as Dr. Koussevitzky, Mr. Platigorsky, Mr. Lefranc and the orchestra did; read it imaginatively and projectively as they also did, and it cannot fail. Once more two audiences were the witnesses. . . . Years on, there will be additions to the book that recounts the history of the Symphony Orchestra through its fiftieth year. They will not overlook Dr. Koussevitzky's versions of the four longer tone-poems of Strauss. H. T. P.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933

### Manhattan String Quartet

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, last night, a concert was given by the Manhattan String Quartet (MM. Rachmael Weinstein and Harris Danziger, Julius Shaler and Oliver Edel). The concert—one of those made possible by the beneficence of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge—was largely attended and warmly applauded.

These young players, brought together and coached at the Neighborhood Music School of New York by Mr. Hugo Kortschak, perform in public without recourse to the printed notes. Whether the liberation of the player's attention from the necessity of turning pages fully compensates musically for the inevitably added slightly apprehensive tension must remain in doubt.

Certainly yesterday's performance betrayed no hesitations and revealed a finesse of ensemble which players unable to keep so constantly watchful an eye upon one another might not so quickly have attained. By the same token, however, it hinted, here and there, at the danger of falling into an over-meticulous preoccupation with mechanical delicacies of precision, with loss of vitality at the music's core. Yet these signs were not so numerous as to impair the extraordinarily favorable impression given by the concert as a whole. In Beethoven's C minor Quartet, opus 18, No. 4, in Debussy's Quartet and in two shorter fragments, Glazunov's "Interludium in modico-antico" from his Five Novelettes, on 15, and Mozart's B flat Rondo (K. 159), the group played with admirable intelligence and spirit, with tone that could be keen-edged and firm, or warm and flexible. Their quick response to changes of mood and feeling, the wide scale of their tone palette, stamped them as a quartet to be reckoned with.

Most successful in conveying the dark beauty, the tenderness, the terse vigor and dry humor of Beethoven's quartet, they failed to clarify sufficiently the sharply etched and acidulous first movement of Debussy's. The fault was partly one of balance: the first violin failed to bite clearly enough above the heavy chords of the supporting instruments. Yet the Andantino was played with an enchanting perfection of balance, with an unbelievably delicate beauty of muted tone that restored the listener's confidence that here was a quartet of exceptional attainment and promise.



## CITY EMPLOYEES TO GET PAY CUT OF 5 TO 15 P. C.

Curley Announces Sliding  
Scale—Workers Charge  
Discrimination

### 14 P. C. SAVING ON PAYROLL SEEN

Mayor Curley yesterday announced that as soon as he receives legislative authorization he will cut the wages of all city and county employees on a sliding scale of 5, 10 and 15 per cent.

His statement on the classes affected and the savings to be made follows:

1—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is less than \$1000, a reduction of 5 per cent. shall be made.

2—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is between \$1000 and \$1600 a reduction of 10 per cent. shall be made, but no compensation in this group shall be reduced below \$950.

3—Where the rate of pay or compensation on an annual basis is in excess of \$1600 a reduction of 15 per cent. shall be made, but no compensation in this group shall be reduced below \$1440.

It is estimated that the above schedule of reductions will result in the course of a year in payroll savings of \$5,000,000. A division of this amount according to the budgets affected is as follows:

City	\$2,675,000
Schools	1,930,000
County	295,000
Loans and spec. approp.	100,000

\$5,000,000

Official records revealing the classification of city and county employees

(Continued on Page Four)

## City Employees to Get Pay Cut Of 5 to 15 P. C., Mayor Reports

(Continued from Page One)

show that 6113 of a total of 18,537 receive \$1600 or less per year; 1293 are paid from \$1601 to \$3000; 1301 and the salary class between \$3001 and \$4500 and 243 receive in excess of \$4500. Mayor Curley proposed to effect a payroll saving of 14 per cent. by an assessment of 5 and 10 per cent. on the salaries of 6113 and an assessment of 15 per cent. on the salaries of 12,424.

The mayor's statement making the reductions contingent on adoption by the Legislature of the Parkman bill, which vests him with the power to cut salaries only for the remainder of the current year, said that "the salary and wage schedule herein determined upon shall not continue in effect for a longer period than salary and wage schedule revisions adopted and applying to state employees."

The bill, however, authorizes the mayor to reduce salaries for only the balance of the current year.

### 15 P. C. MAXIMUM

In setting the maximum reduction at 15 per cent. the mayor refused to comply with demands for a range of from 5 to 25 per cent. Representations that he had determined to accede to such demands proved yesterday to have been no more than "feelers" calculated to produce spurious reaction.

The mayor's decision created an immediate uproar among employees whose compensation is in the range between

\$1600 and \$2000 to which was added the voluble roar of protest of the employees who must accept a 10 per cent. cut.

Charges of discrimination and favoritism to the highest paid officials were hurled at the mayor by employees of practically every department. Policemen and firemen were quick to make known their protests and the imposition on the salary of every member of the police and fire departments of the same percentage of cut to be applied to officials receiving from \$3000 to \$12,000 per year started a political bonfire which threatened to develop into open rebellion.

The error made by the mayor in announcing that his order would remain effective as long as the reductions of state salaries continue was immediately made the basis for the charge that the mayor was unaware of the authority which the Parkman bill contemplates should be given him.

### SEEN AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Almost simultaneously with the mayor's announcement, city employees who were cognizant of the phraseology of the Parkman bill, predicted that the salary cutting will become one of the chief issues in the coming mayoralty campaign.

The bill provides that Mayor Curley may reduce salaries for the balance of the current year but leaves to his successor the determination of the question of continuing the reductions in 1934.

The bill authorizing reductions in the salaries of state employees limits the time in which they will be effective to Nov. 30, 1934.

In determining the classes of employees to be affected by the reduction order, the mayor made no discrimination between policemen who have been denied an annual step rate increase of \$100 for the past three years and the patrolmen who have been receiving the maximum salary of \$2100.

On the basis of the mayor's estimate of an annual salary saving of \$5,000,000

the actual drop in payroll disbursements, for a period of nine months will be approximately \$3,700,000. To April 1, city and county employees have had deducted from their compensation \$600,000 as voluntary contributions to the maintenance of the welfare department. The mayor's figures disclose a total payroll saving for the full year of \$4,300,000, or about \$1,700,000 in excess of the amount which would have been added to the welfare department fund by the continuance of the contributory system.

As soon as salary reductions become effective, the deductions from salaries for the welfare department will be terminated.

## Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

### Theodosia E. Macurdy Once with Boston Public Library

Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, who was for many years head of the ordering department in the Boston Public Library, is dead at 248 Edgell road, Framingham Centre.

After her retirement from the Boston Public Library she lived with her sister, Professor Grace Macurdy, at Vassar College. Since her illness she had resided with her cousin, Miss Amelia Hayes, at her sanitarium in Framingham. Besides her sister, Professor Grace Macurdy of Vassar, Miss Macurdy is survived by a brother, John O. Macurdy of Ohio, and a number of nephews and nieces.

She was a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, Governor Brewster, Rev. John Avery of Truro, Simon Baxter, and many other notable Colonial folk.

Mr. Lord, who was maintenance expert at the Whitall Associates Carpet Mills here, last June was married in Gloucester to Mrs. Gertrude Rollins, socially prominent there.

Mr. Lord ranked high in Masonic circles.

was also a member of the and Compass Club of Boston, the Worcester Engineering Society, the American Society of Safety Engineers and had served on the Governor's committee on street and highway safety. He had held office in state and national safety organizations, and during the war served in the engineer corps and the quartermaster corps.

## THE BOSTON HERALD, FRI

### D. FRANK LORD KILLS SELF IN WORCESTER

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

WORCESTER, April 7.—Shooting himself through the heart in a sudden fit of despondency, D. Frank Lord, 63, of 2 Monadnock road, who had supervised construction of the Boston Public Library building and who was nationally known as an engineer and ex-

## THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

### MISS THEODOSIA E. MACURDY

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

FRAMINGHAM, March 6.—Funeral services for Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, for many years head of the ordering department of the Boston Public Library, will be held Saturday at 2 P. M., 248 Edgell road, Framingham, where she died Wednesday. Burial will be in Common street cemetery, Watertown. Miss Macurdy was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford. She leaves a sister, Prof. Grace Macurdy of Vassar College, with whom she lived after her retirement, and a cousin, Miss Amelia Hayes, with whom she lived when she became ill, and a brother, John O. Macurdy of Ohio.

## Boston Traveler

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

### FREE LECTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

George Pratt Maxim, pianist, and Ethel Tupper Maxim, dramatic reader, will give "Enoch Arden" by Tennyson, with music by Richard Strauss, at the free public lecture and concert course in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Sunday afternoon, at 3:30. In the evening at 8 o'clock Mme. Loretta Laurenti and artist pupils, accompanied by Dolores Rodrigues, will give a concert. Monday evening, in the same course, Kenneth Fuller Lee will give an illustrated lecture on "Camera Hunting in Maine," under the auspices of the Brookline Bird Club.

Boston Herald  
MAY 9, 1933

## LIBRARY AS BAROMETER

The statistics of the Boston Public Library provide a barometer for an estimate not only of the reading habits but of the social trends of the population served by our library system.

The figures show that since 1929 there has been a gain of 42 per cent. in the borrowing of books for home use in the whole library system. The change began with only a 5 per cent. increase in 1930 over 1929, but the next year the figure was 14 per cent. above 1930, and 1932 was 19 per cent. in advance of 1931. Similar reports come from libraries elsewhere. Moreover, in the first quarter of the present year, there has been a local circulation increase of 30 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

The most striking change of the last three years is the reversal of the ratio between adult book borrowers and children. In 1929 there were 57 children and only 43 adults in every 100 borrowers. Last year these percentages were precisely reversed. This may be due in part to the fact that grown persons have more time to read, but it signifies also that books are being used less for pleasure and more for profit.

There has been a marked turning of late years to the study of the social sciences. The Kirstein Memorial or business branch in City Hall avenue, which is intended entirely for serious investigators, had an average daily attendance of 608 in January, 1931, 806 in 1932, and about 1000 last January. As a matter of course the unemployed scan the dailies in the newspaper room at Copley square, but elsewhere are many persons intent upon self-improvement.

## THE NEW YORKER

MAY 13, 1933

IN the Central Park controversy we are definitely on the side of the art or "New York Times" group, and against the Sheehy or "sandlot" group. We are against ballfields on the site of the old reservoir. The old reservoir should have been left alone anyway.



instead of being turned first into a jungle and then into a battleground. To reclaim it for baseball-players sounds to us like the beginning of the end (first up!), and Mr. Sheehy seems to have a rather sketchy idea of the purpose of park space. Forgive us for mentioning Boston again in this department, but Boston has a more civilized attitude about parks than we have—in Boston they have free books in the Common. You can help yourself to a book from the stands, and sit down to read on a bench. Even tramps like it; they lie down for a nap with a book over their face.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1933

## JEWISH BOOK WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

Boston Public Library to  
Cooperate

The annual Jewish Book Week, devoted to Jewish books and to the Jew in literature, will be observed in Boston beginning May 14 as it will be throughout the country. This is the seventh observance of the week and it is designed to interest the public in books of Jewish significance and to focus attention on valuable Jewish literature and outstanding authors with the view of creating greater good-will and better understanding between Jew and non-Jew.

Libraries, temples, synagogues, religious schools and study groups will stress Jewish Book Week throughout the city. The Boston Public Library is cooperating with the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee, composed of prominent men and women of the city, by holding special exhibits at the main library and branches.

At the West End Branch a special exhibit on the Jew in art, drama and literature will be shown. In addition the library will issue a new edition of "Judaica," a bibliography of books of Jewish interest and significance, compiled by Fanny Goldstein, librarian of the West End Branch.

The first part of the program will take place next Sunday evening in the main lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 o'clock. Every phase of Jewish literature and scholarship will be covered by the speakers. Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library, will speak on "The Public Library and Jewish Book Week"; Dr. Isaac Goldberg, author and literary critic, on "Significant Jewish Books"; Lee M. Friedman, on "Zola and the Dreyfus Case, a Hitler Parallelism," and Prof. Robert B. Rogers of M. I. T., on "Our Jewish Literature: The Spur to Our Intent." The musical program will be furnished by Fannie Lewis Friedlander, Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman of the Boston committee, will preside.

Next Wednesday evening an informal gathering of book lovers and collectors will show and discuss rare and unusual books in the Temple Israel Meeting House, Riverway and Longwood av.

Mattapan Branch Library will devote Thursday evening to a special program. Dr. Isidor H. Coriat, famous neurologist, will speak on "The Work and Influence of Freud." Mildred E. White, children's librarian, will speak



MISS FANNY GOLDSTEIN  
West End Branch Librarian

on "Some Recent Books for the Jewish Child," and Louis H. Weinstein on "The Jew in Modern Drama." Dr. Coriat will act as chairman of the evening. D. Jerolyn Barnett, coloratura, soprano, will sing.

The sponsors for the week's program includes Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman; Fanny Goldstein, secretary; Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams, Hon. Esther Andrews, Dr. M. I. Berman, Alexander Brin, Dr. Isidor H. Coriat, Rabbi Louis M. Epstein, Lee M. Friedman, Dr. Isaac Goldberg, Mrs. G. Augusta Holzman, Dr. A. A. Roback, Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Rabbi Harry Levi, Dr. Hyman Morrison, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz, Dr. Henry Schnitzkin, Dr. Ben M. Seligman, Miriam Franc Skirball, Prof. Harry A. Wolfson and Judge Francis Wyner.

POST, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933

## CARDINAL IS NEXT IN LINE

Elected Vice-President of  
Library Trustees

Cardinal O'Connell was yesterday unanimously elected vice-president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, at their annual meeting. He will automatically become president at the expiration of his one-year term. The new president elected is John I. Hall, of the law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart. He succeeds Ellery Sedgwick, whose term had expired.



## Temple Israel

Boston, Mass.



Vol. XXII

May 3, 1933

No. 16

### SERVICES

Saturday 10:30 A. M.

Sunday 11:00 A. M.

Saturday, May 6

Rabbi Levi. "The Place of Worship in Life."

Sunday, May 7

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Saturday, May 13

Rabbi Cohen. "Beneath the Surface."

Sunday, May 14

Rabbi Levi. "What Is The Matter With The Synagog?"

WELCOME

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1933 Jewish Advocate IYAR 16, 5693

### Our Public Library and Book Week

The Boston Public Library again takes the lead this year in the observance of Jewish Book Week. Programs of an informative and cultural character are being presented during the week. All the Branch Libraries are co-operating in the observance of Book Week and will feature the subject on their bulletin boards, with exhibits and special reserve shelves for books of Jewish interest.

In the Treasure Room of the Central Library there will be an exhibit of rare books of Judaica and Hebraica. The West End Branch exhibit will be devoted to the Jewish Woman in Literature grouped around a portrait of the Jewish Woman suggesting her historic role of Matriarch in Israel. This painting is the most recent work by the noted Palestinian artist, Joseph Tepper. The Mattapan Branch Library will feature a selection of subjects by many of the Jewish artists of Greater Boston. Another interesting exhibit there will be one of Palestinian life illustrating arts and crafts in photograph and handicraft form. This exhibit has been loaned through the courtesy of Rabbi and Mrs. H. H. Rubenovitz and was collected on their recent visit to the Holy Land.

It may be interested to note here that probably over 300 requests have been received at the Boston Public Library from libraries and other people interested in the idea of promoting the message of the Jewish book. These letters have come from all over the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, England, Holland, Germany, Italy, and France.

In addition to the programs and exhibits, the Library has also added about 80 new titles to its Jewish collection especially for Jewish Book Week.

It will also bring out a new edition of Judaica, compiled by Fanny Goldstein, the Librarian of the West End Branch. Miss Goldstein as the initiator of the idea of emphasizing the gospel of the Jewish book, has been working quietly and effectively for the promotion of Jewish culture. She is quoted as saying that it is her belief that "the book is a potent factor for the promotion of World Peace. That through the spreading of information on Jewish life and culture to Jew and non-Jew alike the world over, through literature, a greater understanding and tolerance must be attained."

People in search of information on all phases of Jewish life have sought Miss Goldstein for advice, who has always cheerfully responded. Boston is particularly fortunate in having a Librarian who understands the best policies of library work, Americanization and assimilation, and who at the same time has been an exponent of retaining Jewish identity and integrity.

The Jewish people of Boston are much indebted to the sympathetic response and co-operation of Mr. Milton E. Lord, the Director of the Boston Public Library, who has taken a personal interest in every phase of the work connected with the promotion of Jewish Book Week. They are also indebted to the Board of Trustees, and the other Library officials who have co-operated most generously.

## Jewish Book Week Program Announced

Professor Rogers Among Speakers --- Public Is Cordially Invited to Lectures and Exhibits May 14

Special programs devoted to Jewish books and to the Jew in literature will be presented in this city next week, beginning Sunday, May 14, in connection with the annual observance of Jewish Book Week, which will be commemorated throughout the country from that day through May 20. This is the seventh national observance, and each year the movement has grown in popularity. Designed primarily to re-awaken the Jewish consciousness to an appreciation of its literary treasures, it has since its inception seven years ago spread to a more extensive and wider sphere of usefulness. Today Jewish Book Week serves to interest the public in books of Jewish significance and to focus attention on valuable Jewish literature and outstanding authors with a view to creating greater good will and a better understanding between Jew and Gentile as a result of the knowledge gained through reading.

Libraries, synagogues, religious schools and study groups will stress the gospel of Jewish Book Week throughout the city during next week. The Boston Public Library is co-operating with the Boston Jewish Book Week committee, composed of prominent men and women of the city, by holding special exhibits at the various branches of the Library. Rare Hebraica and Judaica will be on display in the Treasure Room at the Library. At the West End branch, an exhibit will be devoted to the Jewish woman in literature, centered around the portrait of Mrs. Joseph Tepper, wife of the artist, called "Jewish Madonna." Several of the other branches will also have special exhibits on the Jew in art, drama and literature. In addition, the Library will issue a new edition of "Judaica," a bibliography of books of Jewish interest compiled by Fanny Goldstein, librarian, West End branch, noted authority on Jewish books, and augmented annually for Jewish Book Week.

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### Program of Speakers

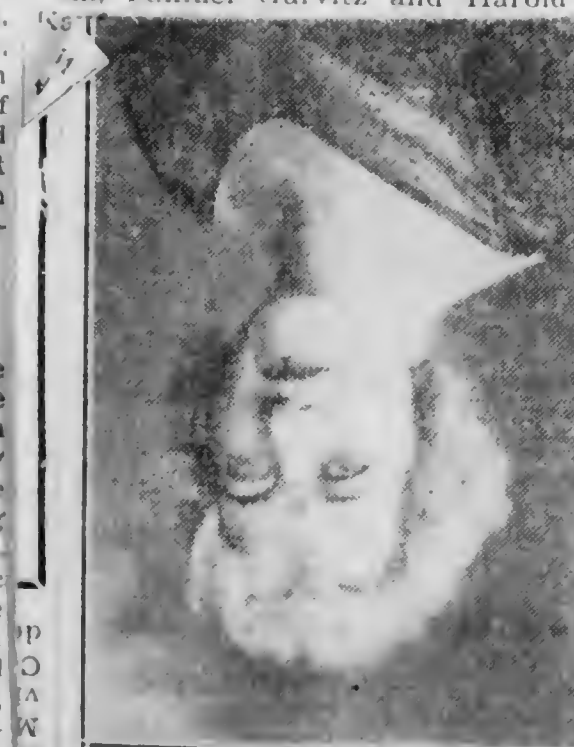
The first program will take place on Sunday evening, May 14, at the main Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 o'clock. Every phase of Jewish literature will be covered in talks by the following distinguished speakers: Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, whose subject will be "The Public Library and Jewish Book Week"; Dr. Isaac Goldberg, well known author and literary critic, who will talk on "Jewish Authorship in Germany"; Fanny Goldstein, librarian, who will deal with



PROFESSOR ROBERT E. ROGERS

"Significant Jewish Books"; Leo M. Friedman, prominent attorney, who will discuss "Zola and the Dreyfus Case: A Hitler Parallelism"; Professor Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T., noted lecturer and columnist, whose topic will be "Our Jewish Literature the Spur to Our Intent." The musical program will be featured by Fannie Lewis Friedlander in songs. Dr. Albert Ehrenfeld, chairman of the Boston committee, will preside.

A group of ushers will be headed by Flora Levin and will include Dora Zimon, Mildred White Kurland, Frances Levin, Harold Thurman, Samuel Guvitz and Harold



Group of distinguished speakers

Boston Jewish Advocate  
May 14, 1933

### Welfare Funds Are Voted by Council

To provide for the Public Welfare Department for the first four months of the year the City Council at yesterday's session appropriated \$4,575,000 on the recommendation of the mayor. Under the law, city departments may expend before the budget is passed, one-third of their allotments for the preceding year. The welfare department had exhausted its resources.

The appropriation consisted of \$3,850,000 for care of dependents, \$350,000 for mothers' aid, \$375,000 for old-age assistance and \$300,000 for soldiers' relief. Expenditure has been going on at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a month.

A pension of \$1000 a year was voted to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Goode, widow of Deputy Superintendent of Police Thomas P. Goode.

A resolution asking that a reward be offered for information leading to the finding, dead or alive, of Helen Lindeman and Jean Bolduc, missing Roxbury girls, was offered in the name of Councilor Gleason, who is at the City Hospital.

Recipients on the welfare rolls should be paid in cash and some provision should be made for payment to landlords with welfare tenants, according to orders offered by Councilors Fish and Ruby.

The order for \$75,000 for police radio passed its second reading by a vote of sixteen to one.



## Thank You

We deeply appreciate the gifts of 10 hymnals from Mr. Martin Wax in loving memory of his dear wife (Mrs. Martin) Florence Wax; 5 Sabbath Prayer books from Mrs. Albert R. Rosenthal in loving memory of her husband Albert R. Rosenthal; 10 Sabbath Prayer Books from Mrs. Anne V. Becker in loving memory of her brother Fred Vorenberg; 6 Sabbath Prayer Books from Mrs. S. W. Prussian in loving memory of her mother Lillian Cohen; 1 Sabbath Prayer Book from Mrs. Samuel Tishler in loving memory of her husband Samuel Tishler; 4 Sabbath Prayer Books, and 2 Hymnals from Mrs. Jacob H. Hirshson in loving memory of M. & H. Salmansohn; 1 Prayer Book from Mrs. Joseph V. Finkelstein in loving memory of Joseph V. Finkelstein; 25 Hymnals from Mrs. David Bendetson in loving memory of her husband David Bendetson; 5 Sabbath Prayer Books from Sarah B. Israel; thanks also to Mrs. Abram Bernard Fox and Mrs. R. K. Gurney for the very beautiful plant sent to the Meeting House.

Last Tuesday Rabbi Levi was asked to try to secure a wheel chair for an invalid. Five minutes after his announcement, Mr. Morris Morgese presented a chair to the congregation, which was immediately placed at the disposal of the invalid. We are very grateful for the prompt and generous response.

## Parent-Teacher Association

The Parent-Teacher Association will hold their last meeting of the year on Wednesday evening, May 10th. The evening will be devoted to a consideration of two vital problems facing our educational department and the effectiveness of the Temple.

1. How shall we integrate Jewish people more definitely with the life of the Synagogue?
2. Where shall we place our emphasis in the holiday programs?

## A Very Worthy Cause

TELEGRAM  
"Temple Israel of Long Beach member of Union many years suffered serious damage during earthquake, threatened with complete annihilation unless financial assistance immediately received. We appeal to Union to ask every Union Congregation for most rate amount toward fund five thousand dollars minimum that will save us please respond appropriate all assistance—Isaac Sukman."

Rabbi Levi will be glad to forward all contributions for whatever sums received from the members of our congregation.

## The Sisterhood

In Memoriam. The flowers on the pulpit, Saturday, April 15th were placed in loving memory of her husband Dr. Harry Finkelstein by Mrs. Harry Finkelstein; Saturday, April 22nd in loving memory of their daughter Barbara Hoffman by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hoffman; Saturday, April 29th in loving memory of her husband Ferdinand Strauss by Mrs. Ferdinand Strauss.

## Jewish Book Week

May 14-20, 1933.  
The Seventh National Jewish Book Week in America will be observed this year from May 14th to 20th. As it has done for the past two years, the Boston Jewish Book

## Our Public Library and Book Week

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## Jewish Book Week Program Announced

Professor Rogers Among Speakers --- Public Is Cordially Invited to Lectures Jewish Advocate and Exhibits May 12, 1933

Special programs devoted to Jewish books and to the Jew in literature will be presented at this city next week, beginning Sunday, May 14, in connection with the annual observance of Jewish Book Week, which will be commemorated throughout the country from that day through May 20. This is the seventh national observance, and each year the movement has grown in popularity. Designed primarily to re-awaken the Jewish consciousness to an appreciation of its literary treasures, it has since its inception seven years ago spread to a more extensive and wider sphere of usefulness. Today Jewish Book Week serves to interest the public in books of Jewish significance and to focus attention on valuable Jewish literature and outstanding authors with a view to creating greater good will and a better understanding between Jew and Gentile as a result of the knowledge gained through reading.

Libraries, synagogues, religious schools and study groups will stress the gospel of Jewish Book Week throughout the city during next week. The Boston Public Library is co-operating with the Boston Jewish Book Week committee, composed of prominent men and women of the city, by holding special exhibits at the various branches of the Library. Rare Hebraica and Judaica will be on display in the Treasure Room at the Library. At the West End branch, an exhibit will be devoted to the Jewish woman in literature, centered around the portrait of Mrs. Joseph Tepper, wife of the artist, called "Jewish Madonna." Several of the other branches will also have special exhibits on the Jew in art, drama and literature. In addition, the Library will issue a new edition of "Judaica," a bibliography of books of Jewish interest compiled by Fanny Goldstein, librarian, West End branch, noted authority on Jewish books, and augmented annually for Jewish Book Week.

## Program of Speakers

The first program will take place on Sunday evening, May 14, at the main Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 o'clock. Every phase of Jewish literature will be covered in talks by the following distinguished speakers: Milton E. Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, whose subject will be "The Public Library and Jewish Book Week"; Dr. Isaac Goldberg, well known author and literary critic, who will talk on "Jewish Authorship in Germany"; Fanny Goldstein, librarian, who will deal with



PROFESSOR ROBERT E. ROGERS

"Significant Jewish Books"; Lee M. Friedman prominent attorney, who will discuss "Zola and the Dreyfus Case: A Hitler Parallelism"; Professor Robert E. Rogers, of M. I. T., noted lecturer and columnist, whose topic will be "Our Jewish Literature the Spur to Our Intent." The musical program will be featured by Fannie Levis Friedlander in songs. Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman of the Boston committee, will preside.

A group of ushers will be headed by Flora Levin and will include Dora Zinnon, Mildred White Kurland, Frances Levin, Harold Thurman, Samuel Gurvitz and Harold



Group of distinguished speakers

## Welfare Funds Are Voted by Council

To provide for the first four months of the year the City Council at yesterday's session appropriated \$4,575,000 on the recommendation of the mayor. Under the law, city departments may expend, before the budget is passed, one-third of their allotments for the preceding year. The welfare department had exhausted its resources.

The appropriation consisted of \$3,850,000 for care of dependents, \$350,000 for mothers' aid, \$375,000 for old-age assistance and \$330,000 for soldiers' relief. Expenditure has been going on at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a month.

A pension of \$1000 a year was voted to Mrs. Elizabeth F. Goode, widow of Deputy Superintendent of Police Thomas F. Goode.

A resolution asking that a reward be offered for information leading to the finding, dead or alive, of Helen Lindeman and Jean Bolduc, missing Roxbury girls, was offered in the name of Councilor Gleason, who is at the City Hospital.

Recipients on the welfare rolls should be paid in cash and some provision should be made for payment to landlords with welfare tenants, according to orders offered by Councilors Fish and Ruby.

The order for \$75,000 for police radio passed its second reading by a vote of sixteen to one.



## Plan to Loot Public Library Fails; Thief Couldn't Erase Book Stamps

The plan of a scholarly thief to loot systematically the public library of its books failed because of the inadequacy of that part of the library dealing with subtle theft. It was revealed yesterday by Milton E. Lord, director of the library.

Mr. Lord, in addressing the city council committee on appropriations, said that the purloining bibliophile had hatched the plan of becoming rich through denuding the library of its volumes, selling the books that he had thus acquired, and performing the entire feat without detection. Ever a true scholar, the ambitious thief felt that books should hold the method and the secret of the much-sought perfect crime.

A stooped, near-sighted little man from Lynn, according to Mr. Lord, the scholar gone wrong, began to read all that the library contained concerning crime, and, just for practice, he stole the books about stealing. Feeling already rich as he eyed the numberless library

volumes, the near-sighted thief after some months of study hit upon a plan.

All he had to do was evolve a method of erasing without trace the library stamp—then, he felt, he could sell the books without fear and enjoy a steady income as long as there was a book left. With a pathetic faith in book learning, he turned to the chemical department for the stamp-erasing formula.

And here arrived the factor that throws all perfect crimes askew. It was not a human factor. The bibliophile had not fallen short. It was the library that had fallen short. There was nothing in the volumes of chemistry that revealed the needed formula.

So it was that the perfect plan failed and the scholarly thief told all to Mr. Lord under promise of immunity. When the library, eight months ago offered a moratorium and a clean slate to all those who would return missing books, the scholar from Lynn turned up repentant with 28 volumes on practical chemistry and 19 on crime in its various forms.

BOSTON POST.

JUNE 1, 1933

## STOLE BOOKS TO LEARN TO STEAL

Hoped to Find Formula  
to Remove Library Mark

The strange story of how a Lynn man stole books from the Boston Public Library to learn to steal more was revealed yesterday to the City Council appropriations committee by Library Director Milton E. Lord.

The Lynn pilferer returned a large number of chemistry books during the recent moratorium on fines, and when promised immunity if he would tell why he had taken all chemistry books, the man explained that he was trying to find the prescription for some chemical which would remove the library mark stamped on the public volumes, so that he could make wholesale thefts from the libraries and go into the book business on a grand scale.

He told the library director that the chemistry books did not contain the formula he was after and for that reason he decided to give the books back.

## KIRSTEIN NAMED TO RECOVERY POST

Appointed Adviser for  
Cotton Garment Industry

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The appointment of Louis E. Kirstein of Boston as adviser to the Recovery Administration for the cotton garment industry has been announced by E. R.



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Stettinius Jr., liaison officer between the Industrial Recovery Board and the National Recovery Administration.

Louis E. Kirstein began life as an errand boy. He is now one of the leading merchants in the United States. Since 1911 he has been vice president of William Filene's Sons Company.

His philanthropic and civic work have made him known nationally. At one time he had charge of purchasing all the uniforms for the American Expeditionary Forces. But most of his philanthropic and civic activities are connected primarily with Boston.

In 1929 he paid for the construction of the first businessmen's library in Boston, the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library in City Hall av., a building named in memory of his father. He then gave it to the city. In 1925 he donated a bronze traffic tower, placed at Winter and Washington sts.

His name has been prominently connected with all charity drives in this city.

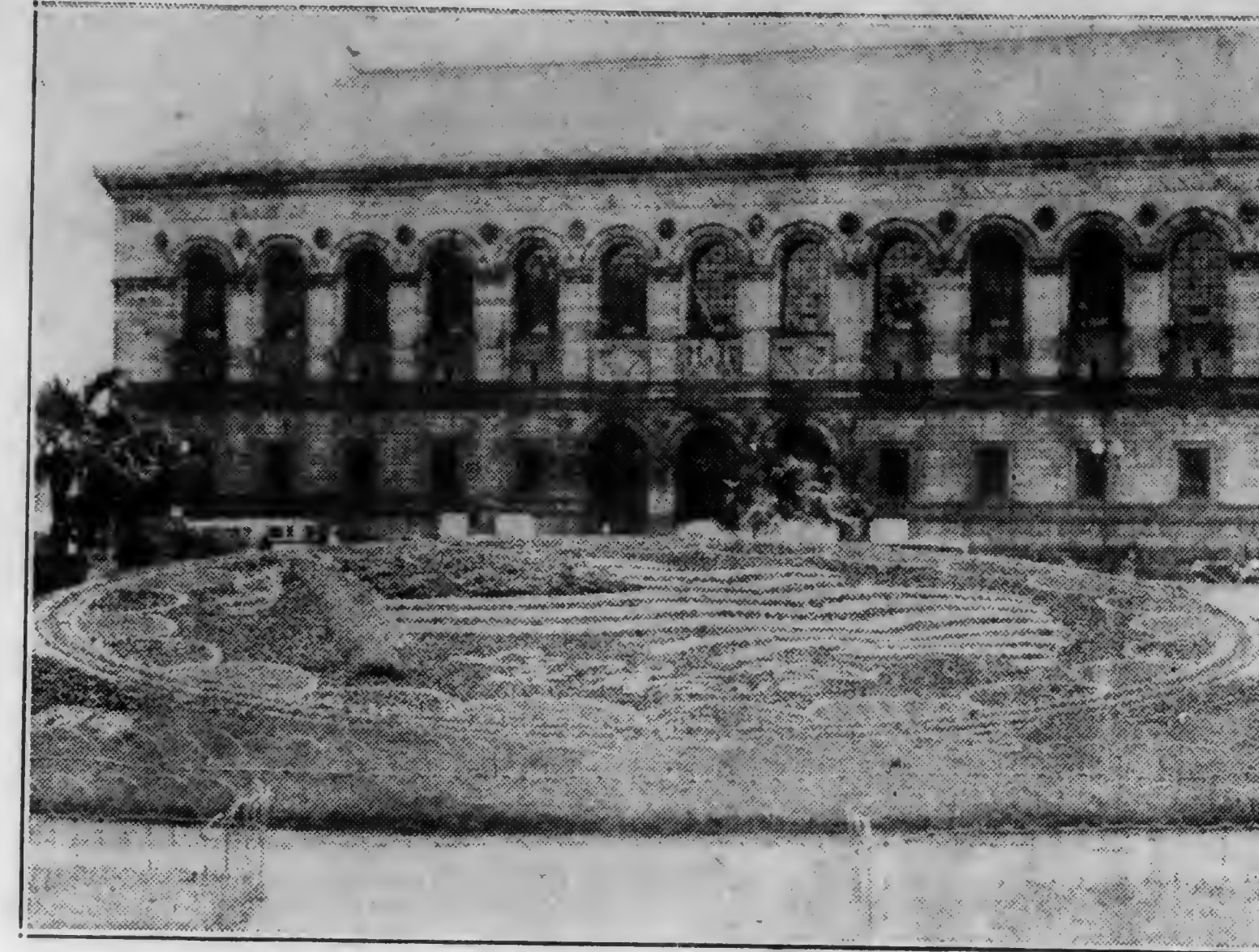
He is president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, trustee of the Boston Public Library, a member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital, a director of Beth Israel Hospital, and a member of the council at large Boy Scouts of America.

It has been Mr. Kirstein's outspoken philosophy that the rich man should give the working man a greater share of profits. He has continually scored the wealthy, declaring that they have been shortsighted in not caring better for workers at a time when the capitalistic system was on trial.

Mr. Kirstein was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 9, 1867. He married the former Rose Stein of Rochester, 1891. They have three children.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1933

## MAGNIFICENT FLAG IN COPLEY SQ MADE OF THOUSANDS OF PLANTS



FLORAL PIECE BETWEEN PUBLIC LIBRARY AND TRINITY CHURCH

A representation of the American flag, designed by Richard J. Hayden, superintendent of parks in the city of Boston, has been placed in Copley square on a mound facing Trinity Church. About 19,750 plants, including 10 genera and 15 varieties, was required to complete the planting of the huge flag. The bed, 22 feet in diameter, measures 17 feet and six inches across and seven feet in depth, with a waving effect. The elevation of the bed at the back is five feet above the surface of the ground. It slopes down to nothing at the front, giving the whole the picture of a carpet.

The plants used in making the bed are the following: Echeveria Mexicana, echeveria secunda glauca and

peacocks; haworthia attenuata; sedums adolphii and japonica; althernanthes vietchii, brilliantissima and aurea; suonymus japonica aurea and radicans variegata; chamaecypariss incana; pilea macrophylla; lobelia; crystal palace compacta and mesembryanthemum cordifolium.



Boston Post Tuesday April 11-33

# TELLS STORIES TO 10,000 EACH WEEK

Boston's Official Story Teller From  
Public Library Never Interrupted;  
Always Holds Attention



BOSTON'S OFFICIAL STORY TELLER

The photo shows John J. Cronan, official story teller of the city of Boston, a former accountant, telling a story to a deeply absorbed group of boys at Charlestown branch library.

BY LESTER ALLEN

"Tell us a story!"

This request is made by 10,000 in Boston every week, and Boston's official story teller always obliges with a brand new story out of his repertoire of over 1000 narratives.

Although few people know it outside of those who give their rapt attention to Boston's story teller, Boston has a story teller on the payroll of the Public Library, just as the barons of the Middle Ages had troubadours, minstrels and bards and story tellers to invent tales in prose or poetry for their entertainment.

Continued on Page 8—Third Col.

## TELLS STORIES TO 15,000 EVERY WEEK

Continued From First Page

And being Boston's official story-teller is no sinecure as John J. Cronan of 607 West Roxbury Parkway, West Roxbury, who fills the post, will testify. He has to train like an athlete for a contest to keep pace with the demand for new stories.

"I haven't any children of my own," he explained last night, "but I surmise that my wife and I tell stories to the largest family of grownups and children in the world. Every week we tell stories to 10,000 or more people."

### Name Their Subjects

Last night at Charlestown branch library, opposite the Bunker Hill Monument, Boston's official story-teller gave a demonstration of how story-telling is done.

Over 100 Charlestown boys ranging in age from 8 to 12 shuffled and scuffed their way into the little lecture room at the library. Mr. Cronan and his wife were waiting for them. It was as noisy as a schoolyard at recess.

"What will we have?" Cronan inquired.

"Tell us some more about Nils," the boys demanded.

### All Listen Intently

They have doubtless never heard of Selma Lagerlof, the Scandinavian authoress who wrote the story of the adventure of Nils, but they gave Cronan their solemn attention as he told them a story about Nils. There wasn't a sound in the room except Cronan's voice; boys propped their chins on their elbows and listened intently. It would be expected that the more frolicsome boys would snigger, or mull one another, or begin to talk loud, or become noisy. But it didn't happen; they just sat and listened hanging on every word.

After he had finished with Nils, Cronan told the story of David Balfour, hero of Robert Louis Stevenson's tale, "Kidnapped." The boys still remained quiet. When it was over they regained their boisterousness and went chattering out of the lecture room with a tremendous clatter.

### Easier to Interest Grownups

"Do they ever get fidgety?" Mr. Cronan was asked.

"Oh, no," he said, "I know what will interest them."

"Do you ever tell stories to grownups?"

"The grown-ups are easier to tell stories to, easier to satisfy," he said. "They listen to the same stories we tell the boys and girls with much more intense interest. If you want to see an absorbed audience drop in some time at an adult story hour."

Boston's official story teller was until 1929 an accountant at the offices of Stone & Webster. For 22 years he and his wife had been carrying on the work of telling stories to people to interest them in the standard works in the Boston Public Library. When he retired he planned to take up the profession of story-telling as a vocation.

### Work of Preparing

The requirements of story-telling are much more severe than would appear at first blush. He and his wife have to read a score of books every week to secure material for the stories. They devote two hours every night to a search for new material. Then there are more hours to put in compiling a tabloid version of the story and preparing the exciting parts of it as written by the author. And then Cronan has to practice speaking in dialect Scotch, or Irish or shire English, whatever the case may be that the story calls for.

The chief sources of the stories are the works of Scott, Dickens, Kipling, Stevenson, Bret Harte, Washington Irving, and others of similar reputation.

### All Like Spoken Narrative

"Grownups like spoken narrative as much if not more than children," Cronan said. "They often urge me to finish a long narrative when I am limited by time to give only a portion of it, to be continued in the next class. Usually, to stimulate the reading of good books, we leave the narrative unfinished at the approach of the most exciting part. In many cases there are 75 to 100 calls for the particular book the story is taken from the day after the class."

"I suppose that the desire to hear a story told is an inheritance from our forebears way back when story-tellers went from village to village telling tales of wars and adventures, like the adventurers who returned from the Holy Land with the news of the Crusades."

### Mrs. Cronan at It First

"Mrs. Cronan was doing this work before I began it. She started out in the South End branch library and has continued it up to the present. We get a lot of fun out of it, even if it doesn't pay particularly well. We have no children of our own to tell stories to, but we find a lot of pleasure in telling stories to audiences just as if they were intimate members of our own families."

"During Book Week we told stories to thousands of children every day in big school auditoriums. And all the while we have been telling stories there has never been any disturbance or interruption. People like to hear a story told—I guess that's the explanation."

Tuesday, September 19, 1933

## Della J. Deery, with Boston Public Library 42 Years, Dead

Miss Della Jean Deery long associated with the Boston Public Library, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Burns, Gagetown, N. B., Monday. Miss Deery was a native of Amherst, N. S. After coming to Boston she engaged in work at the Boston Book Company. Later she became a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library, holding for more than forty-two years the double post of executive assistant of the library and clerk of the board of trustees. She served under six librarians. In the course of her long years of service she made a host of friends among her associates and the public with whom she came in contact.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

## The Boston Post

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

### EX-LIBRARY WORKER DEAD

GAGETOWN, N. B., Sept. 18 (AP)—Miss Della Jean Deery, who retired this year after 42 years' service in the Boston Public Library, died here today. She was formerly of Amherst, N. S., where she will be buried.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, SEPT 19, 1933

### DELLA JEAN DEERY

News of the death at New Brunswick of Miss Della Jean Deery, long associated with the Boston Public Library, was received here yesterday by her friends. Miss Deery, a native of Amherst, N. S., died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Burns of Gagetown, N. B.

Originally employed by the Boston Book Company, Miss Deery became a member of the staff of the Boston Public Library and for over 42 years served as executive assistant and clerk of the board of trustees during the administrations of six different librarians.

## Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1933

From the Public Library comes the good word that the noted Pro-Arte Quartet of Brussels will be heard there in a concert of chamber music on Sunday evening, Nov. 5. Only once before has it played in Boston, then as now by the good will and the open purse of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. A classic quartet, a modern quartet, and a quartet from an American composer will probably fill the program.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

Published every day in the year at 50 Mason Street, Boston, by Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation.

Entered at the Boston, Mass. Postoffice as second class matter. Address all communications to The Boston Herald, Boston, Mass. Make all checks payable to Boston.

## Death Notices

ALPERT Mrs. Gertrude Albert, beloved wife of the late William, mother of George, Ruth, Mickey, Thelma, Herbert and Phyllis. Funeral services from her late residence, 318 Adlington rd., Brookline, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1933, at 2 P. M.

BROWN In Dorchester, Sept. 18, John M. Brown, of 89 Chapinville st. Funeral services at the Waterman Chapel, 460 Commonwealth av., Boston, on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2 P. M.

CAHILL In South Boston, Sept. 18, Mary Anna J. Cahill, beloved sister of Mrs. Silver at funeral from the John F. O'Brien Funeral Home, 140 Dorchester st., Thursday, Sept. 21, at 8:15. High mass at St. Augustine's church at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

CHENERY At Waverley, in her 86th year, Ruth Baldwin Chenery, beloved mother of Winthrop Holt Chenery and Alice Chenery Fitch. Notice of funeral will follow.

CLARK In Arlington, Sept. 18, Walter Raymond Clark, aged 37 years. Masonic funeral services by Hiram Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at his late home, 9 Fountain rd., Arlington, Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Friends invited to attend.

DEERY At Gagetown, N. B., Sept. 18, Della Jean Deery.

DERBY In Melrose Highlands, Sept. 18, Amelia (B. Dwyer), widow of the late Albert B. Dwyer. Funeral services

### MISS DELLA JEAN DEERY

Miss Della Jean Deery, for 42 years connected with the Boston Public Library, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Burns at Gagetown, N. B.

She was a native of Amherst, N. S. When she first came to Boston she was employed by the Boston Book Company. Later she went to the Boston Public Library, holding many positions of trust there in her 42 years of service. She was executive assistant of the library and clerk of the board of trustees.

During her long employment she served under six librarians. She also made a host of friends among her colleagues and the public.

About a year ago her health began to fail and she was given a leave of absence from which she failed to return.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933

**Says Hitler Aims  
to Build Dynasty**



MISS FANNY GOLDSTEIN

## Declares Hitler Seeks To Plunge World in War

**Fanny Goldstein, West End Librarian, Says German  
Leader Uses Persecution of Jews as Blind to Cover  
His Ambitious Aims**

By LOIS BAYLISS  
As head of Boston's centre for Jewish culture, the West End branch of the Boston Public Library, where many young Jews have absorbed a strong background for illustrious careers, Miss Fanny Goldstein, librarian, feels very strongly at mention of the name of Hitler.

"PERPETRATING A WAR"  
Softly, in words exquisitely enunciated in mellifluous cadence, she tells Boston what she makes of the Nazi situation as it effects not only her own people, but the world.

"Hitler is perpetrating a war... a war," she says, "not a revolution. He is using the persecution of Jews, and the loud pedalled Anti-Semitic propaganda only as a blind to cover his ultimate purpose."

"He is instigating the war by bloodless methods. His hands must be technically innocent of bloodshed; but by the insidious channels through which he disseminates his propaganda, nations will rise against each other, grappling for power."

"Hitler is no newcomer to the ranks of the oppressor: for 10 years he has been working in the mobilization of his so-called storm troops. For 10 years he has been building up the foundations of what he hopes will be his dynasty. In the old tie-up between Austria-Hungary and Germany there was empire. To regain such empire, of vastly greater proportions, vastly stronger resources, Hitler is trying to lead Germany back to the days of Barbarism. That means war."

"There is no blood-shed. And real red blood as in the Czarist regime: suppressions of long years have thinned the blood of the Jews in Germany to rapid pink lemonade."

"Fear has done this. Do you think we have been hearing the real truth about Germany from the German Jewish refugees here in the United States? If they told what they knew of real, existent conditions, they would pay in sorrow: those whom they left behind—friends, relatives, and the frightened: the people of the man who told would be made an example of for all Germany to see."

"Am I talking propaganda? Well, if I am, I am not ashamed of it! The difference between Anti-Nazi propaganda and Nazi propaganda, is that the Anti-Nazi makes clean, readable, intelligent statements; while his oppressors employ the most devious devices for spreading their messages of cloaked greed and evil."

"Don't think that the Jew is to be the only sufferer! He is only the first example—chosen first, because he conveniently represents a race accustomed to pogroms and exile. But the Jew is being made an example of, just as a forerunner to show people what will happen to any man who dares to indulge in independent thought, free political expression, or religious individuality."

"The Nazis will stamp out the long-boasted German 'Kultur'... and so ruthlessly that it will take one hundred years to rebuild even the semblance of culture."

"HITLER A NEWCOMER"

"The German Jew is a thousand years old. To him, Hitler is a newcomer, a greedy and obvious power-seeker, a force of destructive hate-breeding oppression. The Jew is too keen in mind, too appreciative of the true motives of the Nazis, too able in industrial finance to suit the dictator, Hitler, operating on the theory that 'the masses are dumb,' wishes to exclude the Jew from his masses: the Jew knows too much to fit into the category in which Hitler

wishes to place his masses. He is not dumb."

"Do you think all Jews are being driven from Germany?... Some stand too high; some are too powerful. It is said that a certain very wealthy Jewish banker was given orders to leave Germany. The banker replied: 'Next week my bank will be closed, and I and my capital will have left Germany forever.' Perhaps the order was remanded, for the bank still operates; the banker is still in business."

"Hitler cannot afford to lose capital! He is scaring poor men who are in a position to be timid; others are safe. As I foresee it, the Jew is only the first. Next, who knows?—it may be the humble among the Roman Catholics, who are driven from the country in Hitler's program to retain in Germany only those whose blood and money will endure in a survival of the fittest...."

By the time he can... if he does... accomplish his eugenic purposes, the German woman will be reduced to her mediaeval status as a purely reproductive animal; a bearer of men to be used for cannon fodder when one greedy nation covets the possessions of another."

"Barbarism! Is it for this that science, art and civilization have refined themselves to their present levels?..."

Embarrassed at her own quiet but fiery eloquence, the competent lady (who says she's "over thirty and under seventy," and who has built her substantial place in the world of books by diligent application to the job) drew a volume from her shelves and recommended: "But if you don't believe me, read this book by Edgar Ansel Mowrer called 'Germany Sets the Clock Back!'"

"Many a brilliant lad who has gone into medicine, law or other profession, and is now a full-fledged authority on the subject, recalls with sheepish pride

that in his youth he was 'kicked out' of the West End Library for noisiness. 'But not with my foot,' Miss Goldstein says succinctly. 'No lady does that. I am a product, after all, of Boston conservatism.'"

DEC 15 1933

SHORT LESSONS FOR "RHEUMATIC" FAMILIES



Prepared and Sponsored

by

The Committee for the Home Care of Children  
with Heart Disease

Under the auspices of the

Massachusetts General Hospital

In co-operation with

The New England Heart Association



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1933

## Court Asked to Interpret Benton Will Library Gift

A petition for instructions filed by the surviving trustees under the will of Josiah H. Benton will be heard in Suffolk probate court. The will was executed on Nov. 15, 1916, and there are three separate gifts in the will to the trustees of the Boston Public Library.

The third, which is the subject of the petition, was a gift to the library; trustees of the residue of the testator's property, to take effect at the death of the testator's widow.

One part of the will stated how the income was to be used and stipulated that it should be used for the purchase of books and other material only in years when the city appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least 3 per cent. of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income of the city. The question at issue now is the meaning of this 3 per cent. condition. The will stated that in any year the city failed to make the

appropriation the income should be turned over to the rector of Trinity Church, to be used for helping the needy. The petitioner, Arthur F. Clarke, who seeks instructions, is represented by Bentley W. Warren; the trustees of the Public Library by John L. Hall and Maxwell E. Foster; the rector of Trinity Church by Andrew Marshall.

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"Fear has done this. Do you think we have been hearing the real truth about Germany from the German Jewish refugees here in the United States?"

If they told what they knew of real, existent conditions, with their own sharp eyes, they would pay in sorrow: those whom they left behind. . . friends, relatives, frightened; the people of the men who told would be made an example of for all Germany to see.

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veniently represents a  
to pogroms and exile,  
being made an exami  
forerunner to show  
happen to any man  
dodge in independent  
tical expression, or  
viduality."

"The Nazis will stan  
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ruthlessly, that it will  
years to rebuild even  
culture."

**"HITLER A NE"**  
"The German Jew is  
old. To him, Hitler is  
greedy and obvious  
force of destructive  
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too appreciative of the  
the Nazis, too able in in  
to suit the dictator. With  
the theory that 'the ma  
wishes to exclude the  
masses; the Jew knows  
fit into the category in

### Special Committee

HOWARD B. SPRAGUE, M. D., Chairman  
T. DUCKETT JONES, M. D.  
EDWARD F. BLAND, M. D.  
MRS. T. GRAFTON ABBOTT  
MISS EDITH M. TERRY

Copies may be secured on application to:  
Children's Cardiac Department  
Massachusetts General Hospital  
Boston, Mass.

### LESSON I

#### What is Rheumatic Fever?

It is an infection, that is, a disease due to a germ, but what particular germ is not yet known. It is commonest in children between the ages of 5 and 15. The germ probably gets into the body by the nose and throat. The disease may affect different parts of the body at different times or at the same time.

It may cause colds, tonsillitis, "growing pains," swollen or painful joints, nosebleeds, pain in the stomach, St. Vitus' Dance (chorea), or inflammation of the heart.

When the germ is causing trouble we say "the infection is active," and it may cause trouble for weeks or months or off and on for years. The disease often comes back for a time until the child grows up and every time it comes back it may hurt the heart. That is why the doctor must see your child regularly and especially if anything seems wrong, to see if there is trouble in the heart or not. If there is, the child must be in bed at rest so that the danger of inflammation of the heart may be prevented if possible.

Rest is the great treatment for this disease. There is no medicine that will cure it, but there are some which help.

Rheumatic fever cures itself in most cases if the child can be kept at rest in bed, but it usually leaves a scar somewhere in the heart.

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### LESSON 2

#### What is Rheumatic Heart Disease?

The heart has a delicate lining like the lining of the mouth, and that is the part which is usually hurt by the germ. It swells up and as it gets better it becomes wrinkled and hard, like a scar. When this scar is on the heart valves it may keep them from closing properly and may cause a "leaky valve."

The heart muscle may also become inflamed and weak and sometimes the thin covering sac around the heart may be hurt. The heart usually gets bigger when it is injured, but frequently that is Nature's way of helping it to work harder.

These different injuries cause what is called "rheumatic heart disease." Many children have this kind of heart trouble. However, they often become healthy and able to work if they are very careful to rest when the doctor advises it.

When they grow up they should not be made to do heavy labor, but should work more with their brains than with their backs. The heart valves of these children do not heal perfectly and the heart muscle does not become as good as new, but usually the heart can do its job even if it is not quite as strong as it was before.

### LESSON 3

#### St. Vitus' Dance (Chorea)

The rheumatic germ sometimes causes nervous twitching and jerking of the arms and legs in children, which is called "chorea," or St. Vitus' Dance.

St. Vitus' Dance may be so severe that the child moves constantly, spills his food, or has trouble talking. It may be so slight that he must be watched very closely for a long time before even a doctor can tell if this particular kind of nervousness is present. If this is the only sign of rheumatism it may not affect the heart, but when present it is a sign that the germ is doing some harm.

Parents should watch for nervous twitching of the hands and feet in children, especially if there is rheumatism in the family or if the child has heart trouble. It may mean St. Vitus' Dance, but they should let the doctor decide. Remember, most nervous, restless children do not have St. Vitus' Dance.

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### LESSON 4

#### Colds and Rheumatism

Rheumatic fever is somehow related to colds, tonsillitis, bronchitis, and the "flu." We are not sure just how it is connected with these sicknesses. We do know that children who have infections of their breathing organs like these are apt to have rheumatic fever during or just after the cold or sore throat. This is especially true if the child already has rheumatic heart trouble or has had rheumatism before.

You must, therefore, be very careful to put the child to bed if he has any kind of a cold or any fever. You must always keep the child away from people with colds. Colds, sore throats, and the "flu" run in families.

Keep your children away from any one in the family who gets sick. If your child has heart trouble tell his school teacher so that she can help to protect him from colds.

### LESSON 5

#### Danger Signals

When a child has once had rheumatism he is apt to have trouble again off and on for years with symptoms which mean that the disease has come back in a mild form.

If we pay attention to these signals and put the child to bed we may prevent serious heart trouble from appearing. Because some of these signals may not be recognized by the parents, it is wise to have the child examined by the doctor two or three times a year even if he seems to be well. The most important signs are these:

- Colds and sore throats
- Pains in the joints
- Nervous twitching of arms or legs
- Fever
- Nosebleeds without any reason
- Skin rashes
- Loss of weight

Report to the doctor if your child has any of these troubles.

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## LESSON 8

BOOK LIST ON OVERCOMING HANDICAPS

IN

CO-OPERATION WITH THE

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Books of Courage for Boys and Girls

## BIOGRAPHY

Title

- Author
- EMERSON, E. — *Adventures of Theodore Roosevelt* F. P. DUTTON & CO., INC.  
Shows his triumphs over a trail boyhood.
- GILBERT, ARIADNE. — *More than conquerors* CENTURY CO.  
A group of biographies of persons who failed in one thing, but made some difficult conquest notwithstanding.
- GOSS, MADELEINE. — *Beethoven: master musician* DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO.  
Beethoven's later life was clouded by deafness.
- HALLOCK, G. T., and C. E. TURNER — *Edward Livingston Trudeau* D. C. HEATH & CO.  
An account of Dr. Trudeau's great work in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in spite of his own struggle for health.
- HAMMOND, J. W. — *The magician of science (Steinmetz)* CENTURY CO.  
An abridgment of the standard life of the poor cripple who became a great scientist.
- KELLER, HELEN — *Story of my life* DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO.  
A remarkable example of the possibility of overcoming the greatest physical handicaps.
- MEIGS, CORNELIA — *Invincible Louisa* LITTLE, BROWN & CO.  
A story of Louisa Alcott's life in which her courage and perseverance are stressed.
- SHALER, SOPHIA — *The masters of fate* DUFFIELD & GREEN, INC.
- WALLACE, ARCHER — *Overcoming handicaps* DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO.  
A collection of brief biographies.

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## STORIES

Author

Title

- COOLIDGE, SUSAN — *What Katy did.* LITTLE, BROWN & CO.  
Katy Carr injured her back in a swing and became an invalid for a time, but she has a cheerful spirit, and works through her troubles.
- FRENCH, H. W. — *Lance of Kanana.* LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD CO.  
Kanana was called a coward and feared that he might be one, but this story tells of his great courage shown in service to his country.
- GREEN, E. M. — *The land of Glenlyre.* F. P. DUTTON & CO., INC.  
An American boy and girl with their kinsman in Scotland. The young laird is lame and shows a courageous spirit in his affliction. Probably more interesting to girls.
- HUBBARD, RALPH — *Quaker person.* DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO.  
Tells how an outcast Indian boy, who was also deaf and dumb, grew to manhood and became a leader.
- IRWIN, INEZ HAYNES — *Mauda's little shop.* VIKING PRESS, INC.  
"Tells very simply and prettily of the health and happiness that came to a little sick girl, daughter of a wealthy man in managing a little candy and toy shop." — Wilson.
- KENT, L. A. — *Two children of Tyre.* HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.  
A crippled boy carried off by pirates shows daring and resourcefulness.
- LANSING, M. F. — *Magic gold.* LITTLE, BROWN & CO.  
In England during the Middle Ages lived a lame boy named Roger who forgot his own troubles in giving help to a great chemist.
- LIDE, A. A. and M. A. JOHANSEN — *Ood-leak, the wanderer.* LITTLE, BROWN & CO.  
An Eskimo boy who had been called a weakling, overcomes fear and proves his bravery and leadership.

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For Adults and Adolescents

### BIOGRAPHY

- | Person             | Title  | Author   |
|--------------------|--|--|
| BACH               | "Story-lives of Master Musicians"<br>John Sebastian Bach was totally blind.                                      | HARRIETTE BROWER<br>Frederick A. Stokes                      |
| BEETHOVEN          | "Beethoven"<br>This great musician was deaf.   | ROMAIN ROLLAND<br>Henry Holt & Co.                           |
| BRIDGMAN           | "Laura Bridgman"<br>Laura Bridgman was a blind deaf mute.  | MAUDE H. ELLIOTT and FLORENCE H. HALL<br>Little, Brown & Co. |
| BYRD               | "Rear Admiral Byrd and the Polar Expeditions"<br>A weak foot does not limit Rear Admiral Byrd's accomplishments. | CORAM FOSTER<br>A. L. Burr Co., Inc.                         |
| BYRON              | "Life of Byron"<br>This well-known poet had a club foot.   | ANDRÉ MAUROIS<br>Appleton & Co.                              |
| CALKINS, ERNEST E. | "Louder, please!"<br>Ernest E. Calkins is totally deaf.  | ERNEST E. CALKINS<br>Atlantic Monthly Press                  |

- | Person           | Title   | Author                                      |
|------------------|---|---|
| CHOPIN           | "Story-lives of Master Musicians"<br>This famous musician was a constant pain.                                      | HARRIETTE BROWER<br>Frederick A. Stokes Co. |
| DEMOSTHENES      | "History of Greece"<br>Demosthenes had an impediment in his speech.   | GEORGE BOTSFORD<br>The Macmillan Co.        |
| EDISON           | "Thomas Alva Edison"<br>This beloved scientist was deaf.  | E. A. JONES<br>T. Y. Crowell Co.            |
| ELIOT            | "Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard"<br>The former president of Harvard had an unsightly birthmark on his face. | HENRY JAMES<br>Houghton Mifflin Co.         |
| FAWCETT, HENRY   | "A Beacon for the Blind"<br>Henry Fawcett was blind.  | WINIFRED HOLI<br>Houghton Mifflin Co.       |
| HANDEL           | "Story-lives of Master Musicians"<br>This composer of many famous musical works did his work under great suffering. | HARRIETTE BROWER<br>Frederick A. Stokes Co. |
| HAWKES, CLARENCE | "Hitting the dark trail"<br>Clarence Hawkes is blind.   | CLARENCE HAWKES<br>Henry Holt & Co.         |
| KAWANAGH, ARTHUR | "Overcoming Handicaps"<br>This man was born with stumps instead of limbs.   | ARCHIE WALLACE<br>George H. Doran Co.       |

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1933

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933

**Says Hitler Aims  
to Build Dynasty**



MISS FANNY GOLDSTEIN

**Declares Hitler  
To Plunge World i**

**Fanny Goldstein, West End Librarian,  
Leader Uses Persecution of Jews as Blin  
His Ambitious Aims**

By LOIS BAYLISS  
As head of Boston's centre for Jewish culture, the West End branch of the Boston Public Library, where many young Jews have absorbed a strong background for illustrious careers, Miss Fanny Goldstein, librarian, feels very strongly at mention of the name of Hitler.

**"PERPETRATING A WAR"**  
Softly, in words exquisitely enunciated in mellifluous cadence, she tells Boston what she makes of the Nazi situation as it effects not only her own people, but the world.

"Hitler is perpetrating a war... a war," she says, "not a revolution. He is using the persecution of Jews, and the loud pedalled Anti-Semitic propaganda only as a blind to cover his ultimate purpose."

"He is instigating the war by bloodless methods. His hands must be technically innocent of bloodshed; but by the insidious channels through which he disseminates his propaganda, nations will rise against each other, grappling for power."

"Hitler is no newcomer to the ranks of the oppressor; for 10 years he has been working in the mobilization of his so-called storm troops. For 10 years he has been building up the foundations of what he hopes will be his dynasty. In the old tie-up between Austria-Hungary and Germany there was empire. To regain such empire, of vastly greater proportions, vastly stronger resources, Hitler is trying to lead Germany back to the days of Barbarism. That means war."

"There is no blood-shed. No real, red blood as in the Czarist regime; suppressions of long years have thinned the blood of the Jews in Germany to vapid pink lemonade."

"Fear has done this. Do you think we have been hearing the real truth about Germany from the German Jewish refugees here in the United States? If they told what they knew of real, existent conditions, with their own sharp eyes, they would pay in sorrow: those whom they left behind, friends, relatives, would suffer. Nazi screws would tighten; the people of the men who told would be made an example of for all Germany to see."

"Am I talking if I am, I am not a difference between gauda and Nazi propaganda and Nazi make intelligent statement. I vices for spreading cloaked greed and 'Don't think that the only sufferer! I example—chosen fits veniently represents to pogroms and exile being made an example forerunner to show happen to any man dilge in independent lical expression, viduality."

"The Nazis will sta boasted German 'Ka ruthlessly, that it will years to rebuild even culture."

**"HITLER A N**  
old. To him, Hitler greedy and obvious force of destructive pression. The Jew is too appreciative of the Nazis, too able in to suit the dictator. H the theory that the i wishes to exclude th masses: the Jew kno fit into the category

Person	Title	Author
KELLER, HELEN	"Story of My Life"	HITEN KELLER
	<i>Helen Keller is totally blind and deaf.</i>	
	Doubleday, Doran & Co.	
KELLER, HELEN	"Midstream"	HITEN KELLER
	Doubleday, Doran & Co.	
MILTON, JOHN	"Milton"	MARK PATTISON
	<i>John Milton wrote masterpieces of poetry even though blind.</i>	
	The Macmillan Co.	
MOZART	"Story-lives of Master Musicians"	HARRIETTE BROWER
	<i>This musician composed when struggling against a fatal disease</i>	
	Frederick A. Stokes Co.	
PARKMAN	"Francis Parkman"	HENRY T. SEDGWICK
	<i>Francis Parkman had sensitive eyes.</i>	
	Houghton Mifflin Co.	
POPE	"Alexander Pope"	SIR LESLIE STEPHEN
	<i>Alexander Pope was a frail hunchback.</i>	
	The Macmillan Co.	
PRESCOTT	"William H. Prescott"	ROLLO OGDEN
	<i>William H. Prescott was blind.</i>	
	Houghton Mifflin Co.	
ROOSEVELT, F. D.	"Franklin Delano Roosevelt"	ERNEST K. LINDLEY
	<i>This President of our country struggles against the effects of infantile paralysis.</i>	
	Bobbs Merrill Co.	
ROOSEVELT, T.	"Theodore Roosevelt"	WILLIAM R. THAYER
	<i>"T. R." suffered because of asthma.</i>	
	Houghton Mifflin Co.	

Person	Title	Author
SCHILLER	"Story-lives of Master Musicians"	HARRIETTE BROWER
	<i>This musician composed under great suffering.</i>	
	Frederick A. Stokes Co.	
SCHUMANN	"Story-lives of Master Musicians"	HARRIETTE BROWER
	<i>Schumann lost the use of one hand.</i>	
	Frederick A. Stokes Co.	
SCOTT	"Life of Walter Scott"	JOHN G. LOCKHART
	<i>This writer was very lame.</i>	
	Oris, Broaders & Co.	
STEINMETZ	"Loki: The Life of Steinmetz"	JONATHAN NORTON LEONARD
	<i>Steinmetz, the great scientist, was crippled.</i>	
	Doubleday, Doran & Co.	
STEVENSON	"Life of Robert Louis Stevenson"	SIR GRAHAM BALEGUR
	<i>R. L. Stevenson, the writer, suffered from tuberculosis.</i>	
	Charles Scribner's Sons	
TRUDEAU, EDWARD	"An autobiography"	EDWARD TRUDEAU
	<i>Edward Trudeau suffered with tuberculosis.</i>	
	Doubleday, Page & Co.	
WALTER, ELLERY	"Around the World on One Leg"	WALTER ELLERY
	<i>Ellery Walter lost one leg.</i>	
	G. P. Putnam's Sons	
WALTER, ELLERY	"High hats and low bows"	WALTER ELLERY
	G. P. Putnam's Sons	

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December 16, 1933

## Toys Used as Illustrations



Miss Alice Mason is reading from the story "Rika" by Adele de Lieuw and the objects shown on shelves, walls and floor illustrate the story so that children at the Boston Public Library may see the characters and objects of which they read. Many of the books catalogued for children are made more vivid in this interesting way. (Boston American photo.)

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934

### DROP 46 CWA GIRLS AT LIBRARY

Four Sign Confessions Implicating Boston Politician In Forgeries

Four signed confessions from girls working on CWA projects in the Boston Public Library are in the possession of Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts CWA. The confessions implicate a prominent Boston politician who is said to have forged the name of E. L. Hanna, manager of the federal re-employment office. Forty-six girls "improperly certified" will be suspended today.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, JAN 25, 1934

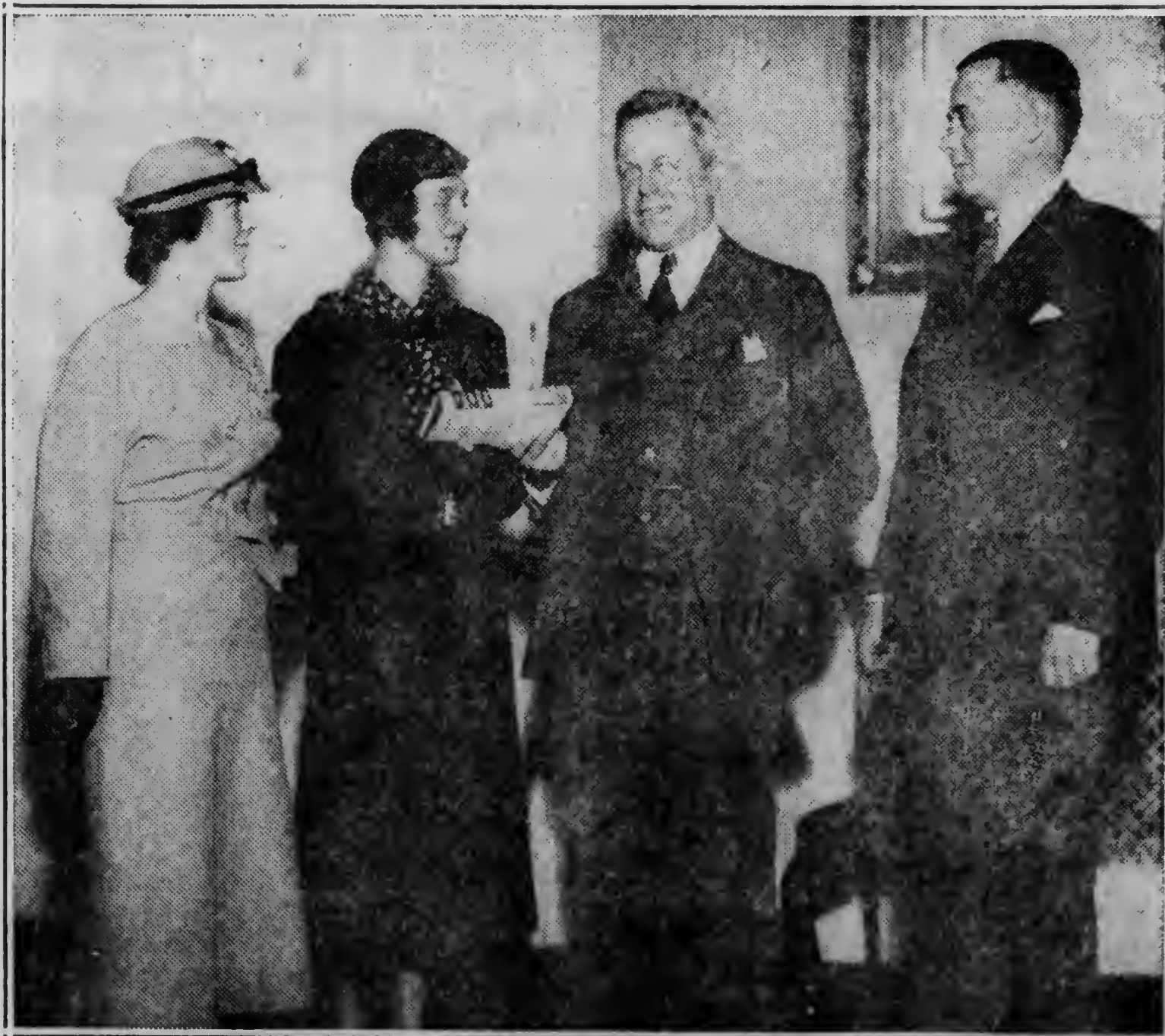
### BRIGGS CLEARED IN C. W. A. ROW

About 300 typists engaged on the Boston Public Library project, and originally paid \$15 per week, were allotted, beginning this morning, to work a 30-hour week at a weekly wage of \$13.86. This arrangement enables them to get a higher wage than available under the edict of Walter V. McCarthy that clerical and professional help should be reduced to 24 hours per week under the Federal order, along with unskilled labor.

## Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1934

## WANT BOOKS FOR SAILORS



Gov. Ely giving a book to Junior League workers who are helping campaign to get libraries for sea-going men. Left to Right—Mrs. Morgan H. Harris, Mrs. Raymond W. Lapham, Gov. Ely and Milton E. Lord, director of Boston Public Library.

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, JANUARY 14, 1934

## ALLEGED CWA FRAUD IS PROBED

Federal Agents Here; Matters Exaggerated Says Bartlett

Brought here by rumblings of serious scandals in the CWA administration in New England, Louis R. Glavis, head of the department of investigation of the Public Works Administration, and former Teapot Dome sleuth, with a trained force of investigators, has been working here so quietly for the past three days that local federal authorities and CWA heads were unaware of what was happening.

### SITUATION CALLED SERIOUS

David J. Barry of Providence, New England administrator in charge of investigation for the PWA, explained the presence of his chief in this territory last night with the statement that Washington regarded the present situation as serious. Typical of the Roosevelt regime from the first, at the first sign of serious irregularities skilled investigators come quietly in and prepare their reports without consulting local officials first. "Local officials can handle routine matters themselves," he said, "but when something serious happens, we go to work."

Glavis is head of the department which handles both the CWA and PWA investigation under Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes.

Barry refused to divulge whether Glavis would take any active part in the present Boston situation other than to file a report, but intimated that this would depend on the ability of local authorities to clean house themselves.

### Nothing Very Serious Found

Local federal officials who are at present conducting their own investigation into alleged insurance and distribution of a large number of forged work cards said yesterday that nothing of a very serious nature had been uncovered thus far despite the charges said to involve a number of politicians. Postal inspectors are already pushing a probe in an effort to determine who forged the cards. A number of the inspectors who are skilled handwriting experts are pushing this phase of the work. Penalties for illegally using the

### MORE THAN 2300 OUT IN TWO CITIES

More than 2300 CWA workers in Brockton and Medford are jobless, at least temporarily, because of mix-ups in the administration of the projects.

In Brockton investigators for the government called a halt temporarily to all CWA work, throwing 1400 men and women out of work for the time being.

In Medford, 900 or more workers lost their jobs after Mrs. Theresa A. St. Denis resigned her position as CWA director in that city.

government frank on envelopes containing the cards will be a fine of \$20 each. If the offender who forged the work cards and sent them out in franked envelopes is punished in this manner his fine will be \$1000. The maximum penalty for using the mails to defraud in the event that this charge is pushed is 10 years in a federal prison. From the amount of evidence at present on hand, federal inspectors said that they did not think that the cases would be turned over to the federal grand jury when it is called next week. The forged cards bore the name of Everett L. Hanna, director of the State CWA Employment Bureau at 100 Nashua street.

### "Exaggerated," Says Bartlett

Joseph W. Bartlett, State civil works chairman, in a statement last night voiced his confidence in the 355 CWA administrators in this State and said that he believes that the charges of wrong doing have been greatly exaggerated.

"We are of the opinion," he said, "that the instances of wrongdoing are few. Most administrators have attended to every detail 100 per cent."

"As for the situation that provoked the investigation regarding illegal work slips now being handled by federal authorities here in Boston, the matter is not in the hands of the CWA Board or its officers."

"Labor for the CWA projects is provided by the federal re-employment service. The Civil Works Board approves the projects, and the officials of the 355 communities of the State are charged with obeying the rules and regulations of the CWA."

"The board is quite confident that very few CWA administrators have fallen down on their jobs."

The statement is also signed by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, the other two members of the board. Widespread irregularities in the handling of local projects will be taken up in order by Chairman Bartlett beginning on Monday. The first hearing of that nature scheduled to come up is with William M. Drummey, superintendent of school construction; Walter V. McCarthy, city welfare director; and M. J. McCarthy, director of the federal re-employment bureau.

Drummey put a four instead of a five day week in operation last week, because he told CWA officials that the money for the work was running out. He reported to Chairman Bartlett that

he had increased his force of men from 400, as called for, to 1000 men. On Monday CWA officials will seek to determine by whose authority the additional men were put to work.

Revelations by labor leaders that a large percentage of unskilled laborers are holding down skilled jobs and are receiving \$1.50 an hour for their services will also be investigated.

In Brockton an immediate reclassification of all CWA rolls will be made because of false claims as to qualifications. While this is being done 100 workers will be thrown out of work temporarily.

### More Forged Slips

More forged work slips resulted in protest from Theodore Munney, comptroller of the Public Library, where 600 girls have been reclassifying books under a CWA project yesterday. A check at the Nashua street employment office revealed a discrepancy of three names in cases where people received their work cards from outside sources.

Representatives of the Building Trades Council will take up violations in connection with CWA projects with Mayor Mansfield this week. Some of these involve school work. Discrimination on wages and in the employment of union labor is charged.

It was also said that E. A. Johnson, secretary of the council, is preparing a set of rules governing standardization, classification, and qualifications required for skilled labor on building construction which will be turned over to Chairman Bartlett.

## The Boston Post

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934

### Library Men Paid

Forty-six men who marched in a body from their CWA project at the Boston Public Library to demand their overdue pay from the financial department in the old Young's Hotel building were soothed at once when soon after their arrival they were paid.

In his statement about authorization of more CWA projects, Executive Director Winter said: "Additional and supplementary projects may be approved by the CWA board to insure keeping all now employed gainfully occupied until Feb. 15. At the present time many such supplementary projects are on file at headquarters. These will be approved in keeping with the 24-hour limitation as established by Washington last week."

"All new projects to be submitted must be sent to CWA headquarters, 40 Federal street, by mail," he said. "Communities will be notified immediately the supplementary project is approved."

About 300 typists engaged on the Public Library project will see their pay reduced from \$15 a week to \$13.86, it was announced yesterday, as the result of the enforced revision of working hours per week.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1934

### Books That Go to Sea

Now is the time to remember a need keenly felt by men who follow the sea. Sailors require good books to read, whether the crew voyages to far lands in a merchant ship, or lives on a lightship anchored forever to a monotonous reef. From the beginning of marine history this need has existed, but people on shore forgot all about it until the World War. Then the work was begun which later became the American Merchant Marine Library Association, a service to provide well-chosen circulating libraries for seamen. Year after year this excellent effort has continued, and its value and usefulness have come to be recognized the world round.

During the present week in Boston books are being collected once more for the A. M. M. L. A. Any public library,

or branch, will receive books given for this purpose, and forward them to the association's dispatch stations. A great quantity of evidence is at hand to show why such gifts are worth making by all ashore who can make them, but the best proof lies in characteristic letters received from the seamen themselves. For example, this word comes from a ship of the Coast Guard: "I often wonder if those responsible for this wonderful movement really realize the benefits the boys receive from it. To some it means an education, to others it means relaxation, and to the rest it means a genuine pleasure. I have been reading your books since 1922 and the technical books you loaned me have enabled me to become a ship's officer. . . . We all look forward eagerly to the exchange of your books and I am joined by my shipmates both past and present in sending you and your associates these thanks." If there be good books to spare, cast them upon the waters.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1934

### Group Protests to Mansfield at City Hall—Conference Planned

Forty-six CWA workers at the Boston public library, upon failing to receive their pay yesterday, marched to City Hall and then to Young's Hotel, where they were paid. It was explained that they were among the original workers assigned to the job early last month. During a recent check it was discovered that the assignment slips had not been properly made out. A delay in correcting the errors held up their pay.

### TAKEN BY CITY

About 300 Boston typists engaged on a Boston public library project and originally paid \$15, were assigned, beginning today, to work a 30-hour week at a weekly wage of \$13.86. This arrangement enables them to get a higher rate of pay than was possible under the edict of McCarthy, the Boston CWA administrator, who originally ruled that clerical and professional help should be reduced to 24 hours a week, along with skilled and unskilled labor.



## BOXERS TO BE PUT ON CWA JOBS

Hire Wrestlers, Too, as  
Instructors in  
Athletics

With laborers and white collar workers being taken care of on Boston CWA projects, plans were under way last night to put boxers and wrestlers to work on a public recreation project. A plan is being drawn up by the central city-wide emergency committee to provide employment for 247 men and women in the municipal gymnasiums, libraries and other public buildings to conduct recreational and health programmes.

### SEEK JOBS FOR 92

Such programmes have been found necessary, Mayor Mansfield explained last night, because of the shorter working week with its shorter working hours since the adoption of the National Recovery Act. Mayor Mansfield is honorary chairman of the central committee of which Park Commissioner William P. Long is active chairman.

City and State CWA officials were trying to find some way last night to put back to work some, if not all, of the 92 men fired from their City Hall jobs Tuesday night.

### Mayor Names Committee

The public recreation project, financed

through the CWA, will begin functioning at once, according to Mayor Mansfield. He announced the appointment late yesterday afternoon of a central city-wide emergency committee on health and recreation to organize and direct the work. He will confer with neighborhood leaders tonight, at a dinner at Hotel Westminster, regarding the best ways to make the programme helpful in various sections of the city.

The personnel of the central committee follows: Park Commissioner William P. Long, chairman; Eliot Wadsworth, vice-chairman; William Phillips, under Secretary of State at Washington; Louis Kirslein, Cardinal O'Connell; the Rev. Thomas E. Reynolds of the Catholic Charitable Bureau; Joseph Lee, School Superintendent Patrick Campbell; George P. Hamlin, Jr., Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of Federation Settlements; Milton E. Lord, director of Boston Public Library; School Committeeman Maurice Tobin, Public Buildings Commissioner Roswell G. Hall, and W. Duncan Russell of Community Service of Boston, Inc., secretary.

The purpose of this project is to provide the public with more adequate facilities for recreation, education and employment. There has been a steadily increasing demand for these facilities, according to Mayor Mansfield, ever since the National Recovery Act, by reducing weekly hours of employment, gave people more spare time.

### Athletic Sports Included

Athletic sports, entertainments, orchestral and choral groups, dramatic productions and arts and crafts work are some of the activities scheduled for this year as for last. Reading and game rooms, supplied with magazines and newspapers, checker sets, playing cards, etc., will be maintained at strategic points throughout the city.

The 24 persons to be employed on the project include, among others, stadium directors, music directors, swimming directors, directors of arts and crafts, boxers and wrestlers, drama directors, supervisors of reading and game rooms, and directors of women's activities.

### Claim Someone Blundered

City officials will confer tonight with State CWA officials in hopes of finding a payroll somewhere in Boston in which the names of 92 CWA white collar workers can be added. These are the men, some of them young men, married and with babies, others middle aged men, married with children, who

## 48 HOLD FORGED CARDS AT LIBRARY

Forged CWA work cards cropped up at the Boston Public Library project yesterday, and as a result 48 persons, mostly women, will be discharged today when this report is verified, according to Administrator Walter V. McCarthy.

Assistant Librarian Theodore D. Money and State investigators found the cards and sent a message to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, who relayed the cases to McCarthy. The signature forged was that of Everett L. Hanna, Boston federal re-employment service manager.

support, who although trained as bookkeepers, auditors and accountants, were fired Tuesday night from their 12-week CWA jobs in City Hall. Whether City Tax Collector William H. McMorrow or his project supervisor, Daniel A. Nory, is to blame, CWA officials at State headquarters would not say last night as they took on their shoulders the task of finding jobs lost to them because "somebody had blundered."

### May Give Jobs Back to 44

indications were last night that the 44 men originally hired the first of December to do book work in the tax collector's office, despite vague charges that additional men had to be hired because the first 44 were "incompetent," will be restored to their jobs in City Hall before the end of the week.

## CWA PROJECTS TO BE IDENTIFIED BY SIGNS

The public will have no trouble in identifying CWA projects in a few days. Joseph W. Bartlett, administrator, has issued an order to raise a sign four by six feet near each job, stating whether it is "Local Project," "State Project" or "Federal Project." This is designed to show the public what the various projects are.

## 48 FORGED C. W. A. CARDS IN LIBRARY

Many Women to Lose Jobs Upon  
Verification of Report

Forty-eight persons, mostly women, reported yesterday afternoon to be working on the Boston Public Library C. W. A. project under forged work assignment slips, will be summarily discharged following verification of the report in his office, Walter V. McCarthy, Boston welfare head and C. W. A. administrator, said last night.

This statement was made follow-

ing a message sent to McCarthy by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board, informing him that Theodore V. Money, comptroller of the library, and State board investigators had discovered that this number of improperly certified persons were at work on the project.

"Please take such action as you think necessary under the circum-

stances," wrote Chairman Bartlett. "I will ask Money to give me all the information he has available, and if it is correct, as I have no doubt it is, I will order dismissal of all the persons working under false credentials," said McCarthy on receipt of the letter. Everett L. Hanna, Boston Federal Reemployment Service manager, declared that his signature on the 48 cards assigning girls to work on the library project was a forgery.

## 48 FORGED C. W. A. CARDS IN LIBRARY

Continued From the First Page

stantiated he did not know when the next payments would be made.

### 16,000 on Payroll

The charges were made by a committee of three men: William Roughsedge, of Dorchester, formerly employed as an assistant superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company; James McLaughlin of Charlestown, and James Connolly of South Boston. These are the same men to whom Mayor Mansfield gave \$45 last week. These men declare that Henry Cheatham, one of the supervisors on their project, is a C. at a salary of \$45 per week, is a Canadian. The election department has no man named Cheatham now on the Boston voting list. They also declare that another supervisor also receives a pension from the city and that the general morale is at a low ebb because of the delayed payrolls.

Gates explained that he is trying to work out a system of staggering the payrolls so that payments will be met on four days of the week, thus relieving the entire city load falling due on the same day. There are nearly 16,000 workers, he pointed out, and it is physically impossible to pay them all off on the same day.

### Cook Named Director

John P. Cook, 136 Robbins road, Arlington, was yesterday appointed director of labor adjustments under the C. W. A. by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Board. Cook, who has been prominent in labor circles for many years and is vice president of the Boston Building Trades Council, was nominated by James T. Moriarty, Robert Watt, E. A. Johnson and James P. Meehan yesterday morning.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield declared last night that payment of C. W. A. employees in the park and other city departments will be held up 36 hours because certain forms prescribed by Washington authorities to be used in meeting wage payments have been used up, and more must be dispatched from Washington.

A new branch of C. W. A. is ready to start functioning and will provide work for 247 persons, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Mansfield. The project is to provide the public with more adequate free facilities for recreation, education and enjoyment. There has been a steadily growing demand for the facilities ever since the N. R. A., which reduced weekly hours of employment and gave people more spare time.

Mayor Mansfield announced the appointment late yesterday afternoon of a central city-wide emergency committee on health and recreation to organize and direct the work. He will confer with neighborhood leaders tonight at a dinner at Hotel Westminster regarding the best ways to make the program helpful to various sections of the city.

### Claim Supervisor Alien

It was also learned yesterday that charges of mismanagement alleged to have caused hardships to 97 C. W. A. workers employed in the Statistics Department of the City of Boston are under investigation of both the Federal and State Governments.

Men at work on this project charge that their paydays have been delayed, that one of the supervisors, receiving \$45 per week, is an alien, and that they, as clerks, are receiving only \$13 per week while the N. R. A. code requires a minimum of \$18 for clerks.

Theodore Gates, in charge of Boston C. W. A. payrolls, declared that these men caused more trouble than any other group and they were the best educated of all the workers. He admitted there might have been delays in getting out payrolls and in-

### CWA PAY

The protest from the CWA employees at the Boston Public Library over the cut in wages for the lowest paid workers, who received \$15 for a 30-hour week, reveals a curious situation.

There are around 500 women who were receiving \$15 a week and now get \$13.86. Even at this rate, which is admittedly low, there are employees of the library working full time who get less.

There are many more highly paid CWA workers. It was reported recently that some of them received \$45 a week. This has been denied, but it is true that about 1 1/2 per cent of the force did receive \$36 a week, and many others are paid above the minimum.

The permanent employees of the library, who work full time, are not paid very highly. Few of them, and these with responsible positions, get as much as \$36 a week.

This matter of many relatively highly paid CWA jobs in contrast to the wage paid the rank and file seems subject to valid criticism. The census project, to start this week, employing a large number of women, contains an exceptionally large number of jobs which pay far beyond the minimum wage.

It is claimed that the recipients of the really good pay are mostly young people. On all these CWA projects the older persons, men and women with dependents or families, rarely seem to land in the jobs which pay more than the minimum.

In many cases, like that of the Public Library, it is the higher pay which runs up the costs and compels the reductions in wages for the rank and file. These CWA projects are intended to take care of as many persons who are on the welfare lists as possible. But there is a suspicion that a person on the welfare list who is given a CWA job has little or no chance to get more than the minimum.

Those who get the highest pay are persons who, in many cases, are far removed from the welfare list.

It may seem a bit unfair to indulge in any criticism of the hard working men in charge of the CWA programme. They have plenty of trouble. They are working under great difficulties. Speed in getting projects under way is essential. It is doubtful if any serious allegations of grafting locally can be sustained.

But the public is beginning to question some of the CWA policies.



## HOUSE MEMBER CHARGED WITH CWA FORGERY

Federal Grand Jury to Get  
Evidence Tomorrow—Sen-  
sation Promised

### CHARLESTOWN MEN PROFIT BY FRAUD

A Boston member of the House of Representatives forged CWA assignment work cards and sent them through the mails in government franked envelopes, according to evidence obtained yesterday by investigators which will be presented to a federal grand jury tomorrow.

This became known as investigators continued their efforts to learn the names of other politicians suspected of stealing the cards and forging the name of Everett L. Hanna, federal re-employment office manager. Boston politics will have a sensation when full details become known; the federal men asserted.

#### FAVORS CHARLESTOWN

The representative, who holds an important position with a large salary, took more than 60 cards and distributed them so that Charlestown men would be certain of CWA jobs. He assumed that even after discovery the men would be retained. It was learned that in some cases the cards were mailed, but in many instances the cards were thrust under doors.

After a day of jockeying with Boston officials, all of whom disclaimed responsibility for hiring men in excess of civil works project requirements, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, issued his most far-reaching order.

Bartlett ordered that Horatio W. Nelson, assistant to the Boston CWA administrator, and Robert W. Swartwout, certifying officer for the CWA in Boston, make a complete check of the financial condition of CWA projects in Boston to ascertain how many workers have been employed in excess of project requirements, and how much of the allotted money for the

projects remains. All men in excess of project needs will be discharged.

With payrolls checked with project requirements it is hoped that the excess will be discovered and the information brought to Chairman Bartlett, who has been told by Boston officials that Boston is actually 1200 under the job allotment given the city at the start of the civil works program. There are 17,000 persons working in Boston on projects financed mostly by the federal government.

#### STAGE PROTEST

Four-score CWA workers who had been suspended from a project in the tax collector's office thronged CWA headquarters on the 10th floor of 49 Federal street. They had visited the Boston CWA administrator, Walter V. McCarthy, and protested against loss of employment and McCarthy told them that they would be assigned to work on another project without loss of pay.

Nelson and Swartwout were brought on the carpet before Bartlett to explain. They said that Daniel Nory, foreman of the project, had accepted 44 men requisitioned from the welfare department, found the men incompetent for the work and asked for others.

incompetent replaced by skilled men nominated by union locals.

Cook is a skilled journeyman wood, wire and metal lath worker and has held all offices in local 72. He has had charge of many large jobs and is vice-president of the Boston building trades council and former member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Labor Union. He was urged by James T. Moriarty, president, and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Ernest A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the building trades council, and Representative James P. Mehan.

#### JOBS FOR 247

##### Mansfield Announces CWA Recreation Project

An emergency committee on health and recreation to supervise a public recreation project financed under the CWA and intended to provide employment for 247 persons was announced by Mayor Mansfield yesterday.

The purpose is to make available more adequate free facilities for recreation, education and enjoyment, such as indoor athletic sports, entertainments, orchestral and choral groups, dramatic productions and arts and crafts work.

Employment will be given gymnasium directors, swimming instructors, boxers and wrestlers, supervisors of reading and game rooms and directors of music, arts and crafts, drama and women's activities.

The mayor will meet tonight at a dinner at the Hotel Westminster with neighborhood leaders with whom he will discuss the methods of making the proposed program popular in various sections of the city. The central committee consists of the following:

Park Commissioner, William F. Long, chairman; Eliot Wadsworth, vice-chairman; Under Secretary of State William Phillips; Louis E. Kirstein, Cardinal O'Connor; the Rev. Fr. Thomas R. Reynolds of the Catholic Charitable Bureau; Joseph Lee, Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools; George F. Hamlin, Jr., Mrs. Eva Whitte; Director Milton E. Lord of the public library; Chairman Maurice J. Tobin of the school committee; Russell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings, and W. Duncan Russell.

Under the direction of Mrs. Henry Howard of Newport, national president of the association, these drives have been going on all over the country since 1921. From the day when she was asked if she would take the job, and on accepting, was presented with 250,000 books, scattered all over the world, she has done a tremendous job.

K. T.

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Bartlett also sent a letter to M. Joseph McCarthy, director of federal employment office, relating the facts to him and adding that Everett Hanna, the office manager, says he did not sign the assignment cards and that there are no duplicates in the re-employment office.

John P. Cook of 136 Robbins road, Arlington, was suggested by union representatives to be the labor adjustment officer of the CWA in this state and the appointment was approved by Chairman Bartlett yesterday.

#### TO CONTACT LABOR

Cook will contact organized labor and receive complaints, which he will transmit to CWA officials for investigation and confirmation. Information obtained will be given to Bartlett for a decision. No action was taken by Bartlett on the suggestion of the union leaders that CWA skilled workers be re-classified and where found to be

## Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1934

### Book Drive

Stacked up in the basement of the Public Library is one of the most motley assortments of books ever collected. It represents three days of collecting by the Junior League for the American Mercantile Marine Libraries, and totals more books than were collected in two months of the drive last year.

Every sort of book is to be found there, for people evidently have varying ideas of what seamen like to read. Among the books which could be seen at a casual glance in the basement today were "The Bishop's Jaegers," and "The Mind and Words of Jesus," "All Passion Spent" shouldered "Miss Petticoats." Then there was "Dr. Smith's Classical Mythology."

Two volumes dealing thoroughly with the Baconian theory of Shakespeare (George Frisbie, please notice) are offered. Charles Francis Adams' address over the radio, which opened the drive, brought out, among other contributions, from an ironical friend, "Sixty Years Since," by Charles Francis Adams—alas for friendship, a presentation copy. There was considerable discarding in George Eliot and A. S. M. Hutchinson, while someone sent in "Games and Parties for Children." Probably the most remarkable gathering was someone's old checkbook—which incidentally, made very gay reading, for it recorded such items as Party for Miss C—\$24.60 and For Rent of Blank Ballroom, \$60.

After the drive is over, an official of the association will come on from New York and look the books over. He will decide what books are worth keeping and what should be junked. Then lots are made up for the various ships. If the seamen have made no special requests, the ship is allotted a neat green wooden chest of books, sixty per cent fiction and forty per cent non-fiction. Special requests, however, can very often be filled. One sailor wrote in to ask for what amounted to a five-foot shelf—and got the order filled. Another, perhaps one who had been long in Mohammedan countries, requested the Koran, and no doubt is now a True Believer in consequence.

These chests of books have "traveled all over the world. Such a chest went with Admiral Byrd to Little America, on the last trip he made there. When he returned without the books, he wrote an apology to the association, declaring that they only escaped with their lives, and, therefore, were not able to bring the books along. But perhaps he has found them again on this trip. Curiously enough, one book did return from Little America, all unknown to the admiral. It was found several months later on the New York. The cook had discovered a passion for whaling.

When the seamen on any ship have finished reading their library, they may exchange it for another at any of the association's despatch offices, which are at Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, San Francisco, Sault Ste. Marie and Seattle.

Under the direction of Mrs. Henry Howard of Newport, national president of the association, these drives have been going on all over the country since 1921. From the day when she was asked if she would take the job, and on accepting, was presented with 250,000 books, scattered all over the world, she has done a tremendous job.

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## The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookstacks

LOVERS of scholarship and beautiful prose—as that includes all library workers, 22 course—welcome the continuation of the articles on fifteenth century books in the Boston Public Library, which Dr. Zoltan Haraszty began in the November, 1929, issue of More Books, the library bulletin. The present issue and the preceding one devote generous space to the Spanish Incunabula, which is perhaps the rarest of all, in fortunate possession of the library.

In America, particularly, Dr. Haraszty points out, Spanish Incunabula are scarce and once he recalls with pride, the four thousand volumes of the Ticknor Library, which includes all the Spanish Incunabula in the Boston Public Library, constituted one of the three richest collections of early Spanish books outside Spain. The Ticknor Library, with the additions acquired through the income of the Ticknor Fund, numbers over seven thousand volumes today. It is still one of the most valuable collections of early Spanish books to be found anywhere.

The number of Incunabula, admits the editor of More Books, is small even in the Ticknor Library. In all, the group consists of twelve volumes, besides two items which bear fifteenth-century dates, but which were undoubtedly produced later. Seven cities are represented in it, and all twelve books were issued by different printers.

As an example of Dr. Haraszty's magnificent use of English, which is to him an acquired language, the Librarian offers the following paragraph, particularly the final sentence.

"The majority of the early printers of Spain—according to Hoeber, about two-thirds—were Germans; but once in Spain, these foreign craftsmen adapted their style to the spirit of their new country. Thus the Spanish Incunabula possess distinctive national characteristics which one cannot fail to recognize even at first sight.

The frequent use of the woodcut on the liturgical, mainly showing a coat-of-arms, is one of the peculiarities of fifteenth-century Spanish books; the other produced by Lambert Palmart in 1474 at Valencia were printed with Roman type, during the next thirty years, however, hardly a single volume was printed in Spain with that type. Only Gothic characters were used, composed of heavy strokes and impressed upon the paper with an abundance of ink. But the heaviness of the page is usually relieved by the generous spacing of the letters—separating, so to speak, the black and white areas of the page. The result is a certain gravity and splendor, a quality which one is accustomed to associate with the spirit of Spain."

The Boston Public Library was the first institution in the country, according to More Books, to make out a payroll for works done under the CWS and C.W.A. In all, over 700 persons have found employment at the library on the projects which have been put into execution under the Civil Works Service and Civil Works Administration—nearly as many people as are regularly employed in the library system.

The most important work started under the auspices of the CWS is the complete overhauling of the library's card catalogue. Since 1899 the catalogue cards of the library have been printed in uniform size with those of the Library of Congress, but before that date they were made on a wider measure. The need for replacing these old cards with new ones of the size of the cards of the Library of Congress has been felt for a long time. For once this change is effected, the Boston Public Library will be able to order catalogue cards, at least for a large number of its new books, from the Library of

Congress—a practice which is followed by most libraries of the country. It has been estimated that the number of old cards thus to be replaced is about 650,000. Considering, however, that besides the public card catalogue in Bates Hall the library has also an official card catalogue, and further that additional sets of cards have to be made for the catalogues in the Fine Arts, Music and Rare Books Departments, the number of cards which actually have to be made over is about 1,450,000.

As is well known, all the CWS and C.W.A. projects must be completed before Feb. 15; that is, in about ten weeks. To finish the huge task in this short time, the Library authorities have employed no less than 450 typists, all women, who are working in two shifts, for five hours each day in a six-day week. In addition, eight linotype operators and pressmen have been engaged to work in two shifts—besides the regular staff—in the library's printing department at the same time eight photographers are working on such jobs as can best be done by photographic process. Together with group supervisors and proofreaders, 611 persons have been employed on the recataloguing. The total cost—including the time of members of the regular library staff who are working with the group—is estimated at a little over \$125,000.

A second project which is being put into effect under the CWS is the cataloguing of the picture and architectural collections, mainly in the fine arts department. Ten persons, trained in these special fields, are doing this work. The expense involved is \$3000.

Under the auspices of the Civil Works Administration forty-five men have been employed to clean the books and thirty-seven painters to do all kinds of painting jobs in both the central library and the branches. Over \$24,000 will be expended on these labors.

The library of Mrs. Henry D. Hughes of Philadelphia, to be sold by her order at the American Art Association and Anderson Galleries, New York, the evening of Jan. 25 and the afternoon and evening of Jan. 26, following its exhibition commencing Jan. 20, comprises fine bindings, including superb signed examples by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson; books illustrated by Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Alken and other prominent English illustrators; literature relating to the fine arts; French illustrated books, and first editions of other important books. There is also an extremely interesting group of autograph material and some fine bronzes of Lincoln and Napoleon.

The four splendid signed bindings by Cobden-Sanderson include William Morris's "Love is Enough," first edition, London, 1873, magnificently bound by Cobden-Sanderson for F. S. Ellis. It is signed and dated "1887." Laid in is Cobden-Sanderson's autograph bill for the binding, amounting to twenty guineas. A very fine copy of Coleridge's "Sibylline Leaves," first edition, London, 1817, is another of this group and it is dated "1838." James Russell Lowell's "A Year's Life," first edition, Boston, 1841, signed and with the date, "1892," has the Cobden-Sanderson's autograph bill for the binding, amounting to twenty guineas. Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," London, 1827, is another of this group of superb signed Cobden-Sanderson bindings.

Writings of Walt Whitman include the first edition of his "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855; an autograph presentation copy of "Specimen Days & Collect," one of a few copies issued for presentation purposes only; and the autograph manuscript, written on the thirteen pages of the "Song of the Universal," considered one of Whitman's finest poems. There is also a collection of first

editions, autograph letters and autograph manuscripts by Oscar Wilde. The autograph manuscript of his "Phrases and Philosophies for the Use of the Young" is written on eight pages and signed. The complete autograph manuscript of Lafcadio Hearn's "The Story of Ito Noritaka," occupies forty-seven numbered pages, the last of which is inscribed in the lower margin "Lafcadio Hearn, Tokyo, Japan, July 9th, 1904."

A most remarkable and desirable item is a collection of autographs by Napoleon and members of his family, which includes letters and documents, signed by Napoleon, autograph letters by his mother, Letizia Bonaparte, by the Empresses Josephine and Marie Louise, and one by Napoleon's son, the King of Rome. Another fine group comprises autograph letters, documents, etc. of statesmen, generals, orators, authors, lawyers, financiers and others who played a prominent part in the French Revolution; 24 pieces in all, including a document signed by Louis XVI and a fine autograph letter signed by Lafayette.

A well-rounded and interesting program has been arranged for the mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, to be held Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26 and 27. The first day's meeting will be held at the Boston Public Library, with the following list of speakers:

10:00—Welcome. Milton E. Lord, director, Boston Public Library.  
10:15—A Symposium on New Books. New At-  
lantic Public Library.  
10:30—The Book. L. Walker, Librarian, Tufts College Library. Recent Reference  
Books. Florence M. Blunt, School of Li-  
brary Science, Simmons College. Col-  
lection of House Building. Ruth V.  
Cook, School of Architecture, Harvard  
University. New Children's  
Books. Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of  
work with children, Boston Public Li-  
brary. Book Exhibits. Avis M. Pillsbury,  
Librarian, Millicent Library, Fairhaven.  
12:15—Luncheon.

AFTERNOON SESSION  
(Edith Guerrier, first vice president, presiding)  
2:15—Some Customs I Have Known. George  
H. Trip, Librarian, Free Public Library,  
New Bedford. Literature in the Making  
at the Boston Athenaeum. Edith Greg-  
ory, Librarian, Boston Athenaeum. The  
Importance of New Books. Edward A.  
Months Press. Plays Now Popular on  
the New York Stage. Mrs. Roland G.  
Hopkins, chairman of sponsors for group  
theater project in Boston.  
4:45—Adjournment.

EVENING SESSION  
Women's Republican Club  
44 Beacon Street  
6:30—Dinner. Some problems in the Profes-  
sional Preparation of Women. Dr. Han-  
droff Beasley, president, Simmons Col-  
lege.

Dorothy's Good Friday, an illustrated  
lecture on the English Lake Country.  
Frank Prentice Rand, professor of Eng-  
lish literature and acting head of the  
department of language and literature,  
Massachusetts State College.

At the Saturday morning session, be-  
ginning at ten o'clock, Dorothy Hopkins,  
second vice president, presiding, the pro-  
gram will be as follows:

A Spoonful of Books. James D. Hender-  
son, of Brookline, a collector of miniature  
books.

A Neglected Shelf. Gladys I. Porter,  
English department, Arlington High  
School.

This is Testing Time. Frank W. Wright,  
director of elementary and secondary edu-  
cation and State Teachers Colleges, Mas-  
sachusetts Department of Education.

Honore Willkie Morrow, author of  
"Forever Free," "The Last Full Measure,"  
"With Malice Toward None," will  
have a volume of three short stories  
about Lincoln, ready for publication  
early in February.



# CWA GRAFTERS BARRED FOREVER FROM PAYROLLS

## 60 MEN DUPED BY CRUDE PLOT IN CHARLESTOWN

Discharged After Presenting Forged Work Slips—Politician Blamed

### PROBE OPENS TODAY ON LIBRARY PROJECT

Workers at Nashua Street Employment Offices Deny Collusion

Duped by a scheme "so crude and stupid it couldn't possibly work," 60 Charlestown residents, discharged from the civil works administration for presenting forged assignment slips, yesterday were barred from future employment by the CWA.

Never at any time was there the remotest chance that they would get on the regular CWA payroll because of the fact that they had only one slip, whereas four copies were needed for the payroll, audit and files, Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the state CWA employment office at 100 Nashua street, said yesterday.

**POLITICIAN BLAMED**  
A Charlestown politician, who either "couldn't say no" or wanted to "seem a good fellow," was accused of four-fifths when he pretended he had a "peer" by mailing out the forged slips, it was learned.

In order to have the scheme work, he would have had to make out the slips in quadruplicate, and somehow sneak them into the various files. Instead, he or his supporters merely mailed out the original forged slip to the job applicant and trusted to luck that he might blunder on to the payroll somehow.

Theodore Munney, comptroller of the Boston Public Library, and Hanna will have a conference at 10 A. M. today on a report that some of the work slips on the public library projects bore no assignment number. This may require a check of 600 persons on library jobs, many of whom were supplied by the public welfare department.

Meanwhile, employees of the state CWA employment office at 100 Nashua street felt that undue reflection had been cast on their office.

"Why, those work slips could have easily been obtained without collusion from anyone in this office," officials said. "Samples of them were free as air at the recent meeting of Massachusetts mayors at the Gardner auditorium at the State House when CWA projects were discussed."

Hanna said that seven, and sometimes eight, of his subordinates were authorized to use his signature in signing work slips, but that there was no possibility the slips might have been obtained during confusion attending the rush of work in the early days of the CWA. In fact, those making out

### Exposes Fraud



EVERETT L. HANNA  
Manager of State CWA employment office.

the slips were in a private room, protected from the importunities of job seekers or politicians.

**ALL SLIPS FORGED**  
The forged signature of Hanna on all slips was apparently in the same handwriting, and belonged to a person too intoxicated or illiterate to see there wasn't the remotest possibility his scheme would work.

None of the victims questioned yesterday would admit he knew the identity of the Charlestown politician suspected. Several admitted they supposed they had obtained their jobs by "influence," but said they thought that was the usual thing, as all government jobs were awarded that way.

Several said they had asked so many persons to help them that they hadn't any idea which of the group was responsible for the appearance of the forged work slips in their mail-boxes. Some of the slips had been dropped into mail boxes by secret messenger and never went through the mails.

Asked whether any of the discharged men would be reemployed to work Hanna said, "I don't think so." There were about 55,000 legitimate applicants for the 15,000 jobs in Boston.

**FRAUD ELSEWHERE**  
Although officials said they did not think any more were to be fired for presenting the crudely-forged slips, reports were current that the fraud had been practised elsewhere than in Charlestown, and that politicians had solicited a \$5 weekly cut from would-be job candidates. It was said that a Dorchester legislator had been handing out slips.

These reports were branded "politics" by CWA officials, who denied knowledge of guards being placed at the doors of the offices of suspected politicians in Boston street office buildings.

They said that in some instances men had been sent to places where there apparently were jobs corresponding to their project assignments, but that in other cases they arrived to find there were no jobs.

Atty. Gen. Warner, Gen. Daniel Needham, commissioner of public safety, postal inspectors, state CWA investigators, United States Atty. Francis J. W. Ford, and Ford's assistants held long conferences yesterday before federal investigators left for 100 Nashua street to obtain samples of clerks' handwriting and question witnesses.

**OBLIGED TO SWEAR**  
It was said that in applying for all jobs under federal control applicants were obliged to swear they had not paid for influence, nor obtained any, and that it might be found this law was violated.

Participating at a 90-minute conference were Ford, Asst. U. S. Atty. John T. Canavan, who has charge of NRA and CWA violations; Asst. U. S. Atty. William T. McCarthy, in charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud; John J. Breslin, chief of the New England postal district; Postal Inspector Thomas J. Guiney; John H. Morris, counsel for the Massachusetts CWA; and John J. Power, head of the investigating branch of the CWA.

Investigators stated that they will take the fingerprints of employees who have handled the assignment cards for the CWA projects. It was proposed to obtain the fingerprints yesterday, but the plan was sidetracked. Officials said last night they did not want to subject any official or employee to embarrassment until they have obtained sufficient evidence to bring about one or more arrests.

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN New

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1934

## BARTLETT ASKS ALIBIS OF 3 ON CWA MIXUP

Finds 1050 Hired for  
School Work; Only  
450 Authorized

Joseph W. Bartlett, generalissimo of all CWA activities in Massachusetts, today summoned three of the men who are directing much of the work in Boston to his office to demand explanations why 1050 men were hired for school house projects, when only 450 had been authorized, and why the work week was cut from five to four days.

Those who retired behind closed doors to do the explaining are William W. Drumney, Boston superintendent of school house inspection; Walter V. McCarthy, director of the municipal welfare department; and Mr. J. McCarthy, head of the local federal re-employment agency.

It was understood in well-informed circles that Drumney would point out he was forced to order his foremen to put workers on a four-day week in order to make available funds last until Feb. 16, as required.

McCarthy and McCarthy, who supply the workers for all CWA jobs, however, gave no indication of their defense for allotting an extra 600 men to the schoolhouse projects.

**PROBERS ASSIGNED**  
Meanwhile, Louis Glavis, chief investigator for the Department of the Interior, was busy assigning his men to various phases of the probe into alleged CWA irregularities in this part of the state.

Of prime interest to the Teapot Dome oil lease exposé were the forged work cards found in the possession of CWA workers in the Boston public library, at City Hospital, on municipal public works department jobs and other projects in and near Boston.

Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the CWA employment agency at 100 Nashua st., whose name was forged to the cards, said today that while the cards obviously were genuine federal forms, they had not been taken from his office.

### THEFT SUSPECTED

They must have been stolen from the printer or from the office of Mr. Bartlett, he said, because all cards are put through a serial numbering machine as soon as they are received in the Nashua st. office. The forged cards were numbered with a rubber stamp, he said.

While he was disclaiming any knowledge of reports that the forged cards had been distributed by political office holders, 75 men, who had just been discharged from CWA jobs at City Hospital, entered to protest their summary dismissal.

Investigation quickly revealed they had described themselves as skilled workers, but had been unable to make good that claim, according to those in charge. They were told that, under the circumstances, nothing could be done for them.

## Junior League Gathering Books for Sea Library

Seamen Find Good Book Is Friend and Teacher During  
Hours When Not on Duty—Ask for  
Your Old Book

By TIM KEANE

"I sometimes wonder if the people ashore realize how much the men who go down to the sea in ships appreciate good reading matter. When 'eight bells' go, and the watch changes, the watch below finds itself with a few hours of leisure. It is then that a good book is a friend indeed."

**LET LEAGUE DECIDE**  
This is quoted from an interesting letter written by a sailor aboard one of the ships in our merchant marine. It was written to the American Merchant Marine Library Association—the organization that is making a drive this week, from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, for books and magazines for these seamen not in the navy.

In Boston this "Book Week" is being conducted by a committee of the Junior League, headed by Mrs. U. Haskell Crocker. The others on the committee are Mrs. Ralph Williams, Jr., book collector; Miss Louise Batchelder, postmistress; Mrs. Lincoln Pierce, women's clubs; Mrs. Alexander Ladd, cards of solicitation; Miss Marion Williams, public libraries; and Mrs. Morgan Harris, public library.

It is up to us all to look through our bookcases, attics and cellars, and gather together whatever books and magazines we may have read, put away and forgotten. Now is the time to put this reading matter to a good use—to give it to these seamen; not to leave it about to be thrown away later, perhaps, without accomplishing a good purpose.

Contrary to the belief of many not associated with this work, the seaman is a serious person. Forty per cent. of the books that they ask for are non-fiction, on technical, biographical, historical and other like subjects. Even women's magazines are appreciated. After the seamen have read the fiction in them they are passed on to their wives, or find their way to other ships; German, British and even Mexican. Their wives and other women who can not afford to buy fashion magazines, often use the dress patterns displayed, and thereby keep up to date.

These books and magazines may be sent to the Maritime Library Association's dispatch office in the basement of the Boston Public Library at Copley square, or to the Junior League at Zero Marlboro street, at Arlington street. The committee will be glad to call for books that donors may be unable to bring or send. The league's telephone is: KENmore 9640.

One point that should be stressed is: send everything and anything that isn't juvenile. Some people might think, "That isn't any good. They wouldn't want this, it's all mixed up." Leave it to the league to decide!

This Maritime Library is the only

land library in the world that caters exclusively to the reading wants of the many men in our coast guard, light-houses, lightships, and on freighters and steamships; all those seamen not connected with and enjoying the benefits of the navy. With dispatch officers in the eight most important ports in the country, it is known to seamen the world over.

These books are sent out in "libraries," or sea-going chests of about 75 books each, prepared for each ship from a list of requested books wired in before the ship arrives in port, or submitted in port if there is time enough for its compilation before departing. The books are then exchanged for others when the ship docks again, probably months later.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

## Forged CWA Cards Found at Library

Federal Agents to Check Slips  
of 610 Given Special  
Work

### Ten Fraudulent Cards Disclosed

Identity of Suspected Forger  
Still Unrevealed by Postal  
Men

Extension of the CWA forgery scandal into the ranks of 610 workers given special employment at the Boston Public Library was revealed today, when an investigation revealed that ten persons had been working on Civil Works Administration cards which proved to be fraudulent. A federal inquiry was immediately opened in an attempt to trace those responsible for the forged and stolen work cards, seventy of which have been revealed within three days.

The situation at the library was revealed when officials, their suspicions aroused when news of the forgeries became public on Thursday, began an inquiry into the work cards of the 610 persons, assigned to re-typing catalogs compiled prior to 1899.

A number of suspect cards were found, and a check-up was begun with E. L. Hanna, manager of the Federal re-employment service in Massachusetts. It was found that Hanna's signature had been forged to the cards, ten forgeries being disclosed among the forty suspected cards. A full check will be made on all the cards presented at the library, it was announced, and it was hoped that enough evidence may be turned up to build a definite case against the Boston politician who is believed to have caused the slips to be given out for political purposes of his own. Like the previous forgeries, the work cards are said to have been stolen.

CWA officials were investigating, also, complaints that incompetent persons had been sent to the library to work and that certain CWA workers had been discharged to make way for friends of a library official.

Since the case was turned over to postal inspectors Thursday, no word has been forthcoming as to progress in the hunt for the suspected politician. Charges of misuse of the mails and larceny of Government property are to be made against persons responsible.

## WILL FIRE CWA LIBRARY GROUP

Probable Action Follows  
Check of Assignment  
Cards for Jobs

Several CWA workers at the Boston Public Library will probably be discharged or suspended as a result of a check of assignment cards for work, which failed to reveal necessary duplicate cards at the state CWA office at 100 Nashua street.

Theodore Munney, comptroller of the library, following an investigation directed by himself for the past several days, went to the office of Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the state CWA employment office today to confer with Hanna for the purpose of making

a check-up to determine whether workers were being properly assigned to the library project.

Hanna placed the cards at his disposal and with an assistant, Munney began a search to determine whether duplicates of the assignment cards he had received were on file at the employment office. In several instances no duplicate cards could be found.

Munney then called upon John J. Powers, chief investigator of the CWA in this state, to assist him in the investigation.

**ACTION FORCED**  
Though other developments may arise to disprove the theory, it appears from the failure to find duplicate cards, that the workers were improperly assigned to the jobs at the library. If such is the case there seems to be no alternative but to discharge or suspend them. In the mean time, the investigation into the issuing of forged work slips continued as inspectors endeavored to verify or discredit reports that city councilmen and state representatives and senators were in possession of blocks of certificates.

Some 60 Charlestown residents, who were suspended for presenting forged assignment slips, have been barred from future employment by the CWA, it was reported today.

The attempt to secure work for men through the forged slips was characterized as "so crude and stupid that it could not possibly work." CWA officials explained that the slips are made out in quadruplicate and that in addition to the slip given to the worker, three others would have to be placed in files, which was highly impracticable.

### CLERKS INDIGNANT

Meanwhile workers at the state CWA employment office at 100 Nashua street resented the implication that they had the exclusive opportunity of securing the work slips. "Samples of them were as free as the air at the recent meeting of mayors at the Gardner auditorium," it was said.

CWA officials are inclined to believe that the issuing of the forged work slips is not nearly so widespread as had been reported. Rumors that some politicians had solicited a \$5 weekly cut from potential workers were discounted and branded as "politics" by the officials.

Reports were also current that some of those on the pay-rolls on City Hospital jobs report only on pay day. Meantime CWA officials are considering changing the form or appearance of work slips, using specially printed paper which would be difficult to duplicate.

As the investigation around men workers continued, prospects of jobs for 2730 women were bright today. The assignments will be given out probably within the next few days as a result of authorization from Washington, which received all legal difficulties for beginning the state census of unemployed.

Mrs. Anna Page, director of the state unemployed census, had been unable to begin hiring women, because of two legal barriers. There were the ordering of census blanks from a local printer, rather than from the government printing office, and the question of using the franking privilege in the mails. Both these matters have now been adjusted satisfactorily.



# ANY BOOKS TO SPARE?

Library For Every Ship the Aim of This Week's Drive Junior League Girls Are Making



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES MEAN A LOT TO THE MAN AT SEA

William McFee once remarked that it ought to be as unusual for a ship to sail without a library as for a town on shore to live without one.

Today, thanks to the American Merchant Marine Library Association, no ship flying the Stars and Stripes need sail from any of the principal ports on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts or on the Great Lakes without having on board one of the seagoing "libraries" of the AMMLA.

Well over a quarter-million books are now put in circulation annually, not only for the benefit of seamen in the American merchant marine but also for the men on comparatively lonely duty at light-houses, Coast Guard stations and on Coast Guard ships.

It all began back in the final years of the World War, when the sudden need for an American merchant marine was calling many of the youth of the land to sea. A social service bureau was organized to operate in conjunction with the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service.

## Began During the War

Mrs. Henry Howard became the chief of the Social Service Bureau. It soon became very apparent to her that the thousands of inexperienced young men pouring into the merchant marine needed vitally some form of intelligent recreation when they were off duty.

For the duration of the war the American Library Association cooperated to the extent of providing a free library service for merchant seamen in the important ports of the country. The great value of the work was amply demonstrated many times over, but the association did not feel it could continue the service after the war.

Mrs. Howard was then requested to organize a nonsectarian association to carry on the service. After many difficulties were overcome the American Merchant Marine Library Association was finally organized, in March, 1921.

## Junior League in Charge

There was a good deal of pioneering to be done. Many ship owners were skeptical of the value of a library service for their employees. They did not believe that the seamen would read the books if they had them. The general public, counted on to supply the books, was unacquainted with the idea of such a service and for the most part did not realize the need of books for the men that go down to the sea in ships.

The first offices of the association were opened in Boston and New York. Year by year other offices were opened. Book drives were carried on all over the country to provide the 70-volume libraries that are sent on ocean "cruises."

One of these annual book drives is opening in Boston this week. Junior League girls are conducting the drive here in Boston.

They are appealing to any one having extra books of any nature at home to bring them during this week to the Boston Public Library. If you cannot bring the books to the Public Library yourself, you can telephone the book week committee at the Junior League headquarters and someone will call at your home and get the books.

## Read Until It Disappears

Suppose, for instance, that you look over your books and discover that you have a mystery novel you are through with and no longer want. If that book is turned over to the AMMLA dispatch agent who happens in this city to be Paul F. Folsom of the Boston Public Library, he is likely to include it in one of the next "dispatch libraries" he sends out.

That means that your mystery story will be packed in a green box along with about 69 other books, fiction and nonfiction, and placed on a vessel. It may be a tramp steamer, headed down the coast. It may be a steamer bound for a warmer climate. It might even be one of the few remaining sailing vessels still in commission.

At any rate, your book and its mates will be an abundant source of pleasure and recreation to the members of the crew on whose boat it happens to land. When the vessel next comes to Boston, the green box will be exchanged for another box that looks just like it. The contents, however, will be different. Your book will then go out on another cruise, and another, and another, until it finally falls to pieces.

Of course, the AMMLA needs money on which to operate, as well as books to work with, but the main thing is the books, and they can be easily procured if the general public will only stop to consider for a minute the useful career that a book now neglected at home might have if sent to sea.

## Issues a Book of its Own

The AMMLA not only distributes the books you give them, but it also has a book of its own which is enjoying a steadily wider circulation. It is the "Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leave," pocket-size edition which packs a million facts about nearly 400 principal ports of the world.

It tells the seamen about American Consulates, amusements, dental and medical clinics, inexpensive hotels, legal aid, laundries, libraries, seamen's homes, banks, and unions, points of interest, and other bits of information, condensed and readily accessible.

There are notes of warning, like the one appended to the information about the little port of Amapaia, Honduras, which adds succinctly "a poor place to get stranded." It is sensible and honest, as far as one can judge, and done from a practical point of view. The "dope" on Shanghai, for example, includes the valuable information that there is "bad liquor in the Hongneki district."

Another side of the AMMLA is the effort it makes to include at least a smattering of educational books in its dispatch libraries. Its efforts along this line have been recognized by the Carnegie Corporation, which saw fit a year or so ago to grant a small endowment to the association for educational purposes.

The subjects covered include astronomy, engineering, navigation, ocean commerce, refrigeration, seamanship, ship construction, and then a group of generally cultural subjects.

## A Letter of Thanks

The association finds plenty of appreciation for its efforts among the seamen, the lighthouse tenders and the members of the Coast Guard force.

Here, for example, is a letter from the keeper of Minot's Light Station, off Scituate:

"I thank you very much for the books you sent to my station and we like them very much. When we have read them I will send them back and perhaps you can send some more. We like such books as mysteries, exploration, detective stories and history. Also if you have any book on Egyptology. There are some books on the station that we can send to your library if you would like to have them. At present the weather is too bad to take but necessities to the tower, but as soon as the conditions are better I will return the books."

In the face of many similar proofs of the gratification with which its work is received, the "public library of the high seas" naturally feels that its work is important and valuable, and undeniably worth continuing.

# The Boston Post

## CHILDREN MAKE USE OF BOOKS

Movies Cause Them to Read More—Mystery Tales Popular

"Motion pictures, instead of being a distraction from reading, actually cause children to read more," Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor in charge of the children's room of the Boston Public Library, declared yesterday. "It has been noticed," she says, "that movies increase the child's interest in fast-moving tales of crime and its detection."

## PREFER MYSTERIES

"In the last year or two," according to Miss Jordan, "children have shown a very distinct tendency toward a preference for mystery and more of the comparatively dark tales of crime. It is the type which, in the adult department, is called 'escape literature.'"

"Taking them as separate classes," she has found that, for the most part, girls choose stories concerning the home or about other girls. But boys like tales of adventure or stories about men of action who accomplish great things. In this respect, books about Theodore Roosevelt, Daniel Boone, and Richard E. Byrd, are frequently sought by the juvenile readers."

## Begin to Use Library

In spite of the fast-moving stream of characters and scenes from foreign lands which attracts many older readers, children of the whole have been found to like stories with a setting in this country best.

"The particular age at which children begin to use the Public Library cannot be determined accurately," it was stated, "since this is a matter which differs with the individual. While the mental development of the child is an important factor, even more important is the appreciation of literature and education in general on the part of parents and guardians. Many mothers and fathers bring their youngsters to the library the first time and see to it that they learn how to make use of the opportunities there. Most children are introduced by older brothers and sisters or by older playmates."

## Animal Stories and Fairy Tales

The only requirement necessary for a small child to get a library card is that he or she be at least in the third grade of school. Usually picture books and easy school readers initiate him into the world of book-knowledge. Many youngsters will take a book and merely study the words as they finger each line. Then come the animal stories, folktales, and fairy tales.

For the most part children come in to the library looking for picture books or a particular type of book. They are books which they have seen somewhere, heard about from their parents or which have been recommended to their school teachers.

The latest available figures showing juvenile circulation at the Boston Public Library indicate a growth of 31 per cent in the last five years. The corresponding period a decade ago, the latest figures are 214,392. Those for a decade ago are 138,000.

# The Boston Post

## BIG CWA CLEANUP ASSURED

Workers in Medford and Brockton to Return Today

Thousands of men posing as skilled laborers who have obtained their jobs through political pull may be ousted this week as CWA officials prepared for the most drastic housecleaning in the brief history of the State Civil Works Board.

## OFFICIALS MUST APPEAR

The 1400 people in Brockton on CWA projects, who were told that they would be laid off pending reclassification and investigation, will go back to work, as usual, this morning. Chairman Bartlett announced last night, and all officials connected with the Brockton situation must appear for a hearing at CWA headquarters, 41 Federal street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

It was declared that the CWA investigators who declared that work on the projects would be held up while the probe was in progress had no authority to do so.

## 900 in Medford to Return

The 900 employed on projects in Medford will also be returned to their jobs this morning, and CWA officials said last night that Mrs. Theresa A. St. Denis, who resigned as CWA administrator, will remain on the job until her resignation is accepted and her successor is appointed.

At the request of Chairman Bartlett, a committee of labor leaders, appointed for that purpose, will today present to him a number of concrete suggestions to guide him in his work of weeding out the unskilled workmen who are receiving the pay of skilled.

## Will Act on Watt's Claims

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, and a member of the special committee named to draw up these recommendations, said last night that 10,000 skilled workmen in the building trades alone were idle in Greater Boston, while their places have been filled for the most part by unskilled men, who have taken advantage of a "drag" with a politician.

As soon as the recommendations have been studied, Chairman Bartlett said that he would push the work of reclassification with a corps of inspectors and investigators, who would act on the recommendations submitted by the labor committee.

## Must Prove Selves Skilled

If these are adopted, it is believed that the skilled workman will have to furnish tangible proof that he is what he claims. In addition to a certificate, it is said that, in some cases, he will be forced to give a practical demonstration of what he can do after this.

Other charges now being investigated in various projects are that several workers were holding down two jobs at the same time and at different grades of pay, that cheap politicians and "sidewalk employment bureaus," and that scores of others were pushing their henchmen into the higher paying grades of jobs despite their lack of qualifications.

## No Wrong Done Intentionally

Chairman Bartlett in commenting on some of the difficult problems that have followed in the wake of the rush to put idle men to work in this State, said that in one case an accountant had been put to work as a ditch digger. "Later on when a job was open for an accountant he was not able to apply because he was classed as employed. 'I have made thousands of mistakes myself in my drive to get men to work,' Chairman Bartlett summed it up, 'but not once have I intentionally done anything to harm anyone.'"

## U. S. Officials Pushing Probe

While the State civil works officials moved to clean house, federal officials were pushing a probe to get at the bottom of a number of fraudulently issued work cards from the State CWA employment office at 100 Nassau street. Under the direction of the head of the investigation department of the Public Works Administration, Louis R. Glavis, a separate probe was being conducted in the manner in which both the PWA and the CWA are being conducted in New England.

Theodore D. Money, comptroller of the Boston Public Library, said last night that his own investigator is cooperating with federal investigators in tracing down doubtful work cards presented by some of the girls on the CWA project.

## About 20 Cards Doubtful

Out of a force of 567 girls at present engaged in retying catalogue cards, Money said, he had discharged only three or four for incompetence. At the present time he said that about 20 cards, all bearing the signature of E. L. Hanna, State CWA employment director, were of doubtful authenticity. A. P. Skelley, chief investigator for the CWA, in a statement given to the press, last night, absolved Boston Public Library officials from all blame in the situation.

It was intimated, however, that Comptroller Money has not the power to discharge girls under the CWA regulations for incompetence and this angle will be taken up at a hearing at headquarters tonight.

# THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, JANUARY 21, 1934.

## The Sad State of Our Public Libraries

OUR STARVING LIBRARIES. Studies in Ten American Communities During the Depression Years. By R. L. Duffus. 148 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

WHAT has the depression done to our public libraries? The question is one of most serious importance, since they represent a capital investment of vast proportions, but still more because the service they render is of inestimable value. Mr. Duffus throws enough light on the question by this account of his first-hand investigation of the matter to make possible a definite answer at least for those within the circle of his observations. But since the ten cities whose libraries he visited are typical communities, the conditions he found and describes undoubtedly will hold equally true for cities all over the country.

In these ten libraries the essential facts were practically the same everywhere, although there was considerable variation in details and also in important considerations outside of the basic facts. The ten institutions which he studied were located in these cities: Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Knoxville, Richmond, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New York and Springfield, Mass. They were, therefore, well representative of the Eastern Seaboard, both north and south, and of the mid-West region and in both the largest and the smaller cities. One missing name suggests thoughts with which libraries have much to do—Boston. A generation ago Boston would have appeared on any list, would still have led most lists of institutions or matters on the Eastern Seaboard concerned with things of the intellect. If now

she has dropped to an unimportant place, it is her own fault. And she has become a solemn warning to all communities that if they neglect the things of the mind and the spirit there is an appalling penalty they will have to pay. Every one of the ten communities whose libraries Mr. Duffus has studied should read his book, remember Boston and begin to "feed up" their intellectual institutions, even if the depression has not yet finally cleared out, lest they, too, presently find themselves going the way Boston has gone.

In every city that he visited Mr. Duffus found the public library seriously handicapped by curtailment of its income, but called upon, nevertheless, to give increased and more crucially important service because of the dire need of its patrons for the help they hoped to find in it. He tells a splendid story of how, in every city, librarians and their staffs rose to the emergency and with sacrifice, resourcefulness and ingenuity did their best to meet the increasing needs. In Springfield the author found the best and most interesting situation, for that little city has taken better care of its library than has any other of the group of which he writes. Not until last year were the city appropriations for its maintenance cut, and then only slightly. So far as its readers were concerned, he says, "its problems were universal problems," and then he adds that "it differs from most other American cities, large and small, in that it has taken the obligation to guard its citizens against intellectual starvation almost as seriously as the obligation to guard them against physical starvation."

Mr. Duffus makes his investigation

# THE BOSTON HERALD, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1934

## 1400 KEPT IDLE IN BROCKTON DUE TO CWA FRAUDS

Project Suspended Until Star U. S. Investigators Fully Recheck Workers

SIGNATURES FORGED ON SLIPS THERE

Boston Library Official Quizzes 50 Women as To Their Cards

Continuing disclosures of irregularities in the CWA administration yesterday caused the suspension of work on which 1400 persons were employed in Brockton, until a complete recheck can be made of every worker. At the same time it became known that important inquiries into the irregularities were under way by star investigators sent from Washington.

ton will be out of jobs could not be estimated last night by Walter F. Hall, CWA manager, who said, however, that he would speed up reclassification as much as possible.

"There are many needy persons on CWA projects and I am anxious that they return to work as soon as possible," he said.

False statements in applications, forgery, political influence in obtaining jobs, and the disappearance of assignment blank or work slips from Hall's office were factors responsible for the order of federal investigators that all work cease until rechecks could be made.

FOLLOWS CONFERENCE. The questioning last night of women at work typing new index cards at the library, followed a conference earlier in the day between Hanna and Munney, at which comparison of records of the CWA office and of the library's employment lists disclosed several discrepancies. Several women admitted, it was reported, obtaining their slips through a state senator, whose name was supplied both to Hanna and Munney.

Reports reached newspapers that the women had been locked in a room during the questioning, but this was denied by Munney, who said the women had come home voluntarily. He declined to make any statement as to the extent of the frauds, or make public any of his findings.

The suspension of CWA work in Medford had no connection with the resignation of Mrs. St. Denis, who merely pleaded overwork, and inability to fill both the job of CWA administrator and chairman of the welfare board. Suspension was due to the fact that a month ago the number of employees on all projects was doubled. As a result, the available work was exhausted ahead of time, and no acceptable projects were ready and approved.

at night was

How long the 1400 workers in Brock-







## Boston's Cultural Heritage Finds Its Plumage Disturbed

Omission of Mention of Public Library in Survey  
of Libraries of 10 Representative Cities Causes  
Rumblings in Intellectual Circles

Omission of Boston from a recent survey of the libraries of 10 representative cities of the Middle West and the Eastern States has caused rumblings in library and cultural circles here.

Not many years ago Boston would have appeared at the head of any list concerning cultural matters. "Is this omission a blot on the escutcheon heretofore held so high above all comment or is it a warning that a city cannot rest upon its laurels of past glory?" is the question being asked.

In his book "Our Starving Libraries," Mr. Robert L. Duffus, New York Journalist, has surveyed the library situation during the depression in what he considers 10 representative cities of this section of the country. A chapter is devoted to each of the following cities: Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Knoxville, Richmond, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New York, and Springfield, Mass. Mr. Duffus neglected to mention Boston.

Urged to "Feed Up"  
A reviewer in the book review supplement of the New York Times points out that the omission of Boston in the survey intimates that Boston has fallen from its high pedestal. He recommends that other cities "remember Boston and begin to 'feed up' their intellectual institutions. . . lest they, too, presently find themselves going the way Boston has gone."

Mr. Milton Edward Lord, director of the Boston Public Library, when questioned as to what he considered was the status of the Boston Public Library compared with the other libraries of the country said, "From 1854, when the library was first opened, until the turn of the century Boston's Public Library was first among the great public libraries in the country."

"During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a great interest grew in the library field and such groups as the American Library Association were formed to further the advancement of American literature. Libraries began springing up throughout the nation and it is not surprising that the last 25 years of the rest of the country has caught up with, and in some instances passed, 'the literary capital' of America. That is progress. By that I do not mean that Boston has not continued to progress, but to point out that Boston's great lead has been cut down. It is only natural in a nation where cultural aspiration is so high that each city should make an attempt to reach and surpass the heights attained by other cities."

Demand as Great  
He pointed out that the increase in demand for library facilities has been just as great, if not greater here, than in any other city in the country. It must also be noted, he said, that Mr. Duffus took only extreme cases both good and bad in his survey.

That Boston has not lost its reputation as a literary or cultural center was pointed out by Mr. Lord when he named three of the nation's finest libraries, two of them in the first ten, the Harvard Library, the Boston Athenaeum, and the Boston Public Library, as being in Boston. In these libraries are to be found many special exhibits unequalled in any other part of the United States. "There is a great appreciation for the Boston libraries throughout the country," Mr. Lord asserted.

As to pay cuts and dismissals of employees in the Boston Public Library, there have been graduated cuts in wages from 5 to 15 per cent in proportion to salaries. There have been few dismissals due

to lack of appropriation. Mr. Lord said. While the circulation has increased to almost 65 per cent of what it was in 1929, in some instances doubling the work of employees, it has meant increased efficiency for the Boston libraries.

### Decrease in Funds

"With the increase in circulation there has been a decrease, as elsewhere in the country, in the amount of money available for the purchase of new books," Mr. Lord said. "Wear and tear necessitating replacement eats up almost half of the book budget. Until 1931 there was an increase in the percentage of books purchased each year based on 1929 as the boom year. In 1932, however, the increase was only 14 per cent, a drop of 22 per cent under the previous year. And the all-time low was reached in 1933 with \$75,000 the amount available for the purchase of new books, being 46 per cent less than in 1929. This year the trustees have asked the city for \$150,000, or an increase of 7 per cent over the 1929 base."

"A library must keep abreast of the times and to keep up a large circulation we must purchase books not only of quality, of educational type, but also books for the fiction in Republican ranks over the announcement that Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, said Mr. Lord. "It is evident that if circulation is built up it will mean an increase in personnel, which in turn will place a hand on the purse strings of the city."

"Boston has not fallen below standard," concluded Mr. Lord. "It has not, on the other hand, advanced as rapidly as other communities who felt a greater need to build up their social and cultural standards. Boston has sent many well qualified librarians out into other parts of the country which fact, in itself, proves the high standards of Boston's intellectuality have not been lowered."

## Lowell Courier-Citizen TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1934.

A Book on "Our Starving Libraries" by R. L. Duffus, disclosing conditions at ten leading public libraries, includes no notice of the Boston Public Library. A New York Times reviewer concludes that Boston is off the library map. That is good Gothamite journalism, from the viewpoint of the parochial Manhattanite. B. P. L., at the same time, is still, in respect of the size and importance of its collections, one of the world's foremost libraries, and its various services, even in this depressed time, are remarkably well maintained. The monthly publication "More Books," admirably edited, is in evidence of the continual growth of this pioneer free public library. Its appropriations and investments are doubtless not what the trustees wish they were, but no habitual user of the library facilities at Copley Square can be otherwise than indignant over the Times's suggestion that library managements in other cities "remember Boston and begin to 'feed' up their intellectual institutions lest they too presently find themselves going the way Boston has gone." Rot!

## STORY TIME FOR ADULTS AT LIBRARY

Novel Experiment in  
Entertainment for  
Tomorrow

Men and women in all walks of life will turn back the pages to the days of their childhood tomorrow night. They'll become boys and girls again for an hour as they listen to stories told by Boston's official story-teller.

### AUDIENCE UNUSUAL

The unusual and variegated Sunday night audience, ranging from the Back Bay intelligentsia to the boys from the Boston Common, will get their first taste of story telling since they were young.

The average man or woman never loses his childhood love for a story. And many of the same tales that held their rapt attention years ago still can make them forget their worries and cares. At least, that's the belief of the authorities at the Boston Public Library, and they'll give their theory a laboratory experiment at 8 o'clock tomorrow night.

A Sunday night programme is held each week in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. Usually it attracts a gathering of from 500 to 700 persons. There's no admission charge, and the audience hails from such extremes as the benches of the Common and the finest mansions of the Back Bay.

A musical concert has been scheduled for tomorrow evening. But last-minute changes forced its cancellation and left those in charge with a problem as to entertainment. The Library officials seized the opportunity to offer a programme of story-telling for the grown men and women who gather on Sunday nights.

John J. Cronan of West Roxbury, Boston's official story-teller, attached to the Library staff, who entertains some 10,000 children weekly, will relate his tales for the edification of the grown-ups. While he has not yet definitely planned his programme, it was indicated last night that he will tell the adults virtually the same stories he unfolds to junior high school and high school boys and girls.

### Knows 1000 Stories

Story-telling is something entirely new for the Library's Sunday night entertainment. There have been readings before. But Mr. Cronan gets up before his audience and tells them the stories just as many of his audience may have answered the plea "Tell me a story!" The difference is that Mr. Cronan is a professional story-teller. It's his life-work.

It is expected that Mr. Cronan will tell some tales of the sea—perhaps of adventures in the days of the clipper ships and the gold rush era. He also may include a tale or two of Dickens.

The story-teller himself explained last night that he employs an audience psychology in selecting his tales, deciding upon some of them as he goes along, observing closely the reactions of his listeners and the manner in which the different types of stories hold their interest.

Mr. Cronan, incidentally, has a repertoire of more than 1000 different narratives. And while this will be his first attempt at providing the library entertainment for adults, he is famous among the school children of Boston.

The boys and girls, ranging in age from the little ones in the primary grades to those preparing for college, have heard his stories and clamored for more. Visitors have marveled at the rapt attention of the usually fidgety youngsters during his story-telling hours. They sit, absorbed in the unfolding narrative, seemingly hardly daring to breathe.

It will be just the same with the men and women tomorrow night, the library attendants believe. They're sure to get a tremendous kick out of it. They'll become boys and girls again, and love it," one library official declared last night.

Tomorrow night and some 500 widely different men and women should test their ideas.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1934

## CWA Workers at Library Unearth \$20,000 in Rare Volumes

By John Bright

The Boston Public Library finds itself \$20,000 richer than it was a few weeks ago, and strangely enough, it owes this accession of wealth to the discoveries of nine hitherto unemployed cataloguers who were glad to get a few weeks' work under CWA.

These expert bibliophiles, familiar with 14 different languages came upon many rare volumes in surveying the material at the library. Among them a Portuguese tract of the 17th century dealing with early America and several valuable finds of local interest including Moody's "Souldery Spiritualized," published in Cambridge in 1647; Thatcher's "The Saints Victory and Triumph," published in Boston in 1696; and an 1850 edition of James Russell Lowell's "A Fable for Critics." All of these were withdrawn from the files and placed in the rare books room with a number of other valuable volumes, including De Bry's "Collectionum Navigationum," the value of which is estimated at about \$1500.

The library also took advantage of the special knowledge of one of its cataloguers to have the Mathew Brady collection of war pictures completely rearranged. More than 1000 original photographs, many of them taken by Brady during the civil war, are included in this collection which is now considered the best of its kind in the country.

Although highly interesting in themselves these two projects are merely part of the larger job of bringing the card catalogue system of the Boston Public Library up-to-date, a task which is giving employment to 613 recently idle persons.

Typists to the number of 480, together with 40 proof readers, 63 supervisors, and an extra force of printers, typesetters, and photographers have been added to the library's regular crew.

When they finish the job nearly a million and a half cards, representing all the cataloguing that had been done at the Boston Public Library since its founding in 1852 to the year 1899 will

be replaced and recopied to conform to modern ideas.

Since 1900 the cards in the library catalogues have been printed uniform in size with those of the Library of Congress, but before that year they were made on a measure half an inch longer. The need of replacing these old cards with new ones conforming to those in the Library of Congress has been apparent for a long time but money to accomplish this work never happened to be forthcoming until CWA funds became available. These funds were pooled with money coming from the civil works service, which is part of the federal emergency relief administration, yielding a total sum of \$107,000 which will be spent on the undertaking.

To understand the need of the change taking place we will have to go back to the year 1899 when Herbert Putnam, distinguished librarian of the Boston Public Library went to Washington to assume similar duties with the Library of Congress. Mr. Putnam had found his ingenious ideas impossible to put into effect in Boston because of the system currently established in the old library. At that time the notion prevailed that the process of cataloguing a book was a personal matter depending largely on the genius of the cataloguer. No system was followed. Many of the cards were hand written, and annotations were geared to the intelligence of the person who did the work.

When Mr. Putnam went to Washington he adopted as standard, a card five inches long and three inches wide.

Since it is necessary for every author to file with the Library of Congress two copies of his work which comes under the eye of professional cataloguers, Mr. Putnam conceived the idea that it would save the library thousands of dollars yearly if he had extra copies of the Library of Congress cards printed and offered them for sale. In this way the library could save the cost of cataloguing each new book as it was published since this work would have to be done at the Library of Congress anyway.

Mr. Francis Watts Lee, who for 40 years has had charge of printing at the Boston Public Library, foresaw the day when all cards would be of uni-

form size and in anticipation of that even he began printing, in 1900, all Boston library cards with half an inch of margin on the right side of the card so that if they had to be made to conform to the standard size all that would be required would be to shave off that extra half inch of white paper he had left as a margin.

His foresight in this respect is destined to save the city many thousands of dollars.

Imagine the problem confronting Mr. Theodore D. Money, comptroller of the library, when the 480 typists and other CWA workers descended upon him to bring the antiquated cards printed before 1900 up to date. Since cataloguing had been a matter of personal skill in the early days of the library more than a dozen different systems appeared on the old cards. These had to be copied to conform to a standard system. To accomplish this each typist had to be schooled in her duties and her efforts had to be directed by supervisors who also had to study the system before they could apply it.

The object of providing the greatest possible amount of work for the largest possible number of people also had to be considered. Thus, an arrangement was made whereby all the cards written or printed in English was reserved for the typist. But when cards were found containing annotations in a foreign language they were photographed by what is known as the Dextigraph process and reduced to the proper size.

Working two shifts a day 28,000 cards were copied, proofread and filed. Only the finest linen paper was used, which cost about \$5500 to complete the new catalogue.

As a practical venture the work is expected to pay for itself within about five years. It already costs the library \$55,000 a year to catalogue its new books and printing services add \$20,000 more to this amount. After the new system is completed it will be possible to purchase cards for all new publications from the Library of Congress effecting a saving which together with a saving in the library's printing expenses will, it is estimated, amount to about \$20,000 a year.

## Science of Gardening Depicted in Old Books

Rare Volumes on Subject, Showing Gardens of the  
Pharaohs Down to Present Time Part of Collection  
at Public Library

Within a few weeks your thoughts will turn from the frozen water pipes to that barren area between the garage and the clothesline.

### BOOKS ON GARDENS

In preparation for the metamorphosis, the lore of gardeners to Egyptian Pharaohs, the sinister Medici and English country gentlemen is being marshalled for your use in the rare book rooms of the Boston Public Library, where is housed one of the most charming collections available to the public of Greater Boston.

Centuries of garden experiences are accumulated in the 1200 volumes of the Codman collection, to be consulted regularly by students, connoisseurs, owners of broad estates along our own salty North Shore, and John Suburbanite worried about the cabbages.

Brittle brown pages with dusty smells are warning that it's brocoli planting time right now, and that the joys are itching beneath their crust of gray ice.

Sleek white pages are bright with colorful rock garden, rural English garden, and formal lawns which are brightening the gloom in a glowing renaissance of gardening.

Diagrammed for the more ambitious

are the majestic gardens in which Pharaohs reclined, luxuriant estates of feudal princes, Persian gardens reproduced on tapestries, Japanese gardens nurtured by artists who sought to fill the soul as well as the eye with delight, cozy "ladies' flower" gardens, rural, railroad, English, ancient Chinese, Spanish, Italian gardens, Elizabethan herb gardens and plans for beautifying New York and Boston.

Several volumes of extreme rarity are newly purchased for the collection as well as a set of 300 airplane views of famous estates in this country and abroad.

The newest acquisition is also the oldest book in the collection. It is an exposition of patterns for German and French gardens, supplemented by suggested designs. The title is "Le Jardin de l'Univers" in 1829. Four hundred engravings reveal characteristic German gardens as severely geometrical and the French as more elaborate with typical interlacing of garden paths in the form of lovers' knots.

Several have pavilions and kiosks in the centre of the pattern resembling the beautiful Rose windows of French cathedrals.

Another new and rare tome advises the reader that "Skill and Pains, bring

Fruitful gains." The advice was proffered back in 1683 when the volume was printed for Hannah Sawbridge at the Sign of the Bible on Ludgate-Hill, London.

The expert warns that "Whosoever desireth and endeavoureth to have a pleasant and profitable orchard must if he be able provide himself of a Fruiterer. Religious, Honest, Skillful, in that Faculty, and therewith Painful. Such a gardener, he promises, will make the Clouds drop fatness upon your trees."

In addition to practice of religion, honesty and skill, it might also help a nearby treatise called "The Return of the Gardener" adds if the gardener refresh his seeds with "rainwater, prefer'd in clsters, in that falling from on high the air and of the fire which gives us life and consequently cannot but render gardens extremely fertile."

These old volumes are frequently introduced by an engraved frontispiece depicting statuesque classical ladies in the business of emptying classical urns over the root of a sapling.

Innumerable stories attached to flowers, fruit and vegetables are recounted in such books as "The Gardener's Companion. Directing the Culture of the Kitchen-Garden, Melonry and Early Cucumbers, &c. in an Alphabetical and Chronological Manner." Published in Dublin, or in a pretentious modern folio listing plants for sunny and shady rock gardens. If the visitor is curious to see the first facsimile of the Vienna state library's manuscript of "Discoedies, written in the Levant 500 A. D."

The Codman landscape architecture collection was established by a gift of 651 volumes presented by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Codman of Brookline in Philip Codman landscape architects. Purchase annually of several rarities and new works too expensive to be acquired from the regular library funds was made possible by an additional gift of \$2854.41 by some of Henry Sargent Codman's friends several years later. The result is notable as a minor collection. Guardians of the books are Miss Harriet Swift and Dr. Zoltan Haraszti.



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Novel Experiment in  
Entertainment for  
Tomorrow

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MONDAY, FEB 19, 1934

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It was a Sunday, and the royal family's day began by attending mass in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The writer of this story was one of the reporters who followed them all that day.

With a police escort the royal party swept across town to Copley sq., after the services at the Cathedral, to inspect the Public Library and a collection of Belgian war posters, on exhibition on the third floor. The King had been told of them, and the Queen knew of the Chavannes and the Abbey paintings, and wanted to see them. So the visit was made, though it was not on the original program.

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The then Mayor Andrew J. Peters also had been notified, and was on the steps with Mr. Kenney to greet the royal party.

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They climbed the grand staircase. Then the King lingered to look at the Chavannes murals, and the Queen went in to see the Abbey pictures of the Adventure of the Holy Grail. Neither said very much, though they looked keenly at the paintings. The boy stood respectfully beside his father, and said not a word. And Bill Nye had no eyes for pictures, but glanced rapidly at every possible door or nook from which danger to his charges might possibly come.

The posters were on the next floor and the party assembled to go up in the slow, weak, creaky elevator of the Public Library. The King and Queen, the Crown Prince, Bill Nye, Mayor Peters and William Kenney all crowded into the little car.

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Schramm looked timidly around. Then he said "I'm afraid some of us will have to get off, Mr. Kenney." "Of course," said Mr. Kenney, and reopened the door. He got out; Mayor Peters got out; Bill Nye got out; Schramm closed the door, and tried again. But the great weight had evidently jammed the clutches in the guides; the car wouldn't start.

Again Schramm looked about, helplessly. He couldn't ask the King or the Queen to get out. So he said to the Crown Prince, "I guess you'd better get out."

It was sent was a school nor it Schramm

### Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1934

## C. W. A. WORKERS PLAN SHOW TO HELP EMERGENCY DRIVE

Farley Voices His Thanks Through Globe to  
All Who Assisted in Campaign

BOSTON P  
MARCH 2,

## BULKY NOV IN BIG DEM

Library Gives "Adverse" Clean

The bulky novel, "Anthon," which was called "obscene" by Monsignor Michael J. La of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is being freely circulated by Public Library and its branches. Neither library officials nor members of the Watch and Warding committee, who had been carefully examining the book, had found anything objectionable therein, though there of "an extraordinary reader."

The Rev. Charles S. Bodary of the Watch and Warding committee dismissed the book as "a little one or two places, but not to do anything about."

C. W. A. workers employed on the Boston Public Library project will present a frolic and dance at Repertory Theatre and Repertory Hall, Huntington av., Thursday, to aid the Emergency Campaign of 1934.

The 550 girls and 85 men employed on the project thought up the idea, according to Theodore V. Money, controller of the library, to show their appreciation of the opportunity offered them during the past few months to earn a living.

Twenty vaudeville acts and a dance are scheduled for the show. The executive committee in charge of the affair is Thomas A. McGovern, chairman; Bert Patrick, Wilbur Moore and Frank Mathews.

Tickets will be sold by all the workers employed on the library project and the management of the Repertory Theatre and Repertory Hall cooperated in placing the buildings at the disposal of the workers.

From Chairman Farley of the Emergency Campaign came this letter yesterday:

"To the Editor of the Boston Globe:  
The spirit in which all the many men and women who went

out yesterday to solicit contributions to the campaign was so fine, and their good nature and cheerfulness in undertaking their work so marked, that it should be particularly mentioned.

"I wish it were possible to thank each of them individually on behalf of the entire community for which they were really working.

"As I fear, it is not, may I take advantage of your columns to give to them all such thanks, not only for what they did, but, even more perhaps, for the way they did it. Gifts listed yesterday follow:

INDIVIDUALS  
\$2011.97—Button Day receipts.  
\$1000—Anonymous (12).  
\$285—W. C. H.  
\$200—Anonymous (2).  
\$150—Mr. and Mrs. Clement M. Burnham.  
\$120—Miss Margaret Perry, Simon Forester.  
\$100—Anonymous (2).  
\$75—Calvin.  
\$70—Anonymous.  
\$35—Mrs. Elizabeth.  
\$30—Total to date.  
\$25—Anonymous.  
\$20—Anonymous.  
\$15—Anonymous.  
\$10—Anonymous.  
\$5—Anonymous.  
\$2—Anonymous.  
\$1—Anonymous.  
Total to date \$2011.97.



THE GIRL THAT PUT THE LAUGH ON BOSTON

(Bostonian Society)

On a November Sunday morning in 1896, Back Bay churchgoers heard a rumor that something had been put over on them. And as soon as the morning services were over, they flocked in a great crowd to their new Public Library building in Copley Square.

The tip had been to get up into the balconies that looked over the central court. The good Bostonians did just that—and there she was!

A bronze lady, with the spray of the fountain making her clear brown body gleam, stood poised in arrested motion on a pedestal. On one arm she carried a merry baby; high in her other hand she held a bunch of grapes. And she wore not so much as a modern girl's brassiere and scanties.

Well, they all went horrorizing home, and sat down to write

scalding letters to the trustees of the library, threatening to cut off support; to the city officials; to the newspapers, and to their folks out West.

The trustees listened, and ordered the naked woman out of the precincts of culture. So Mr. McKim, the architect of the library, the man who had presented MacMonnies' statue for its courtyard, took her away, and put her into the Metropolitan Art Museum, where she stood in the entrance hall for years without attracting the least unfavorable comment.

In the meantime, the whole country was roaring with laughter at the prudery of Boston. Years later, Boston came to with a spasm of shame, and humbly asked for a replica of the statue.

How the Bacchante was installed is less well known than this story. Mr. McKim had announced his intention of sending her to Boston, and everybody, reporters included, was watching for her.

She was sent over in charge of William Mitchell Kendall, an architect in the office of McKim, Mead and White, and a young man in that office, named Hill. Their job was to get the statue set up without any publicity.

They enlisted the help of policemen, who brought their old-fashioned "dark lanterns" and very late on a cold November Saturday night, with the policemen helping, they got the lady into the courtyard. She was in position by 2 a.m.

Sunday morning, when Prof. Charles Eliot Norton saw her, he said not a word to Mr. Kendall. He merely pointed in silence to the statue, and then to the grave and ethereal Chavannes murals in the great stairway and upper hall of the library.



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They climbed the grand staircase. Then the King lingered to look at the Chavannes murals, and the Queen went in to see the Abbey pictures of the Adventure of the Holy Grail.

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It was a school nor a Schramm's turn.

It was a sensible, embarrassed reporter.

Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1934



PLAN SHOW  
AGENCY DRIVE

Through Globe to  
Campaign

yesterday to solicit contribu-  
s to the campaign was so fine,  
their good nature and cheer-  
ness in undertaking their work  
marked, that it should be par-  
ticularly mentioned.

Old Bridge road, West  
behalf of the entire commu-  
for which they were really  
king.

St. Patrick's Day cele-  
ision 56, A. O. H. was, I fear, it is not, may I take  
m tonight to Monday night of your columns to give  
the division will have all such thanks, not only  
t in Monument Hall what they did, but, even more  
56 and Division 44, listed yesterday follow:  
ary, A. O. H., will re- INDIVIDUALS  
munism in a body at  
St. Bernard's Church, Boston Day receipts.  
ning.

IALS IN WINTHROP  
ARING THE GREEN"  
p. March 17—St. Pat-  
as appropriately recog-  
Town Hall today. Of-  
arks were "wearing the-  
carnations or other  
their person.  
reels Timothy J. Ma-  
an Irishman, who oc-  
rm spot in the hearth-



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On one arm she carried a merry  
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girl's brassiere and scanties.  
Horror!

Well, they all went horrorizing  
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Sunday Post  
Feb 18, 1934

## STAMP EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Stamps with a menagerie of animals and birds, series showing the history of medical science, romance from the far corners of the earth, in colorful stamps from Liberia, the Solomon Islands, Tibet, Egypt, China, from the 400 stamp-issuing countries, in fact—the largest yet, and third annual exhibition of postage stamps, put on in the Boston Public Library, Copley square. It is running until March 4, under the auspices of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston.

Plans and methods for showing the amateur how to collect, arrange and mount his stamps are set forth in more than 60 exhibits. The expert may enjoy himself by looking at the errors, old stampless covers, rare United States, stampless covers, a collection of Great Britain complete, a collection of Finland worth around \$15.00, early U. S. stamps and U. S. Revenues and Commemoratives, air-mail and Zepplin, first day and cachet covers. A treat for philatelists and those who are just interested in stamps.

10th Mar. 18, 1934

## The Sunday Post CWA HEAD SEEN

Often post-prandial orators erroneously quote a line—usually ascribed to Shakespeare—"Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast." The expression has become very common. It is heard at the banquet board, from the platforms and from the pulpits. Few of the deliverers quote it correctly. Few know its origin.

The correct version is:  
"Music hath charms to soothe the savage beast,  
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak."

Another expression, which is likewise the handy instrument of the orator, is "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." Shakespeare, too, is incorrectly given credit for it. It, too, re-echoes from high places. The correct version of this is:

"Heaven has no rage like love to hatred  
Turned,  
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned."

This week in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library, there is a collection of valuable books on display. Among them are the plays of William Congreve. He is the author of both these expressions. They are contained in a long forgotten play—"The Mourning Bride." For those who love literature, the library offers a paradise second to none in this country. For those who in youth were not offered the opportunity to enjoy a cultural education, the Treasure Room opens pleasant and worthwhile hours.

Boston Herald  
Jan 27, 1934

## DRIVE TO OUST M'CARTHY AS CWA HEAD SEEN

724 Library Workers Wire  
Hopkins Protesting Slash  
In Their Wages

## WELFARE BOARD TO BE REORGANIZED

\$10,000 Appropriated by  
Emergency Finance Board  
For Purpose

Protests by 724 workers in the Boston Public Library against the arbitrary pay cuts ordered by Walter V. McCarthy, CWA administrator for Boston, were sent to Washington last night after the state emergency finance board had appropriated \$10,000 to begin the re-organization of the Boston welfare department, of which McCarthy is the executive director.

Organized by a group headed by Merle Colby, employed as a trained cataloguer at the library, the CWA workers held meetings and elected representatives to a council, at which a telegram was drafted and sent to Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, demanding an investigation of McCarthy's administration of the civil works program in Boston.

## DRIVE TO OUST SEEN

A drive to oust McCarthy as CWA administrator and as executive director of the welfare department was seen in the suddenness of the organized protest and the vote of the emergency finance board to begin the reorganization of the welfare department. McCarthy has delayed the reorganization for many weeks by claiming that his CWA duties were so burdensome that he could not devote time to selecting the trained social workers who will delve into his department.

Miss Katherine Hardwick, head of the social service school of Simmons College, will direct the reorganization of the social service phase of the welfare department.

McCarthy and Miss Hardwick conferred yesterday at the State House with Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the CWA and the finance boards; William B. Coy, Boston banker, who is a member of both boards, and Theodore M. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts and member of the finance board. Miss Hardwick outlined the manner in which she will have the social workers investigate specific cases in average sections to get a cross-section of the city's welfare recipients.

Miss Hardwick has made a preliminary inquiry and, from data obtained, told Bartlett that larger quarters were needed for the welfare department personnel. She explained the tremendous amount of work that was being done by welfare employees, who are handicapped by lack of proper facilities. The main objective is to obtain first-hand information from recipients of aid. Individual cases will be combined into a main report, which will contain recommendations for submission to the Bartlett board.

The \$10,000 appropriated is part of

(Continued on Page Three)

## DRIVE TO OUST M'CARTHY AS CWA HEAD SEEN

(Continued from Page One)

the \$50,000 allocated by the board to effect a complete reorganization of the department, which spent at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month during 1933. The alarming increase in welfare expenditures—subject of several investigations—caused Mayor Mansfield to forecast a thorough reorganization in his inaugural address.

Theodore D. Money, comptroller of the library, declared last night:  
As I understand it, the library workers protested against a cut in wages without a reduction in working hours.

Recently McCarthy ordered that all CWA and CWS workers in Boston have their work week cut to 24 hours, and pay cuts in proportion effected. This produced a storm of protests, which when brought to Chairman Bartlett's attention caused him to countermand McCarthy's order. Bartlett received permission from Washington to raise the wages and hours of clerical supervisory and professional workers on paper, and then slash both hours and wages according to orders contained in a telegram received a week ago from Col. Hopkins. This was necessary because none of the workers labored 39 hours weekly, as in other states.

As this worked out, clerical workers in the library receiving \$15 a week and working 30 hours were raised to \$18 and 39 hours, and the cut resulted in \$13.86 for a 30-hour week. Thus, while working the same number of hours, the CWS clerical workers lost \$1.14 weekly instead of \$3 originally ordered.

## NOT GIVEN BENEFIT

But supervisory and professional workers, who received \$24 and up to \$45 a week, respectively, were not given the benefit of the "raise and cut," although Bartlett ordered McCarthy to protect these groups. Many of the supervisory and professional workers thus worked 30 hours a week and were cut more than 20 per cent.

Also, 42 girls employed on library projects were discharged when it was found that their slips had been obtained irregularly. Rumors that the girls had helped to expose "CWS graft" caused the library workers to demand reinstatement of the girls, which is impossible under the present regulations. Four of these girls signed confessions exposing the politician who gave them forged assignment slips. These confessions have been sent to McCarthy, who has kept them in his possession although Asst. U. S. Atty. John A. Canavan needs them for presentation to a federal grand jury investigating CWA frauds.

The telegram to Hopkins follows:  
Protest meetings were held by 724 CWS employees on Boston Public Library projects to protest against unwarranted discharge of 42 employees who exposed CWS graft and political collusion: to protest against local administrator who by his violation of instructions from Washington arbitrarily cut wages and hours of work; and to protest against apparent collusion between local administration and local politicians. We protest against cut in wages of lower brackets of wage earners to swell salaries of politically appointed officials. We demand abolition of retroactive pay cuts. We demand rates of pay equivalent to outside workers. We demand immediate investigation of the local administration. "Employees of Boston Public Library CWS projects. Yesterday, while investigation into various devices used by persons to obtain CWA jobs without authorization continued, about 100 men working on

## What Post Readers Say

Contributors to this column are urged to use brevity in their communications. Occasionally over-long letters are not used because of lack of space. Short letters—the shorter the better—are recommended.

## GYPS IN BOSTON

To the Editor of the Post:  
Sir—What a big laugh we New Yorkers get out of the city of Boston. Once a year I spend my vacation there, and it is a by-word when I go home, my friends will say, "Well, what is the new gyp in Boston?" Read in the paper this morning about the Governor and the Mayor going on the air about the compulsory insurance. Save your breath Mr. Governor and Mayor, for the compulsory insurance has gone up and they know they are going to stay up, and you and your people know that anything that increases in Boston will stay that way because your people are not fighters, just talkers. Boston was always noted for being gypsy.

Read about discharging aliens at City Hospital. Why start there? Why not go to the Boston Public Library, where there are aliens holding the best positions, who refuse to become citizens and also aliens who took out first papers so they could hold their positions?

Now the Mayor's chauffeur has been suspended for a few days and doesn't even lose his job. How he must laugh. Another chauffeur would have been suspended forever. What a break!

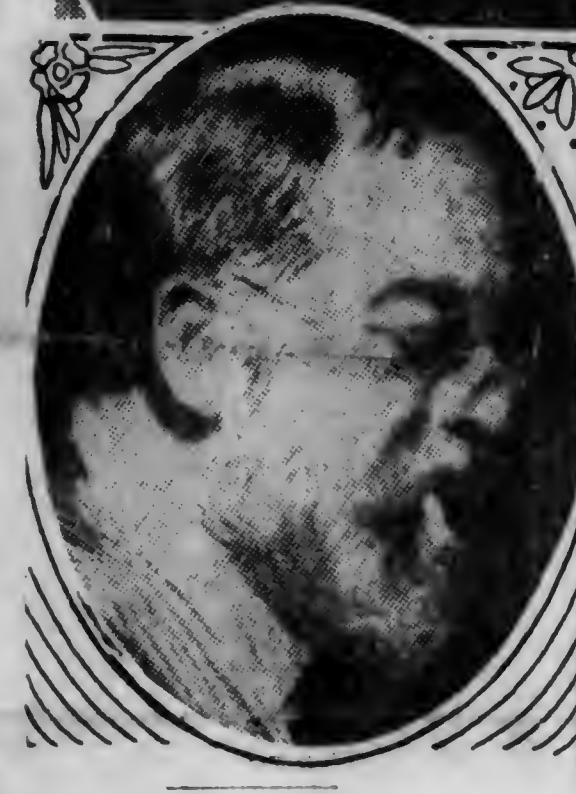
Saw a picture of the Mayor giving the fliers huge bouquets. What did they care about them. Why didn't he give the money he paid for them to some poor family?

Wake up you people of Boston! Don't be saps all your lives! Act and don't talk so much! Boston is what you make it. Wonder what the next gyp will be? A FREQUENT VISITOR.

## Boston Traveler

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1933

## Artist Sargent Had Poor Opinion of His Own Mural of Prophets in Boston Public Library



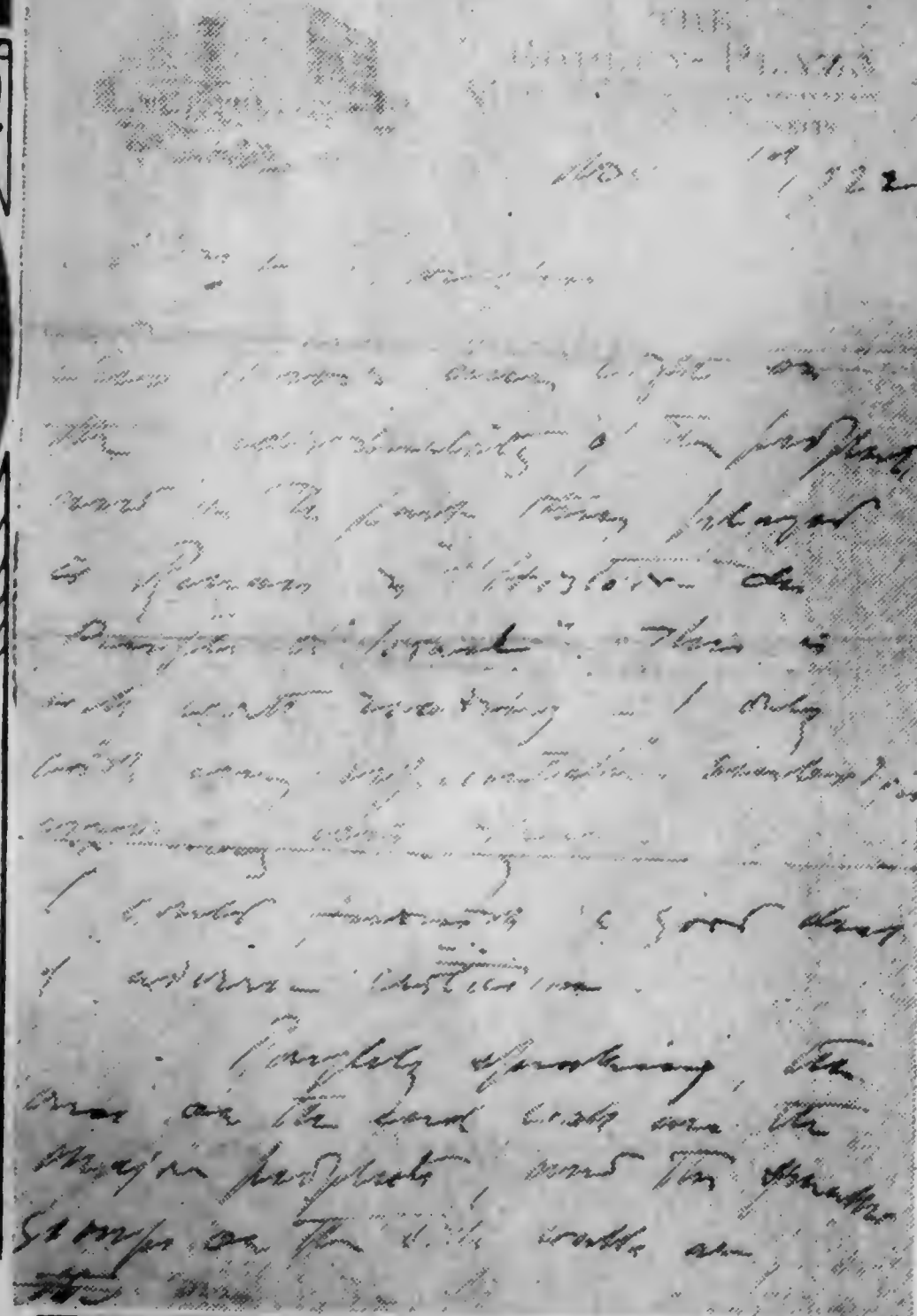
## Wrote Admirer They Were Least Satisfactory of His Decorations

By AGNES CARR  
The late John Singer Sargent, an artist to whom all the world brought laurels, and who was termed the dominant figure in the art world of Europe and America for many years, did not think very highly of his own highly-praised mural of the prophets which is a Boston Public Library treasure.

NATURAL MODESTY PERHAPS  
Or perhaps it was the natural modesty of the really great painter which impelled him to say that the mural of the prophets was "the least satisfactory of my Boston Public Library decorations."

This reference was made by Sargent in a letter to Mrs. William Franklin Hughes, wife of Dr. Hughes, the head of the ophthalmology department of the Indiana State University medical school. Mrs. Hughes is in Boston attending a convention with her husband.

KEEPS LETTER FRAMED  
She keeps the letter framed on the



"Insult to their religion." Sargent never tried to explain his idea in the painting, but critics declared it to be a great bit of symbolism, with the central motif the loss of temporal power by Israel which is regained through the Synagogue. There was never any reflection on any race contained in Sargent's paintings.

The mural of the prophets received from many critics the highest praise possible. The work was said to have "beauty, depth and penetration" and it was generally believed that the amazing quality of the murals brought the artist much of the fame he enjoyed in after years. There were one or two criticisms which no one took seriously. A western minister compared the prophets as conceived by Sargent to "a row of howling dervishes, pale and lifeless. They were heroic, virile men, and not such an anemic lot as Sargent has pictured them."

## ADMIRER BY ART LOVERS

But art lovers continued to come from all over the country to admire and exclaim over the murals. And today they are considered undisputedly art in its highest form.

The subject of the group of murals has been described as the history of the religions of the world and again as the development of religion. They consist of a series of painted-synonymous scenes.

Above is a group of four of the prophets from the famous John Singer Sargent mural in the Boston Public Library, of which the artist wrote to Mrs. William F. Hughes that this mural was the least satisfactory of his library works. Below, at left, the artist himself; at right, Mrs. Hughes, and in the center the letter reproduced. (Library group by courtesy of the trustees and the Employees Benefit Association.)







#### CWA PAY

The protest from the CWA employees at the Boston Public Library over the cut in wages for the lowest paid workers, who received \$15 for a 30-hour week, reveals a curious situation.

There are around 500 women who were receiving \$15 a week and now get \$13.86. Even at this rate, which is admittedly low, there are employees of the library working full time who get less.

There are many more highly paid CWA workers. It was reported recently that some of them received \$45 a week. This has been denied, but it is true that about 1 1/4 per cent of the force did receive \$26 a week, and many others are paid above the minimum.

The permanent employees of the library, who work full time, are not paid very highly. Few of them, and these with responsible positions, get as much as \$36 a week.

This matter of many relatively highly paid CWA jobs in contrast to the wage paid the rank and file seems subject to valid criticism. The census project, to start this week, employing a large number of women, contains an exceptionally large number of jobs which pay far beyond the minimum wage.

It is claimed that the recipients of the really good pay are mostly young people. On all these CWA projects the older persons, men and women with dependents or families, rarely seem to land in the jobs which pay more than the minimum.

In many cases, like that of the Public Library, it is the higher pay which runs up the costs and compels the reductions in wages for the rank and file. These CWA projects are intended to take care of as many persons who are on the welfare lists as possible. But there is a suspicion that a person on the welfare list who is given a CWA job has little or no chance to get more than the minimum.

Those who get the highest pay are persons who, in many cases, are far removed from the welfare list.

It may seem a bit unfair to indulge in any criticism of the hard working men in charge of the CWA programme. They have plenty of trouble. They are working under great difficulties. Speed in getting projects under way is essential. It is doubtful if any serious allegations of grafting locally can be sustained.

But the public is beginning to question some of the CWA policies.

## MCCARTHY TO PUT CASE TO HOPKINS

CWA Administrator to Meet Complaints of Autocracy

### DENIES ORDER TO RAISE PAY ON PAPER

Walter V. McCarthy, CWA administrator for Boston and executive director of the Boston welfare department, who has been charged with "autocratic administration" of the CWA program in Boston, will take up the matter personally with Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, to whom a protest against him was sent by 724 workers in the Boston Public Library.

Denying that he had arbitrarily cut wages of CWA workers, as alleged by the library CWA employees, McCarthy made known his intention of communicating directly with Col. Hopkins.

He denied that he had been ordered by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, to raise on paper the wages of supervisory and professional workers, and then reduce them in accordance with a telegraphic order received from Col. Hopkins.

Bartlett corroborated McCarthy. He declared that Washington CWA officials had permitted him to raise only clerical workers, who had been receiving \$15 weekly for a 30-hour week, to \$18 weekly for a 30-hour week. Supervisory and professional workers were refused the benefits of the idea, Bartlett explained.

Bartlett said that the supervisory and professional workers had different wage scales for different projects, the sum computed on a fair wage basis for the work done. On the other hand, the clerical workers had a definite base rate of \$15 a week, and it was felt that to reduce them to \$12 weekly would work hardship on many.

The federal emergency relief administration at Washington announced last night that 9000 single persons without families were receiving aid in Boston. The one-person families, as they are known on welfare records, comprise 10 per cent of the Boston total, according to Corrington Gill, director of research and statistics for the FEERA, who added that a preliminary survey showed that 35 per cent of the 95,366 persons receiving aid were under 16 years of age.

Regarding the proposed check of assignment slips and slips presented by workers as identification before receiving pay checks, McCarthy said that such a check is being made now. So far 350 persons have lost their CWA jobs because of irregularities, and it has been estimated that 1000 more are working without authorization.

The four signed confessions of library project workers, containing the name of the politician who gave the four girls their assignment slips, will be sent to M. Joseph McCarthy, federal re-employment service head. McCarthy has said he will send the confessions to David J. Barry, New England investigator for the CWA and PWA, who plans to send the confessions to Washington. Meanwhile, Asst. U. S. Atty. John A. Canava, in charge of CWA fraud investigations for the department of justice, wants the confessions for presentation to a federal grand jury. McCarthy refused to tell the name of the politician.

Persons who have not obtained CWA jobs thus far will have no chance to do so unless the program is expanded, in the opinion of Bartlett. That money will be available after Feb. 15 was seen in the President's request for \$950,000,000 to continue relief agencies until a later date.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934

### PARSONS RESIGNS JOB AS LIBRARIAN

Over 50 Years Globe Man at Newburyport

NEWBURYPORT, March 23.—John D. Parsons, for more than 50 years correspondent from this city for the Boston Globe, has resigned as librarian of the Newburyport Public Library. His successor is Frank Jones of the administrative department of the Boston Public Library, who will assume his duties April 1.

Mr. Parsons for more than 45 years was librarian here. He was forced by poor health to resign. The directors will retain him in an advisory capacity.

His successor was recommended for the position by the Division of Libraries of the State Department of Education. He is 28 years of age, a graduate of Harvard College, and was employed in the Queensboro branch of the New York Library and in a Bar Association library in New York.

Mr. Parsons took charge of the library Jan. 28, 1889, succeeding the late Hiram A. Tenney, who had been librarian since the library was established in 1855, with the exception of one year, when Horace N. Jackman was elected. Thus in more than 70 years there have been but three librarians and two of them covered a span of 69 years. Mr. Jones will be the fourth librarian.

Mr. Parsons is a former newspaper reporter and city editor. He entered the employ of the old Newburyport Herald in the former capacity and became editor. He held the latter position when made librarian. He retired as Globe correspondent a few years ago.

## The Boston Post

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1934

### JONES NEW LIBRARIAN

NEWBURYPORT, March 23.—John D. Parsons, 80, who has been city librarian for the past 45 years, resigned today because of ill health. His place will be filled by Frank Jones of Boston, who is attached to the staff of the Boston Public Library.

## Newburyport Daily News

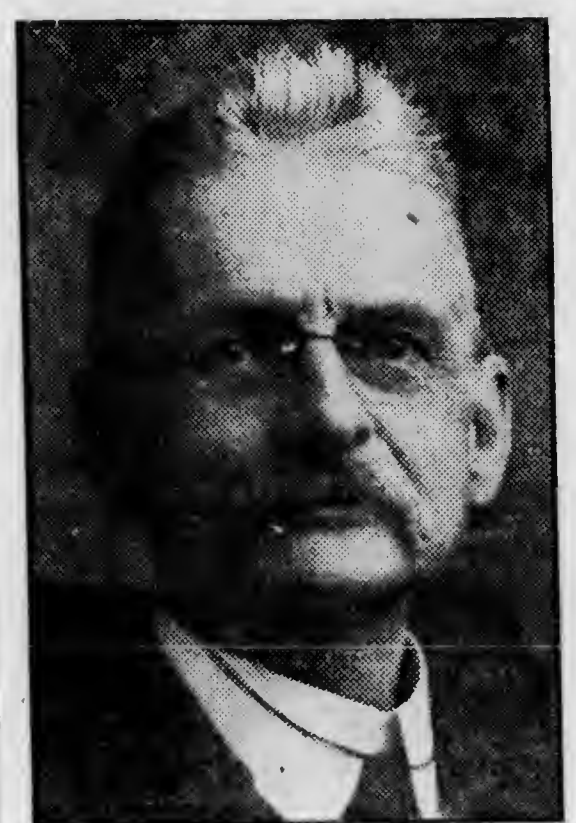
THURSDAY, March 22, 1934

# PARSONS RESIGNS AS LIBRARIAN; FRANK JONES IS APPOINTED

Former Served for More Than 45 Years —Boston Man Will Assume Duties Here April 1

Having accepted with regret the resignation of John D. Parsons, for more than 45 years the efficient head of the Newburyport public library, the board of directors has unanimously selected Frank Jones of the administrative department of the Boston public library to be librarian here.

Mr. Jones had been recommended



JOHN D. PARSONS  
Who Served as Librarian For 45 Years

for the Newburyport position by the division of libraries in the state department of education and after meeting Mr. Jones, the directors made their choice. He asked for a few days to consider the matter and has now accepted.

The directors have voted to retain

Mr. Parsons in an advisory capacity. His resignation was tendered because of ill health.

Mr. Jones is 28 years old, a graduate of Harvard and he has had a varied experience in several libraries. He has worked in the Queensboro Branch of the New York public library and in a Bar association library in New York. He is now employed in the administrative department of the Boston public library. Previously he had worked in many departments of that library to gain experience and training. The directors had from the first made up their minds to employ a trained man in this important position. His affability, poise and tact made a fine impression upon them and the approval of the state library department clinched the decision. Mr. Jones' duties at the Boston Public Library will prevent his coming to Newburyport till the first of April.

Mr. Parsons took charge of the library Jan. 28, 1889, succeeding the late Hiram A. Tenney, who had been librarian from the beginning of the library in 1855, with the exception of one year, 1862, when Horace N. Jackman was elected. Thus during the 70 years of its history, the library has had but three librarians and two of them cover a span of 69 years. Mr. Jones will be the fourth librarian.

Under the direction of Mr. Parsons the library materially increased in size and usefulness, thousands of volumes were added and the service to the public improved in many ways.

Mr. Parsons entered the employ of the old Newburyport Herald and for years worked as reporter and city editor on that paper. He held the latter position when made librarian. Mr. Parsons was early made local representative of the Boston Globe and for over 50 years he was its correspondent.

Mr. Parsons always had a distinctly literary taste and his constant delving into literature gave him a knowledge of books and authors possessed by few.

## Newburyport Daily News

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934

# FRANK N. JONES ASSUMES POST AS LIBRARIAN

Frank N. Jones, recently elected librarian at the public library, arrived here yesterday and assumed his new



FRANK N. JONES  
New Librarian

duties. Mr. Jones stated that he will spend a week or 10 days in looking over the equipment, etc., at the library and studying conditions there, and will probably have some suggestions to make to the directors soon.

Mr. Jones succeeds John D. Parsons, who was librarian for many years, but who is being retained in an advisory capacity.

## Newburyport Daily News

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934

### DELAYED IN COMING HERE.

Frank N. Jones, librarian-elect, will not be able to assume his duties by April 15, as the directors had hoped. His superior, Mr. Lord of the Boston Public Library, says that Mr. Jones is doing some very valuable work for him and he cannot release him till the last of the month.

## BOSTON TRAVELER

APRIL 13, 1934

# DAVIS TO FILL LIBRARY POST

Dartmouth Man Appointed Head of Circulation Division

In order that the increased demand (41 per cent.) on its circulation department since 1929 may be handled in the most expeditious manner, the trustees of the Boston public library have established the position of chief librarian of the circulation division, to be filled by Orlando C. Davis, who recently resigned as librarian of the Bridgeport, Ct., public library.

Davis will take over his new duties beginning June 1 at a salary of \$5030. Following his graduation in 1907, Davis was head cataloguer, and then reference librarian at Dartmouth College. Leaving there in 1910 he successively became librarian at the Waltham public library, East Chicago, Hammond, Ind., and Bridgeport, Ct. He was born in Lowell.

His work at the Boston public library will consist of the co-ordination of the activities of the 33 branch libraries, the work with children, the schools, and extension work.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

# Bridgeport Expert Comes to Library

Having been appointed circulation librarian of the Boston Public Library, Orlando Chester Davis, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library since 1924 and librarian of the Waltham Public Library from 1910 to 1922, will assume his new duties June 1.

Mr. Davis, born in Lowell May 23, 1884, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1907. From 1907 until 1910 he was head cataloguer at Dartmouth. From Dartmouth he went to Waltham; from 1923 until 1924 he was librarian at East Chicago, Ind. The next year he was librarian at Hammond, Ind., and went to Bridgeport in 1926.

During the year he served the American Library Association in Southern Canada and in France. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Boys' Club, ex-president of the Import Library Association and a member of the Connecticut Library Association, of which he was president in 1927 and 1928.







## Mayor Slashes High Salaries and Cuts His Own to \$12,750

Department Heads, Drawing  
as High as \$9000 Will Be  
Reduced to \$4250,  
Starting on May 1

By Forrest P. I.

Mayor Mansfield drew  
a bomb at the feet of  
city officials today when  
he further stepped in  
the establishment of a  
new salary, minus a  
reduction which has been  
than a year. He set a  
reducing example by  
\$20,000 pay to \$15,000  
cent reduction, which  
\$12,750 a year.  
Many of the city's  
established by law at

**Boston Daily**  
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

**DAVIS APPOINTED  
IN BOSTON PUBLIC**

Orlando Chester Davis, of the Bridgeport Public Library since 1928 and librarian of the Public Library of 1922, has been appointed librarian at the Boston Public Library. He is to begin June 1.

Mr. Davis, born in 1884, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1907. From 1907 to 1910 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1910 to 1912 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1912 to 1914 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1914 to 1916 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1916 to 1918 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1918 to 1920 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1920 to 1922 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1922 to 1924 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1924 to 1926 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1926 to 1928 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1928 to 1930 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1930 to 1932 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1932 to 1934 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin.

During the war he was American Library Association Southern camps and in 1918 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Library Association and a member of the Connecticut Library Association, which he was president in 1928.

**Boston Evening Transcript**  
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

**Bridgeport E  
Comes to**

Having been appointed head of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Davis, who has been in the Bridgeport Public Library since 1928, will arrive in Boston on Monday, April 16, to begin his duties June 1.

Mr. Davis, born in 1884, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1907. From 1907 to 1910 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1910 to 1912 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1912 to 1914 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1914 to 1916 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1916 to 1918 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1918 to 1920 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1920 to 1922 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1922 to 1924 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1924 to 1926 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1926 to 1928 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1928 to 1930 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1930 to 1932 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin. From 1932 to 1934 he was head cataloguer at the University of Wisconsin.

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**Boston Daily Globe**

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

## TO ASK HIGH SALARIED EMPLOYEES TO TAKE CUT

Mayor Mansfield Requests 10 Percent Contribution

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

## Roxbury Library Opens Door Of Culture to Underprivileged

Workers Guide Many to New Ways to Live Better  
Through Enlightening Pages of Literature;  
Readville Library Gives 'Home' Feeling

**Greater Boston Libraries Series**  
First of Six Articles

**Pearl Strachan**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years old and in the third grade, with a library card of her own, Miss Beatrice M. Flanagan has not served 27 years in the Boston libraries without learning that a little girl whose mother permits her to cross the cat tracks alone and who chooses her own books from the shelves is sufficiently important to be admitted without question to the executive office.

As the rumbling of several hundred young people's walking over the floors, and sliding chairs from under tables tells the librarian as accurately as her clock what post-school hour the afternoon has reached, Miss Flanagan lifts her head from the chart of duties before her to accept the generous gift so mysteriously hidden in a brown paper bag.

**A Gift of Apples**

A few apples! From a grateful mother in an underprivileged district, a mother with no learning which she herself can impart, with no books to offer her children and no money with which to buy any; whose little daughter, because of the library, is advancing rapidly in school and being guided happily from one interesting book to another.

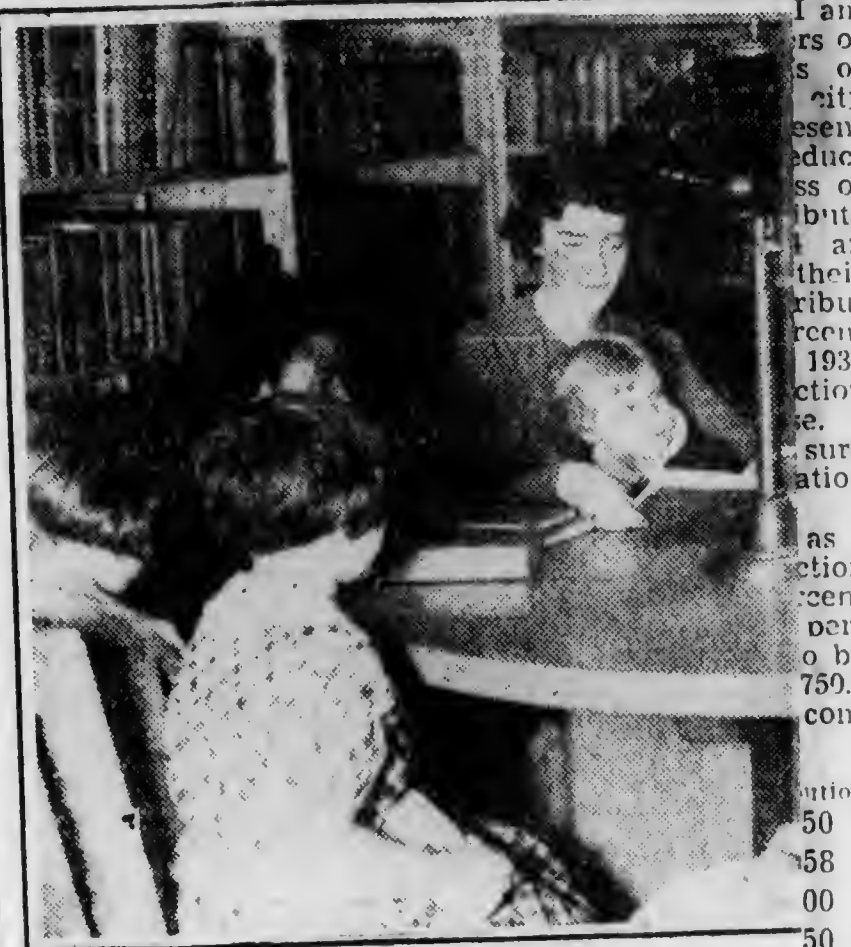
There is also an apple for the children's librarian, Miss Veronica C. Moran, who is busy at a low table marked, "For Those Using Ink" (a table specially finished so that the telltale blots will wipe off), where the flaxen heads of the youthful Anglo-Saxon or Celt, the wavy, dark tresses of the Italian or Jewish child, and the crisp mops and horizontal braids of tiny Negro students, bent over papers and books, signify rapid attention and unflagging industry.

**Stamp Collectors' Club**

Not all of the small visitors are seeking stories of Robin Hood, the knights of King Arthur, Lindbergh, or Daniel Boone. Sometimes it is: "My Mother's washing the floor, and I've got to stay here till she's through. She says so"; sometimes: "Miss, it's so cold at home. We haven't got no coal." The occasion is an opportunity to acquaint a child with that vast treasure house of stories which is his heritage.

A group of little boys in a

Weaver



Left—Story Time Is Pleasure Time in the Branch Library, Roxbury.

The writer of a thesis on the life of King Albert of Belgium was a topic which exceeded all others in recent demands for data on the part of school children.

The average daily number of visitors to the library during the winter months is 1350, about 52 per cent adult and 48 per cent juvenile. About 96,000 books of fiction and 41,000 of nonfiction circulated last year among the adult readers; while the juvenile circulation was about 77,000 fiction and 33,000 nonfiction.

From the largest of the Boston branches it is interesting to jump to the smallest—the Phillips Brooks Memorial, in the little town of Readville, on the edge of the Blue Hills. With a total collection of fewer than 5000 books, this enterprising little branch had an adult circulation last year of about 22,800 fiction and 4900 nonfiction; and a juvenile circulation of 15,000 fiction and 9000 nonfiction, a considerable increase over the circulation of its first year, 1931.

**"Pick Out Books for Me"**

This is a decidedly homelike little library where people call each other by name and exchange all manner of confidences concerning chicken coops and quilts; babies and washing machines; town politics and fudge. Miss Edna G. Peck, the librarian, and her two assistants—one permanent and one temporary—serve this little American community of 2000 individuals so cheerfully and efficiently that many of the townspeople say, "Oh, please pick out some books for me. I get much better ones than when I pick them out myself."

Mrs. E. H. Bailey, Miss Peck's assistant, who has charge of the chil-

BOSTON DAILY RECORD, Tuesday, April 24, 1934

## MAYOR WINS OVER COUNCIL

Pay Cut Conciliation  
Gains Him Support

Mayor Mansfield's conciliatory gesture in asking 50 department heads to voluntarily take a 10 per cent cut in salaries

**Boston Sunday Globe**  
SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1934

APRIL 27, 1934

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY.

## Fortune Won on Indian Ocean Established Fellowes Athenæum

Young Caleb Ran Off to Sea and 25 Years Later Came  
Home With Wealth Which Supplies Library  
With Pleasant Site in Roxbury

**Greater Boston Library Series**  
Second of Six Articles

**By Pearl Strachan**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Romantic as the library which Mark Antony sent to Cleopatra, to replace the 700,000 rolls of papyrus Caesar had destroyed, the Fellowes Athenæum, now a branch of the Boston Public Library, was founded as a gift to Roxbury by the adventurous Caleb Fellowes, born in Gloucester in 1771.

The youthful Caleb, whose mother was Sarah Williams of Roxbury before her marriage, ran away to sea. For 25 years his family, who heard nothing of his whereabouts, mourned him as lost. Having escaped from the China-bound vessel, however, and become employed at some port in the Indian Ocean as pilot along the coast of Hindustan, he began to accumulate a fortune in trade in Calcutta.

**Changed His Will**

He returned to the United States, where he married and spent the rest of his life with the exception of a second visit which he made to India.

His proposal was approved. Books were transferred from Copley Square, and Dr. Putnam and Mr. Edward Everett Hale, also an Athenæum member, purchased additional volumes from the Fellowes fund. Today the library houses a collection of some 41,000 books, of which 26,000 are held by the Athenæum, and 14,000 by the City of Boston.

Sixty years later the old agreement between the first trustees and the city still holds good, the Athenæum paying for the upkeep of the building and for a certain number of new books, the city contributing an appropriation also for books. The arrangement is terminated at the request of either party, at any time, at six months' notice.

While the old American families of Mayflower pedigree have to a large extent moved away from the district, and the homes of such former residents as Hale and Santayana become filled with tenants of Latin or Lithuanian extraction, the Athenæum has expanded its activities accordingly.

**Small, Efficient Staff**

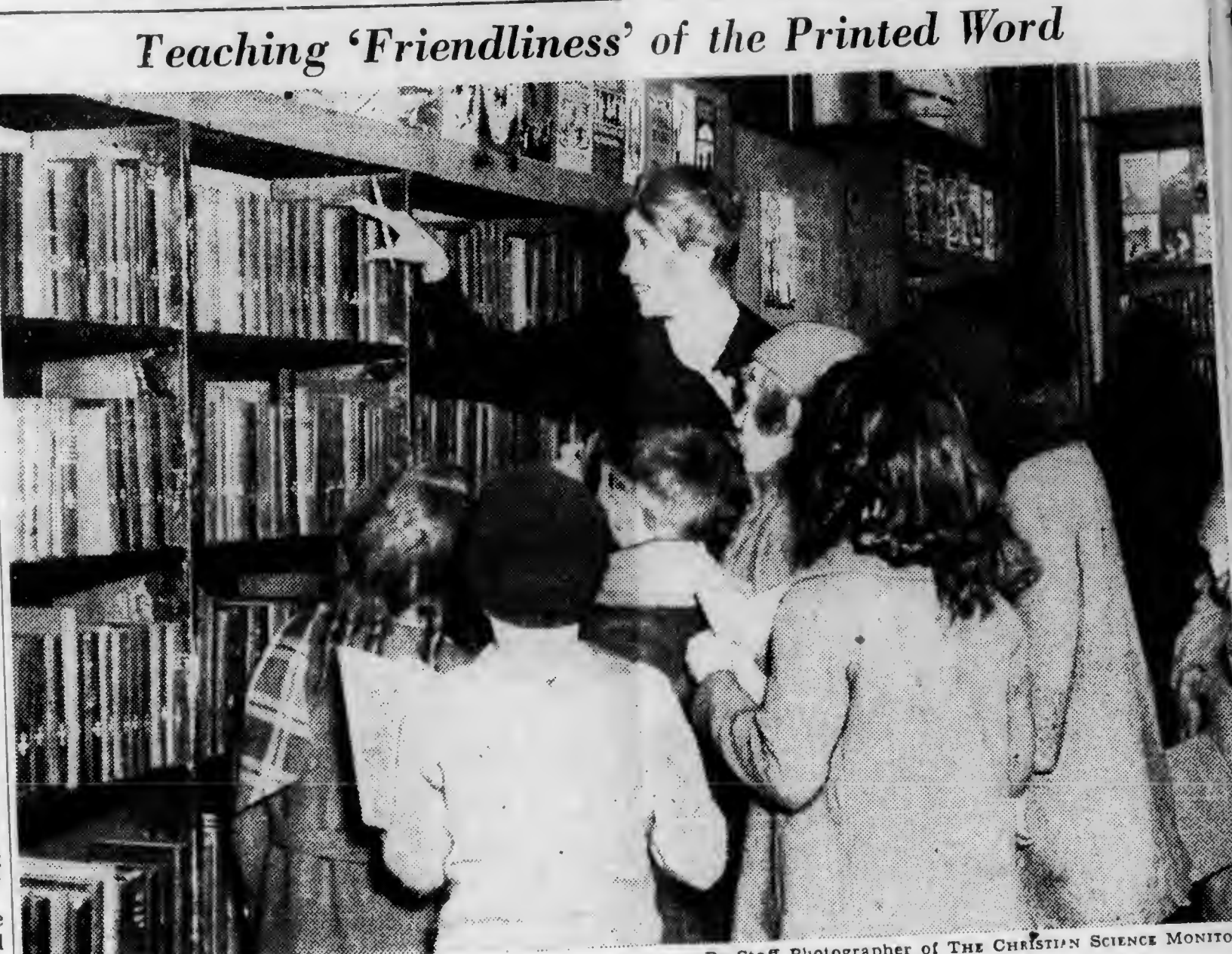
"This is Bill's lady. Please get her a job," reads a penciled note to the librarian, Miss Mary E. Ames, a gentlewoman with a delicious sense of humor, who for more than 18 years, 10 in her present position and eight at the small, Fellowes Athenæum branch at the neighboring Norfolk House Center, has served the community in innumerable ways. She is known in every home in the surrounding district.

With only five additional full-time workers, it takes a deal of planning to get through all the charging and discharging of books; cataloguing, indexing, filing; renewing cards and tracing lost ones; reviewing books and ordering new ones; accessioning and condemning; arranging exhibits and looking up references for students. Nevertheless, there is always a word of welcome, an eager response to the visitor's inquiry. The down-and-out who comes to the librarian's office, soliciting donations, is never abruptly turned away without hope or encouragement.

**Boston Daily Globe**

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

## MAYOR ASKS CUT IN HIGH SALARIES



By Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the Children's Room at Fellowes Athenæum, Roxbury, Mass.

women of the neighborhood, and has grown to appreciate the service of the Public Library.

It is an uphill task supplying the regenerating, educational and cultural material and influence, which the library workers have of late come to regard as an essential part of their activity, in a community which has undergone the changes of this locale.

The workers do not say so, but they do announce that conditions are by no means so good as they were during the prohibition period. There are more saloons than ever now, and the poorer families of Roxbury are quick to show the difference. There is much less money for food. Clothes are more ragged. Fewer young people are able to go to college.

**Valuable Aid to Schools**

The Athenæum is an invaluable help to the students in the local schools. Teachers often take their classes to the building for lectures on books and art, and at the invitation of the library send the children's work, designs and handiwork, to be exhibited. The motion pictures, Miss Ames finds, do not make the valuable contribution they should. "We have all we can do," she comments, "to counteract the influence of the Mae West and Ann Vickers type of film."

Because of its association with early American families, the library receives many inquiries, from as far as the Pacific Coast, regarding ancestors. Its shelves contain many books now out of print. When Miss Ames came to the Fellowes branch she discovered a first edition of "Panshawe," which Hawthorne published anonymously, at his own expense. It fetched \$3000 at the Anderson Galleries when it was put on sale, and would have been worth \$5000 if it had not been already sprinkled with library stamps.

## Public Library Folks Spring Formal Dance

The Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association will hold its annual spring formal dance at Longwood Towers, Wednesday evening, May 2.

The committee has planned many novel features and will present a surprise entertainment which will include prominent radio stars. Among the invited guests are Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the trustees of the library, and the director, Mr. Milton E. Lord.

Those assisting the chairman, Miss Elizabeth B. Boutreau, are: William Clegg, Gertrude Connell, John J. Connelly, J. Joseph Dunbar, Francis Fisher, Beatrice Flanagan, Charles Gills, Francis J. Hanigan, James Kelley, Louise Leno, Catherine Longman, Joseph A. Lynch, Mary McIndoe, J. Phillip Moore, Francis P. O'Hara, and Bertha Schultz.



# Mayor Slashes High Salaries and Cuts His Own to \$12,750

Department Heads, Drawing  
as High as \$9000 Will Be  
Reduced to \$4250,  
Starting on May 1

By Forrest P. Hall

Mayor Mansfield dropped a high explosive bomb at the feet of the high-salaried city officials today when he announced his further step in municipal economy, the establishment of \$4250 as the maximum salary, minus the 15 per cent reduction which has been in effect for more than a year. He set what might be called an imposing example by cutting his own \$20,000 pay to \$12,750, less the 15 per cent reduction, which would net him \$10,762.50 a year.

Many of the city's high salaries are established by law and to override the

statutes the mayor would be obliged to receive the consent of the officials involved. He sees no difficulty on that score, inasmuch as the penalty for refusal to cooperate might be removal from office.

"I have not worked this plan out in detail," the mayor told the press, "but I am contemplating asking the heads of departments and members of boards and commissions and deputies and subordinates whose salaries are greater than \$5000 per year to accept a reduction to \$5000 from which there shall be taken the 15 per cent cut, making the salaries of such heads of departments and subordinates not \$4250.

There are scores of high-salaried officials whose salaries have increased from time to time in the last twenty years. Topping the list are the salaries of Superintendent of Schools Patrick T. Campbell at \$12,000 and the six assistant superintendents at \$7500; also Business Manager Alexander Sullivan at \$7500, all of which are under exclusive control of the school committee.

Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven and Transit Chairman Thomas F. Sullivan receive a salary of \$9000 a year, while Corporation Counsel Henry G. Foley receives \$10,000. There are two associate transit commissioners at \$7500 each, also Traffic Commissioner Hickey, Chairman Peter F. Tague of the election department, Chairman Owen E. Gallagher of the street commission, City Collector John J. Doherty, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney, Building Commissioner Edward G. Roemer and Superintendent of Public Buildings Roswell G. Hall, who also receive \$7500.

Also on the list of high salaries are Penal Institutions Commissioner William G. O'Hare and Institutions Commissioner Frederic A. Washburn at \$7500 each, Park Commissioner William B. Long at \$7000, Director Milton E. Lord of the Library Department at \$6000, City Treasurer Dorsey at \$5000 and the office of auditor at \$4000; Chairman David E. Shaw of the election department at \$5000 and Superintendent of Supplies Louis at \$5000; Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hallman at \$5000.

That the high officials have been excepting something of the kind is no secret. Many have felt that the mayor was only waiting to lower the fate of his erger bill at the Legislature before making the announcement that the department heads would have to suffer as well as all others in the plan of reducing the payroll by more than \$1,000,000.

So far as known there will be no further suspensions. The mayor stated today that what remains to be done may best be worked out by the payless furlough system. A definite statement would be forthcoming before the end of the week. The total saving which he hopes to effect will be \$1,500,000.

## Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

### DAVIS APPOINTED TO POST IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Orlando Chester Davis, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library since 1928 and librarian of the Waltham Public Library from 1910 to 1922, has been appointed circulation librarian at the Boston Public Library. He is to begin his duties June 1.

Mr. Davis, born in Lowell May 23, 1884, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1907. From 1907 until 1910 he was head cataloguer at Dartmouth. From Dartmouth he went to Waltham; from 1923 until 1924 he was librarian at East Chicago, Ind. The next year he was librarian at Hammond, Ind., and went to Bridgeport in 1926.

During the war he served the American Library Association in Southern camps and in France. He is a member of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Boys' Club, ex-president of the Indiana Library Association and a member of the Connecticut Library Association, of which he was president in 1927 and 1928.

## Boston Transcript

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

### Bridgeport Expert Comes to Library

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## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

# TO ASK HIGH SALARIED EMPLOYEES TO TAKE CUT

## Mayor Mansfield Requests 10 Percent Contribution From Those Receiving More Than \$4250

Mayor Mansfield today announced his plan for seeking contributions from city employees under his control receiving more than \$4250 a year. For the past year they have been cut 15 percent and the Mayor today said he would ask them to contribute an additional 10 percent of their basic pay, making a saving of 25 percent.

It is intended as a voluntary contribution and in the opinion of Mayor Mansfield will effect a saving of \$37,000 from about 50 employees.

Heading the list of employees under the Mayor is Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley with a basic salary of \$10,000; present salary with 15 percent cut, \$8500; contribution, \$1000. The Mayor's intention is that the contribution start on May 1.

A conference will be held in the office of Mayor Mansfield with officials of the School Department and from this the reduction of 15 percent required by the statute is to be made leaving my net salary \$12,750. City employees expected to contribute:

Name	Title	Basic salary	Present salary	Contribution
Edward T. Kelly	chrm Bd. Assessors	\$7,500	\$6,375	\$750
Vacancy	city auditor	8,580	7,293	858
Walter W. McCoubrey	commerce asst.	6,000	5,100	600
Wm P. Hickey	Traffic Commissioner	7,500	6,375	750
Chas J. Fox	Budget Commissioner	6,500	5,525	650
Edw T. Roemer	Building Com.	7,500	6,375	750
Wilfred H. Doyle	city clerk	7,500	6,375	750
Edward J. Leary	city messenger	5,500	4,675	550
John E. Baldwin	clerk of committees	5,500	4,675	550
Edward W. Harnden	official stenogr.	5,250	4,462.50	750
John F. Doherty	collector	7,500	6,375	750
Peter F. Tague	chairman, Elect'n Com	7,000	5,950	700
Helen A. MacDonald	election com'r.	6,000	5,100	600
Charles T. Harding	election com'r.	6,000	5,100	600
Daniel H. Rose	election commissioner	6,000	5,100	600
Guy C. Emerson	consulting engineer	6,000	5,100	600
Edw F. McLaughlin	fire commissioner	7,500	6,375	750
Henry A. Fox	fire chief	6,500	5,525	650
Francis X. Mahoney	health comm'r	7,500	6,375	750
Geo T. O'Donnell	deputy commissioner	6,000	5,100	600
Chas F. Willinsky	deputy commissioner	7,000	5,950	700
John J. Dowling	superintendent	8,000	6,800	800
Frederic Parker Jr.	pathologist	5,500	4,675	550
Frederic A. Washburn	institutions com-missioner	7,500	6,375	750
Henry E. Foley	corporation counsel	10,000	8,500	1000
Milton E. Lord	director of Library	8,500	7,225	850
Theodore D. Money	comptroller	6,000	5,100	600
Pierce F. Buckley	supervisor general reference department	5,200	4,420	520
Frederick W. Mansfield	Mayor (25% of basic less 15%)	20,000	17,000	4250
Joseph F. Mellyn	secretary	6,000	5,100	600

The Mayor in a statement issued today said:

"In view of the necessity to reduce municipal expenses and the contributions that are being made to this end by the small-salaried employees, I am asking department heads, members of boards and commissions, chiefs of divisions, deputies, and other city officials and employees whose present compensation by reason of the reduction required by law is in excess of \$4250 a year, voluntarily to contribute during the remainder of 1934 an amount equal to 10 percent of their basic compensation. This contribution of 10 percent plus the 15 percent reduction required by the 1933 statute make a 25 percent reduction from the basic salary in each case.

"I need not say that I am very sure that I shall receive full cooperation from all persons effected.

"My own contribution stands as I originally stated, namely, a reduction from \$20,000 to \$12,750 or 25 percent and from this the reduction of 15 percent required by the statute is to be made leaving my net salary \$12,750.

City employees expected to contribute:

# MAYOR WINS OVER COUNCIL

## Pay Cut Conciliation Gains Him Support

Mayor Mansfield's conciliatory gesture in asking 50 department heads to voluntarily take a 10 per cent cut in salaries

## Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1934

# Fortune Won on Indian Ocean Established Fellowes Athenæum

## Young Caleb Ran Off to Sea and 25 Years Later Came Home With Wealth Which Supplies Library With Pleasant Site in Roxbury

### Greater Boston Library Series

Second of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Romantic as the library which Mark Antony sent to Cleopatra, to replace the 700,000 rolls of papyrus Caesar had destroyed, the Fellowes Athenæum, now a branch of the Boston Public Library, was founded as a gift to Roxbury by the adventurous Caleb Fellowes, born in Gloucester in 1771.

The youthful Caleb, whose mother was Sarah Williams of Roxbury before her marriage, ran away to sea. For 25 years his family, who heard nothing of his whereabouts, mourned him as lost. Having escaped from the China-bound vessel, however, and become employed at some port in the Indian Ocean as pilot along the coast of Hindustan, he began to accumulate a fortune in trade in Calcutta.

### Changed His Will

He returned to the United States, where he married and spent the rest of his life with the exception of a second visit which he made to India.

In 1834, when a sudden typhoon sweeping down upon the ship, he took the helm, commanded the Lascar crew and dodging the Western Reef brought the vessel safely into harbor.

It was his good friend, Mr. Supply Clapp Thwing who, upon learning that Mr. Fellowes intended to leave him a considerable bequesting the money instead to found an Athenæum, Mr. Fellowes altered his will, leaving the bulk of his estate for the establishment of a free library, and his widow later added the sum of \$33,000.

Delayed by the Civil War, the huge red brick building was not erected until 1873, when it commenced its work with about 5000 books. The president, Dr. George Putnam, who was minister of the little church in the square and whose grandson is today on the board of trustees, hearing that the Boston Public Library was contemplating a Roxbury branch, suggested to the city fathers a union of the two institutions.

### City Lends Books

His proposal was approved. Books were transferred from Copley Square, and Dr. Putnam and Mr. Edward Everett Hale, also an Athenæum member, purchased additional volumes from the Fellowes fund. Today the library houses a collection of some 41,000 books, of which 26,000 are held property of the Athenæum, and 14,000 of the City of Boston.

Six years later the old agreement between the first trustees and the city still holds good, the Athenæum paying for the upkeep of the building and for a certain number of new books, the city contributing an appropriation also for books. The arrangement can be terminated at the request of either party, at any time, at six months' notice.

While the old American families of Mayflower pedigree have to a large extent moved away from the district, and the homes of such former residents as Hale and Santayana become filled with tenants of Latin or Lithuanian extraction, the Athenæum has expanded its activities accordingly.

### Small, Efficient Staff

"This is Bill's lady. Please get her a job," reads a penciled note to the librarian, Miss Mary E. Ames, a gentlewoman with a delicious sense of humor, who for more than 18 years, 10 in her present position and eight at the small, Fellowes Athenæum branch at the neighboring Norfolk House Center, has served the community in innumerable ways. She is known in every home in the surrounding district.

With only five additional full-time workers, it takes a deal of planning to get through all the charging and discharging of books; cataloguing, indexing, filing; renewing cards and tracing lost ones; re-binding books and ordering new ones; constructing charts and maps; accessioning and commingling; arranging exhibits and looking up references for students. Nevertheless, there is always a word of welcome, an eager response to the visitor's inquiry. The down-and-out who comes to the librarian's office, soliciting donations, is never abruptly turned away without hope or encouragement.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

# MAYOR ASKS CUT IN HIGH SALARIES

APRIL 27, 1934

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY.

## Teaching 'Friendliness' of the Printed Word



By Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

### In the Children's Room at Fellowes Athenæum, Roxbury, Mass.

women of the neighborhood, and has been to appreciate the service of the Public Library.

It is an uphill task supplying the regenerating, educational and cultural material and influence, which the library workers have of late come to regard as an essential part of their activity, in a community which has undergone the changes A.

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## Public Library Folks Spring Formal Dance

The Boston Public Library Association will hold its annual spring formal dance at Longwood Towers, Wednesday evening, May 2.

The committee has planned many novel features and will present a surprise entertainment which will include prominent radio stars.

Among the invited guests are Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the trustees of the library, and the director, Mr. Milton E. Lord.

Those assisting the chairman, Miss Elizabeth B. Bourneau, are: William Clegg, Gertrude Connell, Joan J. Connolly, J. Joseph Banker, Francis Fisher, Beatrice Flanagan, Charles Gillis, Francis J. Hamilton, James Kelley, Louise Lenz, Catherine Louche, Joseph A. Litch, Mary McGrath, J. Phillip Moore, Francis M. O'Hara, and Bertha Schultz.



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## Boston THURSDAY, A

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## Boston THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

### Bridgeport I Comes to

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## Boston Daily Globe MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

# TO ASK HIGH SALARIED EMPLOYEES TO TAKE CUT

Mayor Mansfield Requests 10 Percent Contribution

1934

MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY.

## Roxbury Library Opens Door Of Culture to Underprivileged of the Printed Word

Workers Guide Many to New Ways to Live  
Through Enlightening Pages of Literature  
Readville Library Gives 'Home' Feeling

Greater Boston Libraries Series  
First of Six Articles

Pearl Strachan  
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eight years old and in the third grade, with a library card of her own! Even the librarian is impressed. Miss Beatrice M. Flanagan, who has served 27 years in the Boston Public Library, has been appointed as the new librarian at the Boston Public Library. He is to take the place of Mr. Davis, who was born in 1884, was graduated in 1907. From 1907 to 1926 he was head cataloguer at the Boston Public Library. From 1926 to 1934 he was head of the Bridgeport Public Library. He is a member of the Boston Public Library Association and the Connecticut Library Association. He was president of the latter in 1928.

A Gift of Apples  
A few apples! From a grateful mother in an underprivileged district, a mother with no learning, which she herself can impart, with no books to offer her children and no money with which to buy any; whose little daughter, because of the library, is being guided happily school and an interesting book to another.

Promotes Better Homes  
Miss Flanagan and her staff of ten other permanent employees and two or three temporary workers bring the parents of the community together in groups for the monthly "Better Homes" program. They visit the children's progress meetings where the children's progress is discussed. They explain the local schools, where they explain and instruct them in the use of reference works and catalogues. They guide Italian children in selecting reading for their parents, many of whom do not themselves visit the library. They provide these immigrant adults with easy English in literature which will help them in their efforts to assimilate the culture of the New World. They practically educate many of the young people who leave high school with no idea what to do next in acquiring knowledge along academic lines. They do a tremendous amount of reference work, for the modern methods of education require children to develop, to an amazing degree, the ability to find their own way to the books.

Stamp Collectors' Club  
Not all of the small visitors are seeking stories of Robin Hood, the knights of King Arthur, Lindbergh, or Daniel Boone. Sometimes it is "My Mother's washing the floor, and I've got to stay here till she's through. She says so," sometimes, "Miss, it's so cold at home. We haven't got no coal." The occasion is an opportunity to acquaint a child with that vast treasure house of stories which is his heritage.

Many Telephone Calls  
"What's on the radio on Saturday afternoon?" someone inquires brightly, over the telephone. "Please send my children home," requests, "Minnie's 10, and Roger's 13."

"Is there a girl in the library with a red hat and black coat?" inquires a young man's voice. "She's my girl. Would you mind telling her I can't make it?"

Two members of a family have had an argument about the pronunciation of a word and call on the library staff to settle the dispute.

Public Meetings Arranged  
Dr. Alvarez is convinced that the woman's party is needed and that only through such campaigning can women obtain and retain their rights. Part of its work is holding public meetings, and its office on the square is open every day.

There are other women in Uruguay who do not want the vote. They like the "old standards" and think "the new freedom is dangerous." They lay it to the influence of German and English immigrants that the old restrictions against women in public have been removed and say there was something good in the former social customs for "protecting" women from contact with the outside world.

Countless Ways of Service  
It is interesting to follow Miss Alvarez through the large entrance of the library, where she is met by a woman who is always ready to help her in any way possible.

## BOSTON DAILY RECORD, Tuesday, April 24, 1934

# MAYOR WINS OVER COUNCIL

Pay Cut Conciliation  
Gains Him Support

Mayor Mansfield's conciliatory gesture in asking 50 department heads to voluntarily take a 10 per cent cut in salaries, rather than to impose a more severe slash, won him support for his economy program for the first time in the city council yesterday.

Not only did the council confirm a list of 112 city constables, nominated by the mayor, but Councilman Morris Goldman of Dorchester, chairman of the committee on constables, defended him against charges that the nominations were due to political expediency.

An unexpected victory was won by the mayor in another quarter when it was indicated that 69 high salaried employees of the school department were prepared to make a further voluntary contribution of 10 per cent in salaries over \$4000.

The council battle which he won with five votes to spare, in a body that has been hostile to him from the start, came after the mayor had sent a request to the various department heads to cooperate with him in order to make a saving of \$37,000 a year.

Included in the list of those asked to make a voluntary reduction of 10 per cent in their salaries are Police Commissioner Hultman, Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney, Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carver, City Treasurer John H. Dorsey and Street Commissioner Thomas Fitzgerald.

In each of these positions the basic salary is \$7500 or more. City Councillor Robert G. Wilson, Jr., made two efforts in the council to upset the mayor's constable list. In one of these he was blocked from laying the list on the table when the vote was tied and President John H. Dowd cast the deciding vote.

When the next motion was offered to send the list to executive committee the vote was 12 to 9 against, showing a weakening opposition. Confirmation then was carried 13 to 7.

George Brackman, brother of Councillor Brackman, was one of those on the constable list. James V. Hatrey was another. It has been charged that Hatrey also has a secretarial position with Congressman John McCormack, and that he held his job when constables with longer service were dropped.

All but four of the 42 employees in the wire division of the fire department refused to submit to a payless furlough of 14 weeks. They were notified they would be indefinitely suspended tomorrow unless they did. Such suspension would cripple the electric wiring inspection service of the department, officials stated.

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## Boston Sunday Globe SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1934

# URGE 700 TO CHANGE FILING AT LIBRARY

F. R. A. Expenditure Would Exceed \$182,000

The first important new project planned for the F. R. A. program for employment of more than 700 men and a total expenditure of \$182,000 in completely modernizing the index and filing system at the Boston Public Library.

The project was submitted by Theodore V. Money, controller of the library, and was under consideration of F. R. A. officials yesterday. It is expected that final approval will be stamped on the project tomorrow morning.

This project would replace the C. W. A. project which brought the cataloging system of the library up to date and would mean that the library would be one of the most efficient and modern in the country.

The cost of Boston has offered to pay \$100,000 for the cost of materials and carrying out the work. The Federal Government will pay the balance, estimated at \$82,000, for 700 men to be employed for two years.

It was a project which officials of the project had been working on for some time. It will mean a great deal to the library, and it will mean a great deal to the city.

The new system will make it possible to find desired books with a minimum of information as every book will be indexed and cross-indexed. The depressed times they have been able to obtain sufficient appropriations heretofore to keep the library system in a part with the modern.

They passed that appropriation of \$100,000 plus the work already accomplished under the C. W. A. and a total expenditure of \$182,000.

Others include Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey, basic pay, \$7500; Wilfred H. Doyle, city clerk, basic pay \$7500, and Milton F. Lord, director of library, basic pay \$8500.

Meanwhile Mayor Mansfield is continuing his program of reducing expenses by compulsory furloughs and suspensions. It was learned that 38 members of the Fire Division of the Fire Department must either request a 14-week furlough or face indefinite suspension. It is understood that thus far they have declined to request the furlough. Definite action is expected unless the men comply by tomorrow.

Public Library Folks  
Spring Formal Dance  
The Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association will hold its annual spring formal dance at Longwood Towers, Wednesday evening, May 2.

The committee has planned many novel features and will present a surprise entertainment which will include permanent radio stars.

Among the invited guests are Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, the trustees of the library, and the director, Mr. E. Lord.

Those assisting the chairman, Miss Elizabeth B. Bourdieu, are: William Clegg, Gertrude Connel, John J. Connel, J. Joseph Danker, Francis Fisher, Beatrice Flanagan, Charles Gills, Francis J. Hamilton, James Kelley, Louise Leno, Catherine Long, Joseph A. Lynch, Mary McMahon, J. Phillip Moore, Francis P. O'Hara, and Bertha Schultz.

## Boston Daily Globe TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934

# MAYOR ASKS CUT IN HIGH SALARIES

Proposes That 50 Give  
10 Percent to City

New Plan Much Less Severe  
Than Mansfield's First

High-salaried city employees, including for the most part department heads and board members, who receive in excess of \$4250 annually from the city of Boston will be asked to donate 10 percent of their basic pay in addition to the 15 percent taken from them during the past year, Mayor Mansfield said yesterday.

The new plan is less severe than the original suggestion made by the Mayor to reduce all employees receiving more than \$5000 down to that figure. It will effect a saving of \$37,000 among about 50 employees. The cut will be of a voluntary nature but Mayor Mansfield said he is "very sure that I shall receive full cooperation from all persons affected."

The Mayor will reduce his own pay by the amount originally suggested, \$20,000 to \$15,000—25 percent—and from this the reduction of 15 percent required by the statute, leaving a net salary of \$12,750.

A conference will be held in the office of Mayor Mansfield with officials of the School Department and later with county officials in an effort to have the plan extended to their similarly paid employees who draw their salaries from the city treasury.

In his statement explaining the salary reduction plan, Mayor Mansfield said, "In view of the necessity to reduce municipal expenses and the contributions that are being made to this end by the small-salaried employees," he desired those receiving more than \$4250 to make an additional 10 percent voluntarily.

Heading the list of employees other than the Mayor is Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, with a basic salary of \$10,000. Under the present 15 percent reduction he receives \$8500, and a 10 percent cut on his basic pay will reduce him to \$7500.

Others include Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey, basic pay, \$7500; Wilfred H. Doyle, city clerk, basic pay \$7500, and Milton F. Lord, director of library, basic pay \$8500.

Meanwhile Mayor Mansfield is continuing his program of reducing expenses by compulsory furloughs and suspensions. It was learned that 38 members of the Fire Division of the Fire Department must either request a 14-week furlough or face indefinite suspension. It is understood that thus far they have declined to request the furlough. Definite action is expected unless the men comply by tomorrow.







## ERA BOSSES

aim "Inside Ring"  
on Public Library  
Project

POLICY CONDEMNED  
BY LIBRARY OFFICIAL

Boston Administrator  
Admits Probe Is  
Under Way

Complaints, some said to be of a  
personal nature, have been made  
ERA officials, it was learned  
thoritatively last night, by girls and  
young women formerly employed on  
the Boston Public Library project.  
Because of the number and nature  
of the complaints, it was stated by  
Major Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA  
administrator, he started a thorough  
investigation of conditions alleged to  
have existed on the library project  
which was started by the CWA and  
continued under the ERA.

Continued on Page 11 — Third Col.

Considered as of startling nature was  
the charge that one worker on the  
library project was a "psychopathic  
case who should have been in a hos-  
pital" and that despite alleged "out-  
breaks" which threw other girls within  
reaching into semi-hysterics, this per-  
son was raised to a responsible posi-  
tion and put in charge of other workers.  
If they complained about this per-  
son's treatment of them, the girls' charges  
were, it was said, "scared  
against them soon afterward on the  
blacklist chart" and as soon as the  
case appeared high enough they were  
fired.

### Reported Too Much

One attractive girl of good family,  
who had held a responsible position on  
the library project, charged last night  
that when the reported alleged irregularities,  
and considered it her duty to keep on re-  
porting them, her score on the chart  
mounted so rapidly that she was one  
of the first to reach the top and be dis-  
charged.

This girl's case, which is purported  
to be known to an ERA official, fully  
filled her to retain her ERA em-  
ployment, it was asserted. She was the  
only employed member of a large fam-  
ily, and she revealed last night that  
so desperate is her situation now that  
sometimes she cannot even obtain car-  
riages to come in to appeal for a review  
of her case by ERA officials.

### Worker With Servants

Favoritism enabled one woman to  
keep her ERA job, it was asserted,  
even after she was repeatedly referred  
to her money and her "two servants."  
Needless girls at the time were being  
discharged, it was charged, while "mis-  
takes, and worse, were being covered  
up for favorites who were kept on."

Administrator Hall said last night  
that he is not prepared yet to say what  
action will be taken, pending conclu-  
sion of his investigation and his study  
of the report.

When attempts were made last night  
to reach Mr. Money for a statement  
on the conditions which ERA workers  
in the library project said were in-  
volved, it was reported that he is "down  
south" on vacation.

## LIBRARY

Nearly 600 ERA Girls  
Ask to Be Returned  
to Work

Charging that they are being sub-  
jected to undue hardships and that  
some of them are literally hungry  
because of the slowness with which  
they are being returned to work,  
representatives of nearly 600 typists  
employed on the Boston Public Li-  
brary project yesterday protested to  
ERA officials.

### GIRLS COMPLAIN OF DELAYS

They said that yesterday marked the  
end of their second payless week, and  
that at the rate they are being returned  
to their jobs, some of them will be com-  
pelled to loaf seven weeks.

Many of these girls said that they  
have no regular homes and are depend-  
ent on a weekly wage to exist. Al-  
though the new project for which funds  
are available, calls for the employment  
of 600 girls, only 50 have been certified  
by ERA officials, it was said.

Milton F. Lord, director of the Boston  
Public Library, said that most of these  
girls were carefully trained by the in-  
stitution in the first project under the  
CWA last winter, and that the library  
is ready to place them at work as soon  
as they are certified.

He said that under the new regula-  
tions, however, the reclassification pro-  
cess is a slow one since all of the girls  
must show that they are actually in  
need. Those with dependents are given  
first choice.

The girls in their protest said yester-  
day that the process was so slow that  
many of them will be hard up before it  
is finished.

### What Girls Suggest

The following list of suggestions was  
drawn up and submitted to the ERA  
officials by the girls:

"Boston Public Library Project 100-5  
(transferring of shift-list to typed  
cards) has been approved by the local  
ERA administration and passed by the  
State authorities to become immediately  
operative and to employ 600 persons.

"In the first week (week of May 1)  
only 50 persons have received slips and  
reported to work. At this rate it will  
require approximately seven weeks be-  
fore the full force is at work.

"The project is of vital importance  
and if put into immediate operation  
will be of considerable value to the  
library. The city of Boston has set  
aside a large sum of money for mate-  
rials and operating expenses. In the  
Park square building a large office cov-  
ering half the third floor has been  
rented, in which the 50 people actually  
at work seem lost.

"The inexcusable delay in putting the  
600 to work has already worked much  
hardship among the needy applicants,  
all of whom are qualified and have re-  
ceived special training for the work.  
Today, May 3, marks the end of the  
second payless week for these persons.

### Ask Speeding Up of Work

"In the name, therefore, of the 600  
trained persons to be employed on  
Boston Public Library Project 100-5,  
we request:

"1-That a sufficient force of investi-  
gators be assigned to determine immedi-  
ately the need of all applicants for  
work on Library Project 100-5.

"2-That all persons formerly em-  
ployed on the library re-cataloging  
projects as typists, time clerks, time-  
keepers, proof readers, catalogers and  
supervisors be immediately put to work  
pending investigation of their need, on  
the basis of the applications they have  
filled out under penalty of perjury.

"3-That a competent person be at  
once appointed by the administrator  
with full authority to determine the  
need of applicants for work on Library  
Project 100-5 on the basis of their ap-  
plications, filled out under penalty of  
perjury, and on file in Room 29 of the  
Park Building."

Administrator Joseph P. Carney, when  
apprised of the protest, said that every-  
thing possible was being done to speed  
up the work of reclassification on all  
projects as well as on the one on the  
library work.

THE BOSTON HERALD,  
FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1934

## CITY TO RELEASE PAY TOMORROW

5000 Will Get Wages Held  
Up by Delay on Tax  
Limit Bill

Their pay held up since Monday by  
the delay at the State House in the  
passage of the Boston tax limit bill,  
more than 5000 city employees will re-  
ceive their wages tomorrow morning,  
provided attaches of the auditor and  
city treasurer's office can complete work  
on the payrolls by working overtime to-  
night.

Following enactment in both branches  
of the Legislature yesterday, Gov. Ely  
late in the afternoon signed the bill,  
which limits Boston's appropriations  
from the tax levy for the use of main-  
tenance of the various departments to  
approximately \$35,500,000. The bill  
fixes \$17 per \$1000 of property valua-  
tion as the limit which can be taken  
for department maintenance.

While the bill was held up for several  
days during debate in the Senate,  
nearly 1500 park and library depart-  
ment employees were waiting for money  
due them Monday afternoon.

Another 2200 men and women who  
worked as precinct attendants in the  
recent balloting for the pre-primary  
convention were due early in the week  
to receive the day's pay due them.  
They also waited. Several hundred

employees connected with the hospital  
department and the Suffolk superior  
court were also inconvenienced.

All week there were several million  
dollars in the Boston city treasury, but  
City Treasurer John H. Dorsey was for-  
bidden by law to pay it out to employees  
of those departments which had used  
their appropriations up to the desig-  
nated limit. Departments could not  
spend more than one-third of the total  
amount which they spent last year until  
after passage of the tax limit bill.

## DEFENDS 460 ERA LAYOFFS

Lord Declares Girls'  
Jealousy Caused  
Complaints

Jealousy on the part of those girl  
workers not retained was blamed  
today by Milton E. Lord, superin-  
tendent of the Boston Public Li-  
brary, for complaints against Theo-  
dore D. Money, assistant librarian,  
in his handling of CWA and ERA  
workers.

Lord declared that where once  
500 workers were employed on the  
library project in the card index system,  
now but 40 workers, it  
to cut down.

The 40 now working  
who proved most effi-  
cient, and the graph of  
was necessary in keep-  
ing the work of the origi-  
nal and women.

More than a score of  
workers complained that  
was employed in the  
ect, and an investigation  
way by Major Roswell  
ERA administrator for

The graph was fam-  
by the girls at the il-  
blacklist chart."

Demerits were marked  
all who filed compla-  
favorites, it is charged  
of the workers. When  
the worker was dis-  
said.

With the complaints  
cluded the history of a  
was kept on at her  
many were discharged  
had admitted to her fe-  
balance and employ  
servants.

One of the first com-  
investigated today is  
young worker from a  
perous family who  
after she had reported  
among her subordinate

favorites of the ad-  
The errors committed  
ordinates, it is said,  
checked against them  
each report listed, a  
was filed against the y  
and she was soon dis-  
reported.

With no municipal playroom or  
recreational center except the set-  
tlement houses, the library must of  
necessity form the nucleus of com-  
munity activity and cultural devel-  
opment in this underprivileged sec-  
tion of Noddle Island, the territory  
granted Samuel Maverick, when  
East Boston was a summer resort in  
1633. The present mixed popula-  
tion, of which 70 per cent is Italian,  
occupies ground settled originally by  
English, who were closely followed  
by Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Swedish  
and other peoples.

### "To Love New Country"

The library assumes responsibility  
to a certain extent for imparting to  
the immigrant residents in the dis-  
trict some knowledge of local his-  
tory and of the Government of their  
adopted country, for developing in  
them an understanding of and a  
love for that country, a respect for  
its laws. Through the children they  
endeavor to reach the parents, sup-  
plying them with books in simple  
direct language.

In a region where high school  
students are kept under close sur-  
veillance both in class room and in  
hall, one can appreciate a few  
of the problems in discipline which  
a busy library staff, hardly adequate  
in number for the tremendous detail  
entailed in handling a collection of  
some 22,000 books, with a total  
circulation of 195,000 a year,  
encounters in the strenuous up-  
hill struggle to be the moral in-  
fluence, the source of culture and  
beauty which Miss Theodora B.  
Scoff, the librarian, in common with  
all other branch librarians in the  
system, believes her institution  
should provide.

They smile and say little, these  
librarians, but struggle bravely on  
with small encouragement and  
meager compensation; but when  
they can say in their reports, as  
the East Boston branch does: "The  
depression of the last four years  
created a real opportunity in the  
way of adult education. . . the  
East Boston branch rose to the  
emergency and was not found want-  
ing. Men and women struggling  
against uneasiness and despair have  
been aided to maintain their morale  
by being furnished with books  
and help, and, say the work the  
serious reader wishing to prepare  
for a better position has been given  
not only the proper book but also  
special attention and encourage-  
ment," they feel somewhat repaid.

One man laid off by his employers,  
formerly a thriving manufacturing

## Citizen Group Charges Incompetency ---Decline in Efficiency--- Many Books Unaccounted For

Declaring that the Boston Public  
Library has degenerated from its one-  
time position of pre-eminence, until  
now one out of every four books in  
active demand by the public cannot  
be accounted for, a citizens' commit-  
tee will call on Mayor Mansfield and  
the library trustees for a thorough  
investigation, it was learned last  
night.

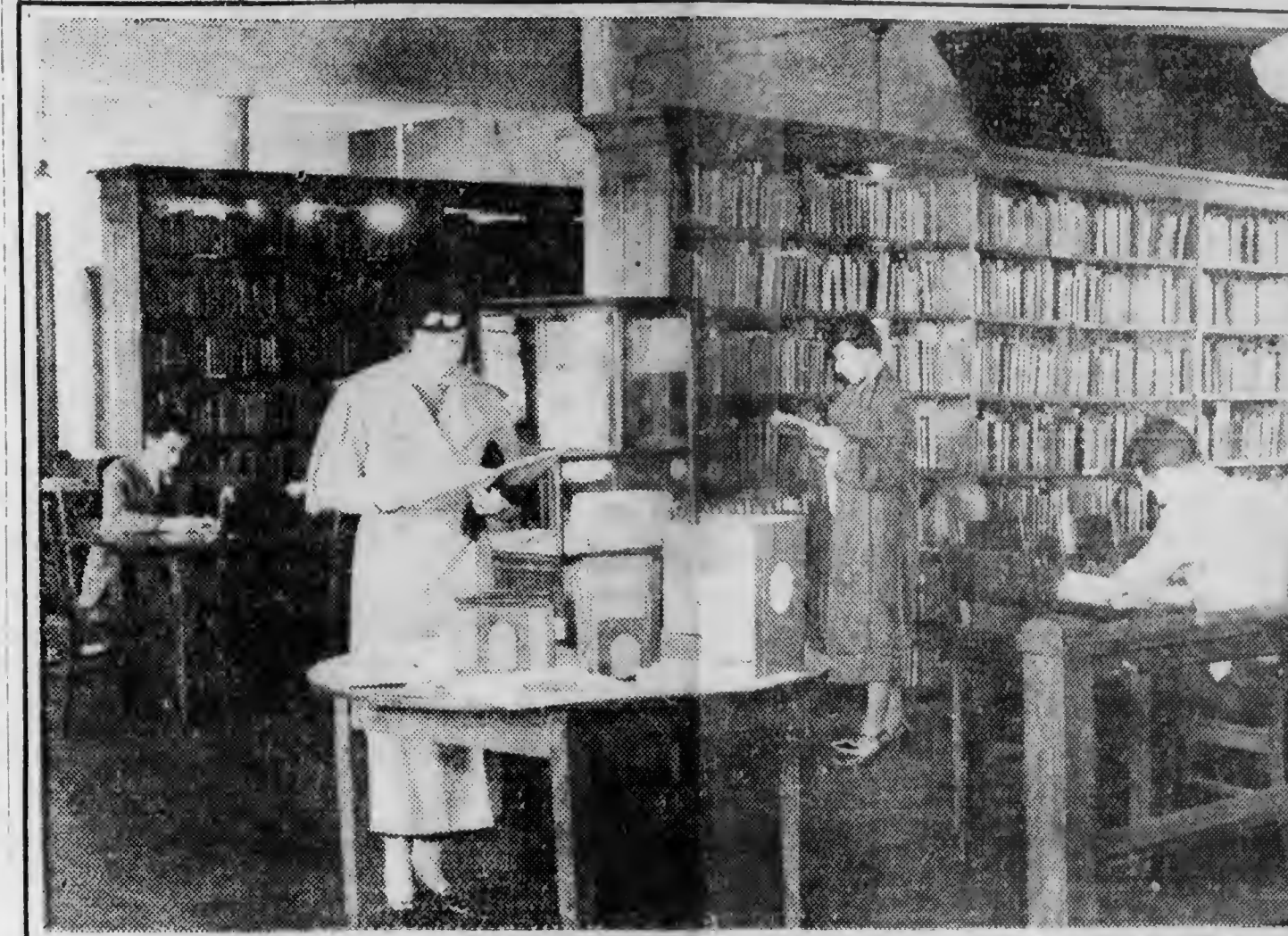
### Claim Much Disorder

Stolen books do not account for the  
24 per cent, unaccounted for, but care-  
less or inadequate records are to blame,  
the committee will report. It is un-  
derstood. Misplacing of returned books  
account for much of the alleged dis-  
order, and lack of service to the pub-  
lic.

The preliminary report to be submit-  
ted to the Mayor and trustees today or  
tomorrow, it is said, declares that the  
prestige and importance of the Boston  
Public Library have actively declined  
since about 1917, when Dr. Josiah H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934

## 'Browsing' in Book Land—Repairing Torn Covers



Left—Patrons Looking Over Books in Dorchester Library. Right—Mending Much-Told Volumes Is "Part of the Job" for Librarians. Here Are Two at the East Boston Library Busy at Frequent Task of Making Books Last a Little Longer.



### Library Work Is Not an Easy-Chair Occupation

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

fortunately for the child readers,  
the Children's Room suspends its  
regular activity and devotes itself  
to the baby clinic, for the library is  
a tenant of the building which  
houses the district police station  
and the health department as well.  
Occasionally the mothers of the  
community become a trifle confus-  
ed over the respective functions of the  
institutions. One of them, on a  
rainy morning, deposited her child  
in the reading room, announcing  
that she was going downtown shop-  
ping and asking the children's li-  
brarian to take care of the infant  
until she returned. Upon being in-  
formed, however, that there were a  
few things which did not come un-  
der the classification of library  
duties, she decided to request the  
assistance of the woman next door.

Miss Kingman received her train-  
ing at the library school in Brook-  
lyn, was six years librarian in the  
Providence Public Library, studied  
at the Pratt Institute, New York,  
and had her first branch experi-  
ence in Mattapan. She took her  
present position in 1926.

After the number of librarians con-  
sidered it well spent, in complying  
with requests for addresses on  
Americanization and citizenship.  
Miss Elizabeth M. Gordon, the chil-  
dren's librarian, visits the schools  
and explains to the children the use  
of the library.

Telephone requests for information  
contribute their bright spots and  
obviate any possibility of a mono-  
tonous routine. "Please tell me," says a  
child's voice over the wire, "the  
names of all the boats of the Cunard  
steamship line, and how they got  
there, and give me the passenger  
lists."

Another young student wants a  
detailed record of everything the  
United States Government has done  
for veterans of past wars.

Then of course there is the house-  
keeping. Miss Scoff is responsible for  
seeing that the windows are cleaned,  
plenty of coal in the cellar, furniture  
kept in good repair. This branch was  
first opened in 1870 and now occupies  
its third site. It has never carried  
greater responsibility than it has  
during the past three years. It has  
had vastly more work to do than  
formerly, with smaller resources at  
its disposal. The reading rooms have  
been crowded. Circulation of all  
classes of books has increased, the  
demand often exceeding the supply,  
and the community requires  
have at times been almost over-  
whelming. But the people re-  
ceive inspiration, enlighten-  
ment and help, and, say the work the  
response has been "gratifying."

### Finds Dorchester History

A few miles away, at the Dorches-  
ter branch, Miss Marlen C. King-  
man, who has been doing library  
work for 20 years, is building up the  
same cooperation between the branch  
and the local schools, and contribut-  
ing unstintingly her energy and time,  
not only to the supervision of nearly  
17,000 books, but to community ex-  
ercises such as the reading and  
games group, of which she is chair-  
man—a group organized as part of  
the recreational program of the Dor-  
chester Joint Sectional Planning  
Committee.

During the Tercentenary celebra-  
tions, in 1930, she served on the  
committee, took part in the Dorches-  
ter Day parade, and furnished  
biographical material for the publica-  
tion, "Dorchester Old and New."

As she sits at a table in the small  
workroom, her only sanctum now  
that she has given up her office to  
provide a little extra space for the  
general library work, she glances  
cheerfully over a time schedule of



Major Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA administrator, he started a thorough investigation of conditions alleged to have existed on the library project which was started by the CWA and continued under the ERA.

Continued on Page 11 — Third Col.

Considered as of startling nature was the charge that one worker on the library project was a "psychopathic case" who would have been in a hospital and "was despite alleged 'out-breaks' with these other girls within hearing of semi-hysterics," this person was raised to a responsible position and put in charge of other workers. If they complained about this person's treatment of them, the girls' charges were, faults were scored against them soon afterward on the "bookish chart" and as soon as the score appeared high enough they were fired.

#### Reported Too Much

One attractive girl of good family, who had held a responsible position on the library project, charged that when she reported alleged irregularities, and considered it her duty to keep on reporting them, her name on the chart mounted so rapidly that she was one of the first to reach the top and be discharged.

This girl's case, which is purported to be known to an ERA official, fully entitled her to retain her ERA employment, it was asserted. She was the only employed member of a large family, and she revealed last night that so desperate is her situation now that sometimes she cannot even obtain car-fares to come in to appeal for a review of her case by ERA officials.

#### Worker With Servants

Favoritism enabled one woman to keep her ERA job, it was asserted, even after the woman openly referred to her money and her "two servants." Needy girls at the time were being discharged, it was charged, while "mistakes, and worse, were being covered up for favorites who were kept on."

Administration Hall said last night that he is not prepared yet to say what action will be taken, pending conclusion of his investigation and his study of the report.

When attempts were made last night to reach Mr. Money for a statement on the conditions which girl workers on the library project said were intolerable, it was reported that he is "down South" on vacation.

stitution in the first project under the CWA last winter, and that the library is ready to place them at work as soon as they are certified.

He said that under the new regulations, however, the reclassification process is a slow one since all of the girls must show that they are actually in need. Those with dependents are given first choice.

The girls in their protest said yesterday that the process was so slow that many of them will be hard up before it is finished.

#### What Girls Suggest

The following list of suggestions was drawn up and submitted to the ERA officials by the girls:

"Boston Public Library Project 1007-S (transferring of shelf-list to typed cards) has been approved by the local ERA administration and passed by the State authorities to become immediately operative and to employ 660 persons."

"In the first week (week of May 1) only 30 persons have received slips and reported to work. At this rate it will require approximately seven weeks before the full force is at work."

"The project is of vital importance and if put into immediate operation will be of considerable value to the library. The city of Boston has set aside a large sum of money for materials and operating expenses. In the Park square building a large office covering half the third floor has been rented, in which the 89 people actually at work seem lost."

"The inexcusable delay in putting the 660 to work has already worked much hardship among the needy applicants, all of whom are qualified and have received special training for the work. Today, May 3, marks the end of the second payless week for these persons."

### 5000 Will Get Wages Held Up by Delay on Tax Limit Bill

Their pay held up since Monday by the delay at the State House in the passage of the Boston tax limit bill, more than 5000 city employees will receive their wages tomorrow morning, provided attaches of the auditor and city treasurer's office can complete work on the payrolls by working overtime tonight.

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Another 2200 men and women, who worked as precept attendants in the recent balloting for the pre-primary convention were due early in the week to receive the day's pay due them. They also waited. Several hundred employees connected with the hospital department and the Suffolk superior court were also inconvenienced.

All week there were several million dollars in the Boston city treasury, but City Treasurer John H. Dorsey was forbidden by law to pay it out to employees of those departments which had used their appropriations up to the designated limit. Departments could not spend more than one-third of the total amount which they spent last year until after passage of the tax limit bill.

Demerits were marked all who filed complaints. It is charged of the workers. When was filled with a number of the worker was discharged.

With the complaints, the history of a was kept on at her many were discharged had admitted to her that she possessed a balance and employed servants.

One of the first complaints investigated today is young worker from a perous family who after she had reported among her subordinate favorite of the ad. The errors committed ordinates, it is said, checked against their each report listed, a was filed against the y and she was soon discharged.

### Dorchester Branch Aids Schools

Greater Boston Library Series  
Fourth of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Robinson Crusoe" and "Daniel Bona" have become very real heroes and intimate friends of the hundreds of Italian children who pour themselves in and out of the juvenile department of the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library.

With no municipal playroom or recreational center except the settlement houses, the library must of necessity form the nucleus of community activity and cultural development in this underprivileged section of Noddle Island, the territory granted Samuel Maverick, when East Boston was a summer resort in 1633. The present mixed population, of which 70 per cent is Italian, occupies ground settled originally by English, who were closely followed by Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Swedish and other peoples.

#### "To Love New Country"

The library assumes responsibility to a certain extent for imparting to the immigrant residents in the district some knowledge of local history and of the Government of their adopted country, for developing in them an understanding of and a love for their country, a respect for its laws. Through the children they endeavor to reach the parents, supplying them with books in simple direct language.

In a region where high school students are kept under close surveillance both in class room and in hall, one can appreciate a few of the problems in discipline which a busy library staff, hardly adequate in number for the tremendous detail entailed in handling a collection of some 22,000 books, with a total circulation of 196,000 a year, encounters in the strenuous uphill struggle to be the moral influence, the mental stimulant, the guide, the source of culture and beauty which Miss Theodora B. Scoff, the librarian, in common with all other branch librarians in the system, believes her institution should provide.

They smile and say little, these librarians, but struggle bravely on, with small encouragement and meager compensation, but when they can say in their reports, as the East Boston branch does: "The depression of the last four years created a real opportunity in the way of adult education. . . the East Boston branch rose to the emergency and was not found wanting. Men and women struggling against uneasiness and despair have been aided to maintain their morale by being furnished with books adapted to their needs," or "The serious reader wishing to prepare for a better position has been given not only the proper book but also special attention and encouragement," they feel somewhat repaid.

One man laid off by his employers, formerly a thriving manufacturing

concern, went to the library to borrow light novels to while away the time. He had not had the opportunity in childhood to progress beyond the sixth grade. With kindly interest the library workers led him to historical fiction, then to American history. He gravitated next to sociology, economics and government. Now his favorite pastime is reading philosophy. He has returned to his job but continues to use his library card, declaring gratefully that he is gaining through the library an education denied him in his youth.

Every afternoon and every evening the children's rooms are filled. There are few, if any, books in the neighborhood homes. The library has to supply the children with pens and ink as well as personal assistance in doing their home lessons. The library lecture hall is in frequent demand for amateur dramatic group rehearsals, meetings of local clubs, travel lectures, exhibits.

#### Americanization as Hobby

Miss Scoff invests her leisure, and after the manner of librarians considers it well spent, in complying with requests for addresses on Americanization and citizenship. Miss Elizabeth M. Gordon, the children's librarian, visits the schools and explains to the children the use of the library.

Telephone requests for information contribute their bright spots and obviate any possibility of a monotonous routine. "Please tell me," says a child's voice over the wire, "the names of all the boats of the Cunard steamship line, and how they got them, and give me the passenger lists."

Another young student wants a detailed record of everything the United States Government has done for veterans of past wars.

Then of course there is the house-keeping. Miss Scoff is responsible for seeing that the windows are cleaned, plenty of coal in the cellar, furniture kept in good repair. This branch was first opened in 1870 and now occupies its third site. It has never carried greater responsibility than it has during the past three years. It has had vastly more work to do than formerly, with smaller resources at its disposal. The reading rooms have been crowded. Circulation of all classes of books has increased, the demand often exceeding the supply, and the community requires its have at times been almost overwhelming. But the people have received inspiration, enlightenment and help, and say the work the response has been "gratifying."

#### Finds Dorchester History

A few miles away, at the Dorchester branch, Miss Marion C. Kingman, who has been doing library work for 20 years, is building up the same cooperation between the branch and the local schools, and contributing unstintingly her energy and time, not only to the supervision of nearly 17,000 books, but to community enterprises such as the reading and games group, of which she is chairman—a group organized as part of the recreational program of the Dorchester Joint Sectional Planning Committee.

During the Tercentenary celebrations, in 1930, she served on the committees, took part in the Dorchester Day parade, and furnished biological material for the publication, "Dorchester Old and New."

As she sits at a table in the small workroom, her only sanctum now that she has given up her office to provide a little extra space for the general library work, she glances cheerfully over a time schedule of routine jobs. These are just a few—accessioning, packing books in bundles to be sent to central, clearing mistakes on borrowers' cards, talking to mothers' groups, making circulation catalogues, preparing publicity material for local papers, arranging exhibits for "Better Homes," "Art," and "Children's Book" weeks; preparing posters, clipping newspapers, looking up references, talking to classes in schools, answering telephone calls.

Strange are the topics on which modern youth desires information. One boy wants material for a debate on "Is Fascism better than Communism?" another on the value of business letters. A little girl asks how many trees there are on Boston Common. One child starts a wide round of inter-department calls among offices of city officials by demanding to know the exact colors and lengths of flashes of the different lighthouses and beacons in the harbor.

Every Thursday afternoon, un-



Library Work Is Not an Easy-Chair Occupation

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Patrons Looking Over Books in Dorchester Library. Right—Mending Much-Used Volumes Is "Part of the Job" for Librarians. Here Are Two at the East Boston Library Busy at Frequent Task of Making Books Last a Little Longer.

fortunately for the child readers, the Children's Room suspends its regular activity and devotes itself to the baby clinic, for the library is a tenant of the building which houses the district police station and the health department as well. Occasionally the mothers of the community become a trifle confused over the respective functions of the institutions. One of them, on a rainy morning, deposited her child in the reading room, announcing that she was going downtown shopping and asking the children's librarian to take care of the infant until she returned. Upon being informed, however, that there were a few things which did not come under the classification of library duties, she decided to request the assistance of the woman next door.

Miss Kingman received her training at the library school in Brooklyn, was six years librarian in the Providence Public Library, studied at the Pratt Institute, New York, and had her first branch experience in Mattapan. She took her present position in 1926.



## Book Lending Only One of Its Activities



By a Staff Photographer of  
The Christian Science Monitor



At the West End Branch Public Library  
Upper Left—Children of Immigrants Reading at Library. Upper Right—Model Home Furnishing Taught to Young Newly-Weds (Furniture—Courtesy of Jordan Marsh Co.). Above—Children Who Visited Seder Table Showing Passover Ritual, Set by Librarian.

## West End Branch Library Plants Flowers and Seeds of Knowledge

Garden Protected by Children Flourishes in Area of Dingy Brick and Stone; Home-Furnishing Taught to Young Newly-Weds

Greater Boston Library Series  
Third of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crocuses grow in the West End, crocuses and jonquils. Later will come lilies, lilac plumes and roses. The Jewish tailor on the corner, peering through a veil of steam, praises Abraham. The Italian fruit vender breaks into a cadenza from Verdi. The Russian cobbler sighs and murmurs happily, "I remember—"

From Cambridge Street and Temple, Staniford and Green, and all the cobbled alleys of the West End, school children gaze with an air of proud protection on the green and growing things in their garden. Of course it is their garden. Miss Goldstein told them so. The "swell ladies on the hill," as they call the Beacon Hill Garden Club, gave it to them, but their librarian, ever since she took charge of the West End branch, in 1922, had dreamed of turning the unhappy-looking ground surrounding the library into a place of flowers.

### Children Guard Flowers

To set out lilac bushes, ramblers, shrubs and plants, over the long period which the work required, and suffer only one mutilation of a very minor sort, in a neighborhood where, to a considerable extent, "pinching" is a frequent mode of acquisition, is a powerful indication of the immeasurable good which Miss Fanny Goldstein and her staff are achieving.

When the garden was finished they visited all the schools in the district and said, "Every boy, every girl is a committee of one to see that no harm comes to the garden." And they did a very thorough job, even to the little boy who got excited when a stranger picked a rose for his buttonhole, and he was powerless to interfere, for, he explained, "He don't belong here. He got creases in his pants."

They all bring their troubles to Miss Goldstein—the humble immigrant grocer whose daughters have had three months of college and refuse to give him any further help in the store; the unemployed, the hungry, the young couple in love whose parents have objected to their marriage; the restaurant kitchen worker whose ignorance of the law has been exploited by an unscrupulous attorney.

### As Many Duties as Books

But, you will ask, does all this come within the duties of a branch librarian? Are there not enough tasks in the routine recording and lending of books, the endless details of cataloging and filing, examining and tracing, mending, collecting, reviewing, serving the public from behind a counter, looking up references, compiling charts and statistics?

Plenty! The West End Branch has about 25,000 books in its collection. Last year it circulated 221,000 volumes, 100 per cent increase over 10 years ago. This consists of approximately 50 per cent adult material and 50 per cent juvenile. The branch is the headquarters for Jewish research in Boston. Questions from city departments, organizations, individuals, regarding

change. Growing up as she did in the North End, where she received her library training, and watching the transmigration there, she is keenly sensitive to the sociological factors at work on the hill.

### Changed Population

The branch had the highest circulation until about five years ago, when the City of Boston widened Cambridge Street. The canceled leases of the more prosperous Jewish shopkeepers caused them to move to such districts as Roxbury and Mattapan, taking with them a highly intelligent and intellectual class of reader, who never needed any guidance as to what books to read. The large influx of Italian and Polish families, and the springing up of many little wine shops in the streets, have contributed to the greatly increased variety of service which the library must give.

While it is true that routine is sufficiently heavy to absorb a large proportion of the workers' time, the Public Library is no longer regarded as merely a storehouse for books. It is one of the most vital, most influential agencies of modern education. As Elizabeth M. Smith points out in the February Bulletin of the American Library Association, "More families are served by the public school system. An overwhelmingly greater number of families get direct service from the library than from health, fire and police departments, indispensable as these are as preventives."

### Coöperate With Schools

Much time must be devoted to co-operating with the schools, to keeping pace with the topics the children are assigned, providing them with the required information to supplement their work, supplying exhibits in the form of illustrations or books.

Then, of course, the library workers have a little leisure—which they usually spend in reviewing new books, taking cultural courses at the central library, to equip them for better work; arranging mothers' group programs or lectures for the young; tending their own plants which they lend to the library or, as in the case of West End, the garden plot.

"The branch library," says Miss Goldstein, "stands for what is best in the community. The people who live around here don't know Copley Square, with its Abbey and Sar-

Russian, to see about a picture frame she had ordered. "What lovely thing is that?" she questioned as her eye fell on an exquisite piece of carving. "Penelope Weeping," was the answer. "And that on the other side?" "The funeral procession of Agamemnon."

"You have no Madonna which I could use in my library exhibit?" "I will make you one."

"But libraries are poor. I was looking for something we might borrow."

"I will make you one without charge. Some of the loveliest moments of my life have been spent in a corner of your library, watching the people come in and marveling at the interest which your things have aroused. It would be a privilege to carve a Madonna for the library." The black-lacquered, oak panel, with gold figures of the Nativity—a carved detail from Leonardo da Vinci's "Adoration of the Magi," is one of the most prized possessions of the West End Branch.

### Teaches Homemaking

One outstanding service which the branch has undertaken has been its exhibition of inexpensive but tastefully planned interiors for the two or three-room apartment. Disturbed by the growing practice of buying on the installment plan, of young people's marrying without enough furniture of their own for even one room, Miss Goldstein, who had for a long time been trying to show them that a tiny home which they had paid for was a much surer foundation for a happy married life than a collection of fine furniture at \$1 a week, sought the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board, through which she obtained introductions to the city department stores.

### Housed in Historic Church

The three-room home daintily furnished for a total expenditure of \$300, which the Jordan Marsh Company set up in the library, during "Better Homes Week" won a certificate awarded by the Massachusetts State Committee on Better Homes in America.

The building in which the library is housed was formerly the Old West Church, built in 1806 on the site of the edifice of 1737. The original served as a signal station for the American and a barracks for the British forces during the Revolutionary War. During the Civil War, Negro refugees made it a hiding place. Hand ovens and mattresses which they used were discovered but a few years ago under the buttressed roof. When Mrs. Jack Gardner wished to purchase it for a colored people's cathedral, the community, which had been paying taxes 10 years for a church where services were no longer held, appealed to the city to make it a branch library. It was thus established in 1886.





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Alert as every librarian must be to the trend of current history, Miss Goldstein is now developing an Italian and a Polish section, for the community is fast undergoing a

change. Growing up as she did in the North End, where she received her library training, and watching the transmigration there, she is keenly sensitive to the sociological factors at work on the hill.

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"The branch library," says Miss Goldstein, "stands for what is best in the community. The people who live around here don't know Copley Square, with its Abbey and Sargent, its Puvis de Chavannes, but they do know their local library and the Americanism that is reflected here."

When the Passover table was exhibited, with its apple and nut confection symbolizing the clay from which the children of Israel made Pharaoh's bricks; its horseradish and bitter herbs for the tears they shed, and its pages of unleavened bread, a small, old grandmother, not believing what her granddaughter had told her, came to the library to see with her own eyes the tribute to her race.

### Gift for Christmas

As Christmas approached, and the young ladies of the Junior League began to decorate the library, Miss Goldstein wandered down the hill in search of something suitable as a center piece. En route she stopped at the little shop of Boris Mirski, a

Russian, to see about a picture frame she had ordered. "What lovely thing is that?" she questioned as her eye fell on an exquisite piece of carving. "Penelope Weeping," was the answer. "And that on the other side?"

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# WHAT IS IT HASN'T SCRATCHED YET?

Cited as Type of Question Asked of Candidates for Report Se

A list of questions used recently in examining candidates for position at the Boston Public Library selected from a book of "brain teasers," published by the Lydia Pinkham Company, were yesterday made public by the citizens' investigating committee, members of which submitted copies of a highly critical report to Mayor Mansfield and the library trustees.

The examination paper prepared by the director contains questions designed to test candidates' general and special knowledge, the report says.

Continued on Page 7 — Fourth Co

Continued From First Page

Some of the questions contained in the examination pamphlet culled from the book of brain teasers are: "What hasn't scratched yet?" "How much does a special delivery stamp cost?" "Of what did the third little pig build his house?" "What woman had the first that launched a thousand ships?" "What was Mary Pickford's original name?" "Where is Edam cheese made?"

The report charges that the examination questions caused some amusement among candidates and resulted in a claim by some of the men that would have an advantage because of the source of some of the questions.

The examination, which was held in February, lasted two hours and was taken by a large number of men and women. The first part of the examination was to test general knowledge and the second part to test the candidate in the elementary knowledge of foreign language.

## Denies Signing Report

Henry Lewis Johnson, whose name was given as one of those who had signed the report, yesterday denied that he had anything to do with it. Merle Colby, spokesman of the committee and a former CWA worker on the cataloging project at the library, wrote a reply to a letter received from Mr. Johnson last night explaining his position in the matter, and declaring that Mr. Johnson had said that he had signed the report and had sent it to the trustees of the library.

Theodore D. Money, controller of the library and in charge during the absence of the director, Milton E. Lord, said that no signed report had been received at the library. He said that some of the criticisms contained in the report were true but that the library was at present attempting to do all in its power to correct the flaws in its old mechanism through the CWA and ERA projects now being completed.

## Welcomes Criticism

It was learned that Merle Colby had been certified as a needy case under the ERA and would shortly resume his work in the Park Square building, where the library work is being done.

In an official statement last night Mr. Money said: "The trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston welcome criticism and suggestions from any source. I am sure that the trustees will be glad to receive the report of this group of citizens. The report has not been received by the trustees and consequently it is impossible for them to comment on the specific complaints. 'Thousands of suggestions and complaints are received and acted on each year. In addition, the library has the benefit of the informed criticism of the examining committee, a body of 25 citizens who submit a report to the trustees each year after an inspection of the library system.'

# Typical Query, What Is It Hasn't Scratched Yet?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

## Bankers, Clerks and Brokers Use Kirstein Branch Library

Noon Hour Is Rush Period of Downtown Branch Catering to Needs of Business Workers; Mattapan Unit Welcomes Youth

Greater Boston Library Series  
Fifth of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Rialto hurries to its lunch. The sidewalks of State Street, Washington and Milk; of City Hall Avenue and the historic School Street whither Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Cotton Mather and Ralph Waldo Emerson carried their grammars and exercise books, echo to the footsteps of lawyer, banker, clerk, broker, stenographer, politician and many other workers who pour themselves out of 10- to 15-story buildings between 11 o'clock and 2.

Some two hundred of them stop when they reach the Bulfinch-style, brick building opposite the City Hall. The vast majority of them pass without even noticing the dignified three-story edifice which Messrs. Putnam and Cox designed to occupy land once owned by the husband of Anne Hutchinson, where James Wilson, Boston's town crier lived in 1795, and where but a few years ago stood Police Station No. 2.

### Memorial to Father

When the Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, given to the city, to commemorate his father, by Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library and vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, opened its doors to the public on May 7, 1930, the policemen of the old Station No. 2 called to express their delight at the improvement in the property.

Many men and women who used to quiver their steps as they passed the dingy old walls and glance, with a shudder, into the basement where the region's "drunks" and pickpockets had been thrown for the night, now spend whatever is left to them of their noon hour, after the necessary sandwich or bowl of soup, in the restful, quiet rooms of 20 City Hall Avenue.

This branch of the Public Library of Boston, the first to receive a building as a private gift, in striking contrast to the branches in the residential districts, serves almost entirely a business and professional clientele. The first and second floors, known as the business branch, are given over to books, periodicals, and pamphlets relating to business. The third floor, known as the Kirstein branch, provides the same service as that of any other adult public library, except that it does not carry business literature.

Service is the watchword. No matter how many volumes must be recorded, or how many library cards

issued, governor of the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

made out, or bindings mended, or postcards sent notifying borrowers that a copy of "Anthony Adverse" is in, or statistics compiled, or reference cards typed out, there is always a pleasant smile and a word of welcome from Miss Grace C. Brady, the librarian, and her two assistants.

They soon become sufficiently acquainted with their readers to anticipate their wants and pick out the minute they enter some recently added book which they know will be acceptable. This is a branch where the workers must keep themselves informed "up to the minute." On Monday mornings, almost before the door is unlocked, residents on "The Hill" come asking for some new publication reviewed in metropolitan newspapers the Sunday before.

Both biography and literature are very much in demand. The business man, says Miss Brady, will ask for a biography of some successful, energetic self-made man; the "Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" is also popular with that class of borrower. Lawyers usually prefer either a new book on public affairs or something on Scotland Yard. Bankers and brokers take out books on gardening, horseback riding, golf.

They also like biography, especially that which concerns royalty and noblemen. Salesmen like "100,000 Guinea Pigs" and "Life Begins at 40." Russia was a favorite subject for a time, but since the inauguration of the New Deal the problems of the United States take precedence.

### "Digging Up" References

And that is a hint only of the tremendous amount of personal interest and attention displayed by the small staff of workers at the Kirstein branch. They furnish quotations from Patrick Henry, Ellihu Root, Abraham Lincoln, Chauncey M. Depew, Shakespeare and Julius Caesar, to embroider after-dinner speeches and commencement orations.

They prepare a daily tray of good novels for the clerks and stenographers who rush in during their lunch hours and can't take time to search the shelves. They keep the chefs of the neighborhood restaurants posted on the latest cookbooks and dietetic works. They take care of a collection of over 7000 books, with an annual circulation of 57,000.

They answer, as quickly as possible, such questions as "What is the epitaph on Virgil's tomb?" They work in the library from 9 to half past five. They spend their leisure acquiring additional culture, extra training, and wider knowledge, in order to be better librarians and give even greater service.

It is interesting to travel, from the Kirstein branch, with no child reader at all, to the Mattapan Branch Library, one of the largest

on the list, where the child borrower is quite a specialty. Transferring their patronage from the West End, many of the young people, who have moved, as their parents' livings have changed their nature and environments, have swelled the circulation of the more suburban branches.

Always a reading public of a more or less intellectual order, the Mattapan card holders are responsible for an adult circulation of 91,000 and a juvenile circulation of 68,000 fiction and 26,000 nonfiction, approximately, for the year.

The readers in this neighborhood are not the downtrodden and hungry, the desperately needy of the more underprivileged districts which the public libraries serve. Social contacts are comfortable; Miss Ada Aserkoff, the librarian, who has worked for the Boston Public Library system since 1916, and her efficient assistants give unstintingly of their own time to supplement the cultural and educational activities of the branch.

Quietly helpful, as they move about the lovely modern building, selecting here a volume on Renaissance painters, for a young art student; there a biography of Lincoln for a junior high school boy, they impart a homelike serenity, which is something of an achievement in view of the immense mass of detail which the daily routine involves.

The large, pleasant room for children, with its windows looking out on the tulip and iris beds which the workers have planted, often contains of an afternoon about 200 young students doing their homework—an occupation in which Miss Mildred Kimball, the Children's Librarian, is called upon to take part.

### Helps With Schoolwork

She is an expert disciplinarian. For she has an understanding heart. There was an 11-year-old Billy, for instance, who could not refrain from disturbing the other children. After much patience and many attempts to stop his mischievous pranks, Miss Kimball was compelled to inform him that he would have to refrain from visiting the library until his behavior improved. He was absent for two months, at the end of which he stood, contrite, on the threshold of the room. "Please," he murmured, "I've had my punishment. I got poor things up in the library." He asked Miss Kimball to help him with his homework, and has been entirely cooperative ever since.

# 9000 GIVE TWO WEEKS' PAY TO CITY

MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1934

To Old Young, the Library Serves as a Cultural Haven



ries Designed for Needs of Children and Grownups  
nated With Books of High Merit. Right—Edward Kirstein Memorial Library, Situated in the Heart of the Boston Office District, Caters Exclusively to Adult Requirements.

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

wives, mariners, milliners and policemen, who hold cards of membership at the central source or in one of the 33 branches of the Boston system. Why Mr. R. L. Duffus, in his book, "Our Starving Libraries," concerning the effect of the economic conditions of the last few years on public libraries, should have omitted all mention of Boston as a typical community, remains a mystery.

### Book Demand Heavy

Taking exception to the New York Times review of Mr. Duffus' book, which implied that Boston had dropped "to an unimportant place" in library activity, the present director, Mr. Milton E. Lord, whose experience at the library of the University of Iowa and the Vatican Library, in Rome, should qualify him to speak, points out that the increase in demand for library facilities has been just as great here as in any other city in the country.

A visit to eight of the branches, which a Monitor correspondent has recently paid certainly reveals no sign of inaction or lack of patronage. There can be no profession where more diverse qualities are required in one individual than in the branch librarian. As tutor, mother, guide, friend and counselor, the woman who has supervision of any one of these institutions, housing collections of from 5000 to 500,000 volumes, has established beyond doubt her immeasurable value to the community she serves.

In each Boston public school the same lessons are taught in the same grade, the same textbooks used whether in Roxbury or Mattapan. This standardization cannot be applied to the public library. Not even the library workers can plan the changing demand or solve by algebra the amount of biography which will be needed at the Allston branch, or the number of books on heraldry and genealogy which the Negro population of Roxbury Crossing will require. But there must be hospitality and human sympathy. These are

inviting bookshelves, the attractive exhibits, the friendly word of welcome mean more than their intricate tongues can ever express. "In public interest and support, in liberality of laws and appropriations, in magnitude of individual gifts, the modern library movement in the United States, Canada and Great Britain," says the New International Encyclopedia, "far surpasses any other professional body established beyond doubt her immeasurable value to the community she serves."

Andrew Carnegie found nothing promising higher returns for the good of humanity than the public library in those communities where it is pledged to contribute to such an institution with one-tenth the sum which he gave for the building. Modern legislation aims to make it easy to establish and difficult to abolish public libraries. "A person who enters a library," says Miss Guerrier, "should find repose; and the librarian must be a helpful and charming hostess." This creed is reflected throughout the workers' having made every effort to render the fullest possible service from the grubby little fellow needing help with his home-lessons to the scholar delving into Aramaic verbs.

### Wide Scope of Duties

The close work with the public schools, the "Better Homes" activities, the education of the immigrant, the reforming of the juvenile gangster, the developing of latent talent and many other duties which fall into the category of the Boston branch librarian, demand an extremely high grade of training, a cultural background, a cooperative approach to all problems, and the public or the library personnel, an alert and intelligent mentality, and a fund of humor and common sense.

The routine duties are exacting. Accuracy is absolutely essential. There is never time during office hours to accomplish all the helpful things which a book-reading community demands. The librarians feel that community service is important. Meetings can be addressed, library grounds cultivated, lectures delivered, children's clubs organized, books reviewed, cultural courses undertaken, in their own time. They never cease planning, never let their enthusiasm flag. They contribute not only their leisure but their property as well.

Libraries have no appropriation for plants or flower seeds; and if a librarian once in a while sacrifices a

# 'Temporary' Boston Librarians Receive as Little as \$8.40 a Week

Even Experienced Workers Which Requires Long Less Service



looking up the different  
the countries in the map.  
I like the little poems  
children's Page. There was  
that I liked very much.  
"Pandemonium." I am  
have still got it. I am 8  
and Mettelle C.  
another poem about dandelions.  
York book had face

my first letter to the Mail  
attending the Christian  
Sunday School. We take  
Italian Science Monitor, and  
I am also fond of the  
have a dog, a cat and  
and take piano lessons. I  
to correspond with girls  
I who live in any of  
tries of Asia.  
best wishes to all of the  
London, England  
Joan E.

other place. I  
I should like them  
Australia and Asia, es-  
I should like girls to  
I made several friends  
the Mail bag very much  
work, though  
about called Mickey.  
it is in his mouth. I also  
he catches it in his paws

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI  
Mary Margaret F.

—FREE TO ALL. Did I not say it was  
my palace? Mine, because I was a  
citizen; mine, though I was born an  
alien; mine, though I lived on Dover  
Street. My palace—mine!



# WHAT IS IT HASN'T SCRATCHED YET?

Cited as Type of Question Asked of Candidates for Report Se B

A list of questions used recently in examining candidates for position at the Boston Public Library selected from a book of "brain teasers," published by the Lydia Pinkham Company, were yesterday made public by the citizen's investigating committee, members of which submitted copies of a highly critical report to Mayor Mansfield and the library trustees.

The examination paper prepared by the director contains questions designed to test candidates' general and special knowledge, the report says.

Continued on Page 7 — Fourth C

Continued From First Page

Some of the questions contained in the examination pamphlet culled from the book of brain teasers are: "What hasn't scratched yet?" "How many does a special delivery stamp cost?" "Of what did the third little pig build his house?" "What woman had the ship that launched a thousand ships?" "What was Mary Pickford's original name?" "Where is Edam cheese made?"

The report charges that the examination questions caused some amusement among candidates and resulted in a claim by some of the men that women had an advantage because of the source of some of the questions. The examination, which was held in February, lasted two hours and was taken by a large number of men and women. The first part of the examination was to test general knowledge, the second part to test the candidate in the elementary knowledge of foreign languages.

## Dennis Signing Report

Henry Lewis Johnson, whose name was given as one of those who signed the report, yesterday denied that he had anything to do with it. Merle Colby, spokesman of the committee, a former CWA worker on the cataloging project at the library, wrote a reply to a letter received from Mr. Johnson last night explaining his position in the matter, and declaring that Mr. Johnson had said that he had signed the report and had sent it to the trustees of the library.

Theodore D. Money, controller of the library and in charge during the absence of the director, Milton E. Lord, said that no signed report had been received at the library. He said that some of the criticisms contained in the report were true but that the library was at present attempting to do all in its power to correct the flaws in an old mechanism through the CWA and ERA projects now being completed.

## Welcomes Criticism

It was learned that Merle Colby has been certified as a needy case under the ERA and would shortly resume his work in the Park Square building, where the library work is being done.

In an official statement last night Mr. Money said: "The trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston welcome criticism and suggestions from any source. I am sure that the trustees will be glad to receive the report of this group of citizens. The report has not been received by the trustees and consequently it is impossible for them to comment on the specific complaints.

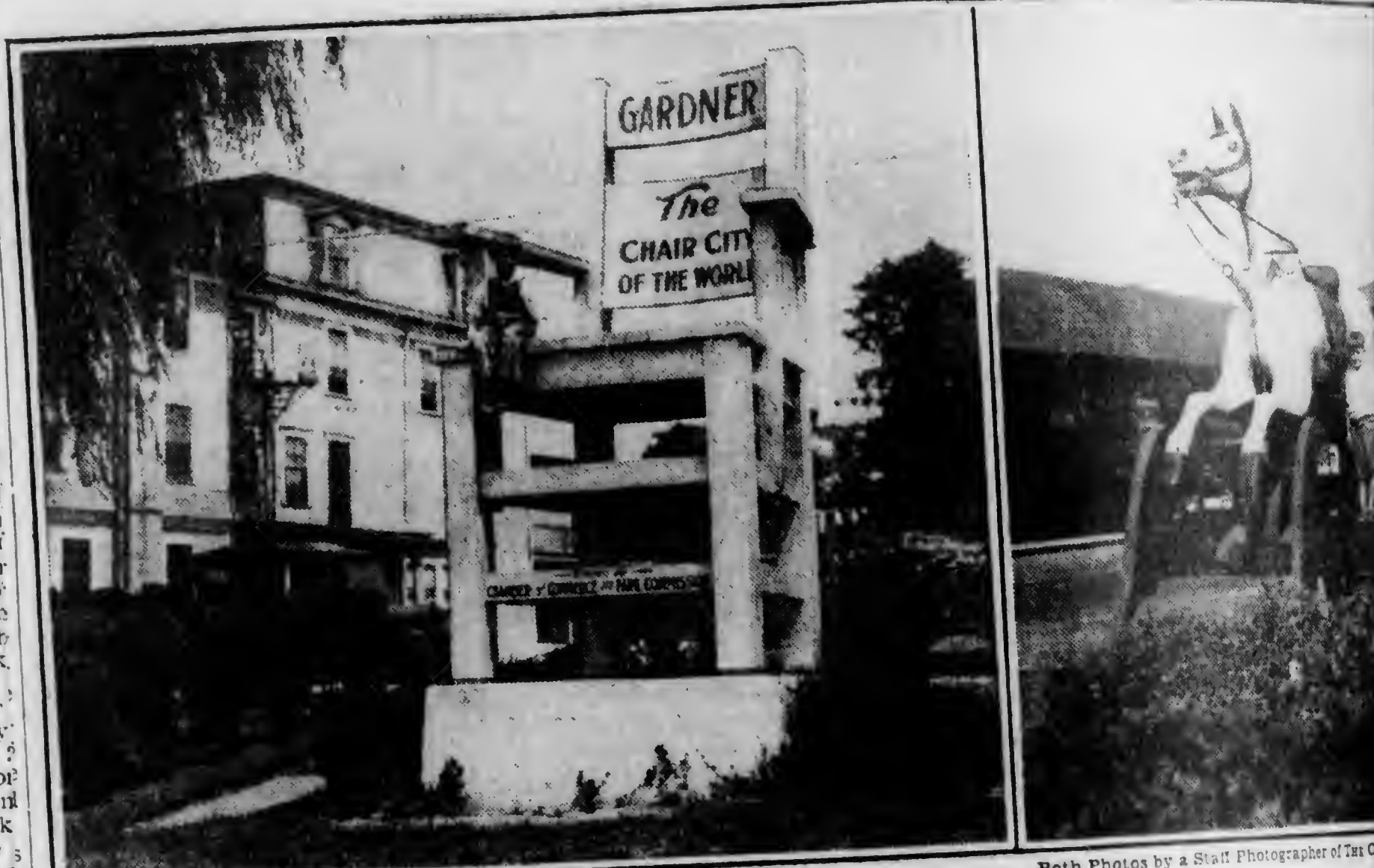
"Thousands of suggestions and complaints are received and acted on each year. In addition, the library has the benefit of the informed criticism of the examining committee, a body of citizens who submit a report to the trustees each year after an inspection of the library system."

# Typical Query, What Is It Hasn't Scratched Yet?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

## Towns Do Things in a Big Way



The Chair is at Gardner and the Horse at Winchendon, Mass. Gardner Is Well Known As a City That Manufactures Chairs and Is Called the Chair City. Winchendon Rivals Salem as a Toy-Making Center.

Of course it isn't every town that has something to make it distinctive among others but certainly Gardner and Winchendon do not fail in this respect and the giant hobbyhorse outside the Boston & Maine Railroad Station, in Winchendon, and which is also easily seen from the state road, are advertisements. Once seen they are never quite forgotten.

on Scotland Yard. Bankers and brokers take a lot of books on gardening, horseback riding, golf. They also like biography, especially that which concerns royalty and noblemen. Salesmen like "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" and "Life Begins at 40." Russia was a favorite subject for a time, but since the inauguration of the New Deal the problems of the United States take precedence.

## "Digging Up" References

And that is a hint only of the tremendous amount of personal interest and attention displayed by the small staff of workers at the Kirslein branch. They furnish quotations from Patrick Henry, Elihu Root, Abraham Lincoln, Chauncy M. Depew, Shakespeare and Julius Caesar, to embroider after-dinner speeches and commencement orations.

They prepare a daily tray of good novels for the clerks and stenographers who rush in during their lunch hours and can't take time to search the shelves. They keep the chefs of the neighborhood restaurants posted on the latest cookbooks and dietetic works. They take care of a collection of over 7000 books, with an annual circulation of 57,000.

They answer, as quickly as possible, such questions as "What is the epitaph on Virgil's tomb?" They work in the library from 9 to half past five. They spend their leisure acquiring additional culture, extra training, and wider knowledge in order to be better librarians and give even greater service.

It is interesting to travel, from the Kirslein branch, with no child reader at all, to the Mattapan Branch Library, one of the largest

in the city, where the child borrower is quite a specialty. Transferring their patronage from the West End, many of the young people, who have moved, as their parents' living have changed their nature and environments, have swelled the circulation of the more suburban branches.

Always a reading public of a more or less intellectual order, the Mattapan card holders are responsible for an adult circulation of 91,000 for an adult nonfiction, and a juvenile circulation of 68,000 fiction and 26,000 nonfiction, approximately, for the year.

The readers in this neighborhood are not the downtrodden and hungry, the desperately needy of the more underprivileged districts which the public libraries serve. Social contacts are comfortable; Miss Ada Askeroff, the librarian, who has worked for the Boston Public Library system since 1916, and her efficient assistants, give unstintingly of their own time, to supplement the cultural and educational activities of the branch.

Quietly helpful, as they move about the lovely modern building, made about the lovely modern building, selecting here a volume on Renaissance painters, for a young art student; there a junior high school boy for a junior high school boy, they impart a homelike serenity, which is something of an achievement in view of the immense mass of detail which the daily routine involves.

The large, pleasant room for children, with its windows looking out on the tulip and iris beds which the workers have planted, contains of an afternoon about 200 young students doing their homework—Miss Mildred Kimball, the Children's Librarian, is called upon to take part.

Helps With Schoolwork She is an expert disciplinarian. There was 11-year-old Billy, for instance, who could not refrain from disturbing the other children. After much patience and many attempts to stop his mischievous pranks, Miss Kimball was compelled to inform him that he would have to refrain from visiting the library until his behavior improved. He was absent for two months, at the end of which he stood, contrite, on the threshold of the room. "Please," he murmured, "I've had my punishment. I got poor marks in school when I did not look things up in the Lib'y." He asked Miss Kimball to help him with his homework, and has been entirely content since.

Why Mr. R. L. Duffus, in his book, "Our Starving Libraries," concerning the effect of the economic conditions of the last few years on public libraries, should have omitted all mention of Boston as a typical community, remains a mystery.

## Book Demand Heavy

Taking exception to the New York Times review of Mr. Duffus' book, which implied that Boston had dropped "to an unimportant place" in library activity, the present director, Mr. Milton E. Lord, whose experience at the library of the University of Iowa and the Vatican Library, in Rome, should qualify him to speak, points out that the increase in demand for library facilities has been just as great here as in any other city in the country.

A visit to eight of the branches which a Monitor correspondent has recently paid certainly reveals no sign of inaction or lack of patronage. There can be no profession where more diverse qualities are required in one individual than in the branch librarian. As tutor, mother, guide, friend and counselor, the woman who has supervision of any one of these institutions, housing collections of from 5000 to 500,000 volumes, has established beyond doubt her immeasurable value to the community she serves.

In each Boston public school the same lessons are taught in the same grade, the same textbooks used, whether in Roxbury or Mattapan. This standardization cannot be applied to the public library. Not even the library workers can plan the changing demand or solve by algebra the amount of biography which will be needed at the Allston branch, or the number of books on heraldry and genealogy which the Negro population of Roxbury Crossing will require. But there must be hospitality and human sympathy. These are

# 9000 GIVE TWO WEEKS' PAY TO CITY

But Teachers, Police and County Workers Refuse

Faced with the loss of two weeks' pay this summer under Mayor Mansfield's plan to save \$1,000,000 for the city treasury, 9000 city employees offered no organized opposition last night, but looked with envious eyes towards the 12,000 employees in the school, police and

# 'Temporary' Boston Librarians Receive as Little as \$8.40 a Week

Even Experienced Woefully Underpaid for Service Which Requires Long Cultural Education; Self-Less Service Is Workers' Motto

Greater Boston Library Series

Last of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cesar is said to have planned a public library. Rome erected her first one about 39 B. C. Boston, undreamed-of by the ancients, founded in 1852 a public library possessing today more than a million volumes

which come and go between the shelves at Copley Square and the homes of many thousand students, secretaries, teachers, firemen, truck drivers, dentists, engineers, tailors, typists, clerks, cabinetmakers, housewives, mariners, milliners and policemen, who hold cards of membership at the central source or in one of the 33 branches of the Boston system.

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emphatically demanded by the supervisor of branches, Miss Edith Guerrier, who has herself been a branch librarian, in her earlier days in the Boston system, with which she has been connected for 25 years.

Inspiration to Needy Most of the Boston branches clientele live in crowded tenements. The local library is their refuge from the cares that infest the day. The pleasant reading rooms, the inviting bookshelves, the attractive exhibits, the friendly word of welcome mean more than their inadequate tongues can ever express.

"In public interest and support, in magnitude of individual gifts, in the modern library movement in the United States, Canada and Great Britain," says the New International Encyclopedia, "far surpasses any general interest in libraries of former days or of other regions."

Andrew Carnegie found nothing promising higher returns for the good of humanity than the public library. In those communities pledged to contribute to such an institution with one-tenth the sum which he gave for the building, Modern legislation aims to make it easy to establish and difficult to abolish public libraries.

"A person who enters a library," says Miss Guerrier, "should find repose; and the librarian must be a helpful and charming hostess." This creed is reflected throughout the entire system, and no visitor is allowed to leave a branch without the workers' having made every effort to render the fullest possible service, from the grubby little fellow needing help with his home-lessons to the scholar delving into Aramaic verbs.

Wide Scope of Duties The close work with the public schools, the "Better Homes" activities, the education of the immigrant, the reforming of the juvenile gangster, the developing of latent talent, and many other duties which fall into the category of the Boston branch librarian, demand an extremely high grade of training, a thorough academic education, a cultural background, a cooperative approach to all problems, either with the public or the library personnel, an alert and intelligent mentality, and a fund of humor and common sense.

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1785.

stood

W.

rial I

memorate his father, by Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library

and vice-president of William

Plene's Sons Company, opened its

doors to the public on May 7, 1930,

the policemen of the old Station No. 2 called to express their delight at

the improvement in the property.

Many men and women who used

to quicken their steps as they passed

the dingy old walls and glance, with

a shudder, into the basement where

the region's "drunks" and pickpockets

had been thrown for the night, now

spend whatever is left to them of

their noon hour, after the necessary

sandwich or bowl of soup, in the rest-

ful, quiet rooms of 20 City Hall

Avenue.

This branch of the Public Library

of Boston, the first to receive a

building as a private gift, in striking

contrast to the branches in the resi-

dential districts, serves almost en-

tirely a business and professional

clientele. The first and second floors,

known as the business branch, are

given over to books, periodicals, and

pamphlets relating to business. The

third floor, known as the Kirstein

branch, provides the same service

as that of any other adult public

library, except that it does not carry

business literature.

Service is the watchword. No mat-

ter how many volumes must be

recorded, or how many library cards

issued, governor of the New Eng-

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work in the library from 9 to half

past five. They spend their lei-

sure acquiring additional culture,

extra training, and wider knowl-

edge, in order to be better librar-

ians and give even greater service.

It is interesting to travel, from

the Kirstein branch, with no child

reader at all, to the Mattapan

Branch Library, one of the largest

in the city.

on Scotland Yard. Bankers and bro-



## ITALIAN NEWS

Friday, December 8, 1933

### M. E. Lord Praises Pope As Librarian

The Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held its regular monthly meeting at the North End Branch Library last Tuesday evening. Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, was the guest of the Association and spoke on the "Special Libraries in Rome." Mr. Lord spent several years in the Vatican Library, cataloging the collection there and praised the work of His Holiness, Pope Pius XIII, while Librarian of the Vatican Library.

Previous to the meeting 88 members enjoyed an Italian dinner at the Como Restaurant.

The visitors were interested in an exhibit of sculpture, the work of John DeStefano, which was loaned for the occasion. John is 19 years old, living in the North End, and is connected with the P. C. DeLuca Studios where the work shown was done. He attended the modeling class at the North Bennet Industrial School for three years and recently received a medal for his relief of President Roosevelt.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

### Heads Library Board



WILLIAM CARDINAL O'CONNELL

### CARDINAL IS PRESIDENT OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Herald Editor Is Chosen Vice-President of Board

William Cardinal O'Connell was elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston public library at the annual meeting of that group at the library yesterday afternoon. Frank W. Buxton, editor of The Boston Herald, was elected vice-president of the board, the position in which the Cardinal served for the past year.

Cardinal O'Connell has served on the board for about two years, having been appointed by former Mayor Curley to succeed the late Mr. Arthur T. Connolly. In the absence of John L. Hall, retiring president, the Cardinal presided at the meeting as vice-president.

### BOUQUET FOR B. P. L. SYSTEM

To the Editor of The Herald:  
A short while ago your newspaper ran a story or two regarding alleged inefficiency at the Boston Public Library.

For quite a long period of time I have used the Boston library system, and might I respectfully state that I consider it well organized and well run. I know of no other city department where the employees are more courteous or better disciplined than they are in the library department. Time and again I have observed the tact and patience of employees of the library in dealing with the general public.

Politics plays no part in our library system. The governing body, the board of trustees, is made up of our most eminent citizens, and membership on this board is rightly considered one of the highest honors that the mayor of Boston can bestow upon a citizen of this city.

Of late years, during the depression, the number of people using the library system has been greatly increased, while the appropriations for books has been materially cut, hence it is impossible for one to go to the library and get all the books that he or she desires at once. I consider that I am doing well if I can get half the number of books requested, that other citizens who are as much entitled to the books as I am are perhaps using the particular book or books that I desire. I must have patience and appreciate the difficulties under which the system is operating.

As a member of our city government who has come in contact with all city departments, I consider our library department second to none in efficiency. I am quite proud of it, and I believe justifiably so.

CLEMENT A. NORTON,  
Council Chamber of Boston, May 18.

## The Boston Post

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

### CARDINAL NEW LIBRARY HEAD

Elected to Presidency of Board of Trustees

Cardinal O'Connell was elected president of the Public Library trustees at the annual meeting of the board which was held yesterday. He succeeds John L. Hall, a Boston lawyer, Frank W. Buxton, editor of the Boston Herald, was elected vice-president, the office formerly held by Cardinal O'Connell. The president of the board holds office for a year. All of the trustees including Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, and Ellery Sedgwick, Boston magazine editor, have served as presidents of the board in past years. In the absence of Mr. Hall, Cardinal O'Connell presided at yesterday's meeting.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

MAY 19, 1934

### PRESIDENT, B. P. L.

Cardinal O'Connell and the city are both to be congratulated on his election as president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library. He is to be warmly commended for setting an unselfish example of citizenship. He has been on the board already for two years. The duties which he has assumed now as president are more or less thankless, often exasperating and always time-consuming. He succeeds an excellent president under whom he has sat as vice-president, John L. Hall.

Boston is fortunate in that it obtains the services of one of the really cultured gentlemen of his generation, who is also a first class organizer and administrator, and the outstanding Catholic prelate of the country.

The great institution is excelled only by the Congressional, Harvard and New York libraries. It could not be under better guidance. The little distinction comes appropriately at the time when his memoirs are to appear and the community is preparing to honor him on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

## Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

### CARDINAL O'CONNELL HEADS LIBRARY BOARD

Cardinal O'Connell was elected president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library for the coming year at the annual meeting yesterday. Frank W. Buxton was elected vice-president and Elizabeth B. Brockway, clerk.

## SUSPENDED FROM E. R. A. LIBRARY JOB

Police Guard Controller Money's Records

Suspension of Theodore D. Money, controller of the Boston Public Library and director of C. W. A. and E. R. A. Library projects, yesterday morning, by Milton E. Lord, director of the library, was followed last night by removal of all project records to the library, from the Park sq. Building, and the posting of a police guard over them.

Money said last night he did not know why he was suspended and that the only reason given him was: "You are suspended because the value of your services to the Boston Public Library have been impaired." Money said that Lord refused to discuss the matter with him further. It was learned that a police guard had been ordered over the records day and night.

### Director Under C. W. A.

Money has been director of the filing and indexing projects at the library since the C. W. A. started functioning in November. His was the first payroll to be disbursed in Massachusetts.

Under the C. W. A. he had 615 girls working under him, but the number has been reduced to 200 under the E. R. A.

Money

Continued on Page 3

### Money—

Continued from the First Page

A new E. R. A. project calling for employment of more than 700 girls was scheduled to start work tomorrow. All work has been done at the Park sq. Building.

"I cannot understand how a man can be suspended in this way and no explanation given him," said Money last night. "I cannot even guess the reason."

"I have tried to do a real job for the E. R. A. and think I have. I am determined to push this to the limit and make them come out into the open and tell me what it is all about."

### Will Appeal to Trustees

Money said he would appeal to the trustees of the library in an effort to find out what the true situation is and discover the charges against him, if any. Lord has been named to temporarily take over the post left vacant by the suspension of Money.

Money yesterday morning was told verbally that he was suspended. At 10 o'clock last night he received a special delivery letter which read: "I hereby give you notice of your suspension from the Library Service."

"Signed, Milton E. Lord." Lord could not be reached late last night.

### Revolver Taken

Among personal belongings of Money taken from the Park-sq. Building, it was reported, was a revolver. Money, who returned two weeks ago from a company trip in the South, said he had a permit to carry the revolver and had left it in the desk at his office.

No complaint concerning the work of Money as director of the Government relief projects had ever been reported. C. W. A. and E. R. A. officials were quoted several times during the past winter as saying that Money had any fault it was that he was too conscientious and attempted to obtain too high a quality of work from the unemployed girls who had been assigned to him for the library projects.

## LIBRARY OFFICER IS SUSPENDED

Lord Declares Comptroller Money Impaired Value Of Services'

POLICE ASSIGNED TO GUARD RECORDS

Theodore Davis Money, comptroller of the Boston Public Library since December, 1929, was suspended yesterday by Milton E. Lord, director, because "the had impaired the value of his services to the library."

This notice was given verbally to Mr. Lord at the office of the Boston Public Library ERA project, room 330, Park square building. Last night a special delivery letter was received by Money from Director Lord in which he was notified in writing of the suspension.

The position pays a salary of \$10,000 a year. Money, at his home, 48 Cedar Lane, gave no reasons for his suspension. He has appealed to the board of trustees, which will consider the case at a future meeting.

Director Lord said last night the suspension was not due to any ERA complaints, but that it "developed from a general library point of view."

The mystery of Money's suspension

became more confusing when it was learned that specially assigned policemen were on night and day duty at the offices of the library ERA project, guarding library records. Money was in charge of this project, along with his other duties.

Order from police headquarters was sent to station 16 Friday night to detail night and day men to the office over the week end. Police say library officials feared that a discharged employee might cause trouble and destroy the records.

TO BE MOVED BACK  
It is understood by police that the records, which are part of the catalogue of the music collection at the library being retyped by ERA workers, will be moved back to the library tomorrow morning. The total collection of cards is about 20,000.

Money, who was appointed by the board of trustees four and a half years ago, came to the library from the General Electric Company, a Bridgeport, Ct., where he had been production manager. He is married and has a daughter, Patricia Davis, 8, is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, 1924, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928.

The first he knew about his suspension, he said, was at 10 A. M. yesterday, his day off, when he walked into the library project office in the Park Square building. He declared Mr. Lord and three members of his staff and two policemen were there and that Mr. Lord informed him of the suspension.

With Director Lord in the office were Richard Hensley, in charge of the special reference department; William Kenney, head of the bindery department; and Pierce Buckley, head of the general reference department. Money said.

## LIBRARY AIDE SUSPENDED IN MYSTERY ERA SHAKEUP

Money's Records and Payrolls All Removed; His Office in Copley Sq. Building Under Police Guard; Gun Included in Lot

Into the stormy history of CWA and ERA work in the Boston Public Library a new and mysterious chapter was written yesterday as Assistant Librarian Theodore D. Money, in charge of the ERA project administration, was summarily suspended and his records, documents and payrolls removed from his office under police guard.

Among the office effects so removed and guarded was a revolver, it was admitted last night.

Suspension of Money was by order of Librarian Milton E. Lord with the explanation that Money's "usefulness to the library has been impaired."

Money, himself, declared that the action against him came as a complete surprise.

"Some powerful influence is trying to get my job for a friend or ally," Money charged last night in his home, 46 Cedar Lane Way, Beacon Hill. "I have had no quarrel with Director Lord or any other library official or employee."

### FEARED BREAK IN HOME

"I removed that revolver from my home to the office on advice of a police officer of Station 2, last Tuesday night, after I discovered somebody had tried to break into my house. I showed the officer my gun, which was in a desk drawer, and displayed my permit to carry it. He suggested I take it out of the house lest burglars find the weapon."

"I will retain control Monday morning and demand filing of charges and a hearing before the trustees."

"For hours I have tried to get in touch with members of the board by telephone to ask an explanation of Director's action. Two of the members are abroad and I was not able to contact the other trustees."

Lord, he said, repeated that his "usefulness had been impaired."

"Just what does that mean—what are the charges?" Money persisted.

"I refuse to answer," Lord replied, according to Money. Interviewed last night, Lord

said, "It's a question of the quality of his (Money's) work and a question of his general relationship with his associates, that is to say, with his fellow workers."

Lord said he has named as temporary appointee in Money's place James W. Kenney, chief of the library binding department, a veteran of 24 years of service with the Boston public library, first under the CWA, now under the ERA, have been repeatedly under fire.

The executive office of the library ERA, originally at the Central library, was shifted to quarters in Joynton st., then shifted again to Park sq.

The records yesterday were moved back to the Central library again and special police officers of the library staff were detailed to stand guard.

## LIBRARY OFFICIAL IS OUSTED

Comptroller Money Also Loses His ERA Position

Theodore D. Money, comptroller of the Boston Public Library and head of its CWA and ERA projects for the past six months was suspended from the library staff and dismissed from his ERA position by Milton E. Lord, director of the library, following a stormy session attended by policemen yesterday in the library's ERA offices in the Park Square building.

### POLICE GUARD OFFICE

Yesterday morning Comptroller Money, despite it being his day off, walked into his office to find Director Lord attended by police from the Back Bay station superintending the removal of all papers and records from his office. Patrolman Harold E. Quinn who was ordered to put Comptroller Money out of the office and to keep him out, according to police, seized a loaded .38 caliber Colt automatic pistol allegedly found in Mr. Money's desk and sent it to police headquarters. Police admitted that he is licensed to possess and carry firearms.

The officer was left on guard in the office throughout the day after Director Lord had removed Mr. Money's records to the library building in Copley square, and was relieved by another patrolman last night. Police stated that at Director Lord's personal request a day and night guard had been established both in the main library building and in the ERA office in Park square, to be maintained through today and tonight, until tomorrow morning.

The suspended comptroller and former ERA official, according to orders police said they had received, was not to be allowed to enter his former office in either building. Mr. Money last night professed to be completely at a loss as to the reason for Director Lord's attempt to summarily dismiss him. He said that he reminded the director that inasmuch as he had been appointed comptroller by the board of trustees four and one-half years ago only the board could remove him.

Director Lord would not elaborate on his statement yesterday that he had suspended Comptroller Money after advising him that his "value to the library had been impaired."

His action against the comptroller, the director declared, resulted from a question of "satisfactory performance of his duties" and he asserted that the difficulty had arisen entirely within the library itself and was not a result of charges hurled at Mr. Money's administration of the library's CWA and ERA cataloging projects.



-MONDAY, MAY 21, 1934

## 9000 E. R. A. JOBS IN HUB

150 Women Already at Work in Library

E. R. A. projects, in so far as the Boston Public Library is concerned, are going forward efficiently and with a noticeable absence of confusion and discord. While it is planned to put about 700 women and girls back at work on important tasks only about 150 started work today.

R. G. Hensley, who is in charge of the E. R. A. projects here, has been busy for several days sending out notices to those to be reemployed and all on the lists have not yet been requested to come in.

City Administrator Maj. Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of buildings, estimates that he will soon be able to put some 9000 at work in the city but this cannot be accomplished at once. Boston hopes to maintain this number at work from month to month as its quota. The important task at present is the weeding out of those found not to be supporting two or more dependents and the replacement of a number of skilled laborers with unskilled laborers as fast as the old C. W. A. projects are terminated and new E. R. A. projects of a different character are started. Notices have been and are being sent out to applicants for the new jobs and as fast as they come in they are assigned.

At Maj. Hall's office in City Hall it was reported today that a number had come in and had been assigned to jobs but the actual number could not be definitely stated.

**Inspecting Government Pork**

E. R. A. officials are much concerned about the distribution of Government pork which is being inspected by Board of Health officials to make certain none is unsanitary, as has been reported. The pork is wrapped and inspectors are obliged to unwrap and inspect it before permitting its distribution.

Maj. Hall is busy reclassifying all his applicants. Nevertheless his projects are being carried on at the same time. He is having his assignment slips for applicants for jobs sent out very carefully and he already has some 2000 such slips held in abeyance for fear of exceeding his \$640,000 quota for May.

State Administrator Carney is setting up commissaries all over the State to take care of the pork and such articles as are donated by the Government. He also is providing for an inspection of all food products before they are distributed.

Mr. Carney is waiting to hear from Mayors of cities and chairmen of boards of Selectmen of towns on their action on his request that grievance committees be appointed to handle complaints. He is selecting members of the State grievance committee which he will announce later. This committee will be a part of the system for getting rid of chiselers and insuring the employment of needy persons.

Mayor Mansfield has been asked to name a board of five which he will do at once.

## Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1934

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## MONEY SEEKS A REASON FOR DISCHARGE

If Librarian Milton E. Lord of the Boston Public Library, or anyone else for that matter, will only explain to Theodore D. Money, suspended comptroller, why he lost his job, Money will stand host to a chicken dinner.

"I am still in the dark as to why I was suspended last Saturday," Money declared today. "I have been in charge of the C. W. A. and E. R. A. work at the library for six months and have been perfectly friendly with Mr. Lord."

"I got the word of my suspension by word of mouth, then a written notice, and the only thing it said was my 'value to the library had been impaired.'"

"I'll give a chicken dinner to the man who tells me what it's all about."

Librarian Lord wasn't around to explain why he had let Money out. Acting Comptroller James W. Kenney, who replaced Money, said he didn't know either. ERA Director Roswell G. Hall professed ignorance.

"I'm all at sea too," Maj. Hall asserted. "I expect to receive a report from Mr. Lord today and will have a statement after a conference with him."

Money has been comptroller of the library for four years. He said he would fight his suspension to a finish. The matter is scheduled to be heard by the library trustees some day this week.

About 700 women were expected to be at work on the library ERA projects before the day was out. Probably 10,000 men and women while back on their ERA jobs this week, Maj. Hall said.

## Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

## KENNEY TO SUPERVISE LIBRARY PROJECTS

Will Replace Money—709 Girls to Resume Work

Suspension of Theodore D. Money, controller of the Boston Public Library, had nothing to do with his C. W. A. or E. R. A. work, as far as can be learned. Milton E. Lord, director of the library, told Maj. Hall, Boston director of E. R. A. yesterday that Money was discharged for reasons concerned strictly with the library and its policies.

Maj. Hall agreed to appoint James W. Kenney, binder of the library, to replace Money. "Work will go on as planned," said Maj. Hall, "and the 709 girls will be at work as soon as possible."

Maj. Hall said last night he has sent out his full quota of 10,000 slips but the total number is not yet at work.

Saugus will have an administrator appointed today by Mr. Carney. "The politicians haven't been able to let the E. R. A. alone there and the town cannot seem to decide whom it will select as administrator," he said. Mr. Carney is awaiting Mayors' appointments of local appeal and grievance boards. Mayor Mansfield will appoint a board of five for Boston shortly.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

## Dick Shakespeare Kills Mice in Charlestown Library And Also Chases Many Out of Bunker Hill Monument



Dick Shakespeare, pet of the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library, whose birthday party was cancelled because he is a kind of hermit and wants all the catnip favors for himself.

**By BARBARA SCHOFIELD**

Because he's a kind of hermit, so far as cats are concerned, Dick Shakespeare, pet of the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library, will not be given a birthday party this year.

There was to have been a party. It was to have been an elaborate affair, with catnip mice for favors. Celebrated cats from all sections of Greater Boston were to have attended. But Tim Harrington, custodian of the library, finally vetoed it.

Even if the guests came in crates, like soldiers traveling in armored cars, Tim was sure that Dick would manage

to get at them. Dick allows no cats or dogs either, for that matter, to enter the library. Besides, libraries are supposed to be silent places for the reading of books. Where else would one expect to find caterwauling if not at a cat party?

### PRESERVES MONUMENT LOG

One of Dick's greatest public services to date has been to preserve the log of the Bunker Hill monument from an enemy which he and men have in common—mice. Every year thousands of visitors from all parts of the world sign their names in the books at the

monument and mice have been devouring these tasty sample of imported hand writing.

Dick, having chased all the mice out of the library, visited the monument and added it to his hunting preserve. Sometimes Tim Harrington has to hang around the library until after 10 o'clock at night, waiting for Dick to return from the monument. Tim never locks up or goes home until Dick is safely in bed.

But Dick is pretty punctual, not at all like some of the young persons who would just as soon sit on the benches by the monument and whisper sweet nothings until dawn or a policeman chased them home.

Tim is so fond of Dick that he even goes to the library on his day off to make sure Dick has been fed. He makes sure that Dick has fish on Friday, so that he will eat no meat except mice on that fast day.

### WAS KIDNAPED ONCE

Once, Patrolman Edward Winn, who used to be the officer at the library, kidnaped Dick and took him to police station 15 in City square. He did it, not to give the public the idea of looking for kidnapers in police stations, but to tease Mr. Harrington, who was worried nearly sick.

One pay day, Harrington visited the station, still mourning for his friend, the cat. Dick, on duty in the station, looked up and mewed his recognition. Harrington's sorrow was forgotten in reunion. The reunion was no whit less jubilant than the way Dick nearly bowls the postman over when a letter comes addressed to him, with a gift of catnip in it. Dick can smell such letters as soon as the postman enters the library door, and is on his shoulder and into his mail bag in an instant.

Whenever Miss Mariette Obenauer of the children's library, goes to her home in Norwich N. Y., for a vacation, she never forgets to drop Dick a line—with catnip. An elderly woman card holder in the library also sends him regular donations.

### SOMETIMES JEALOUS

The other day, Dick ventured out on the library flag-pole, and, when he reached the ball on the end, he discovered he has grown too big to turn around on a dime. His wheelbase is too long, or something. He clung there, paralyzed with fright. At least, all of him was paralyzed except his meower, which seemed more active than ever.

Joseph Cotter, a student in the Tufts medical school, crawled out on the flag-pole, hand over hand, and pulled Dick back by the tail. But Dick was too intelligent to complain about the tail-pulling. He was glad to get back to his pile of books.

Dick sometimes is jealous of the books. When one of his friends is trying to read, Dick comes along and sprawls on his book, waiting to be patted. If his friend gives up and moves to another book, Dick moves, too. He keeps himself between the reader's eyes and the fine print until his friend surrenders, and gives all his attention to Dick.

### RECOGNIZES BOUNDARY

A few days ago, a nondescript little dog foolishly ventured as far as the second floor of the library. Dick came riding down the stairs on his back, and chased him out of the building. Exultant over the victory, he toppled over the afternoon by disposing of two full-grown police dogs simultaneously.

Nonetheless, when Harrington goes home to lunch, Dick follows him as far as the monument, then sits and watches as the meows until he returns over the Bunker Hill an hour later. Dick seems to recognize an imaginary boundary as the limit of his domain. Within these limits, no cat or dog may walk with safety, but, once gained, the imaginary line is as much protection to fleeing animals as a wire fence would be. Dick will not pursue beyond it.

Dick may be said to be a lonely cat, and yet he isn't. He doesn't care for girl friends, human or feline. Even Miss Obenauer, who sends him the lovely catnip, receives no recognition from him. He is a man's cat, and pals around with Harrington and the men. But that doesn't mean that another Tom cat may walk in the neighborhood. Dick does not like the company of cats.

## Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1934

## Special Skin Treatment for B. P. L. Nudists Who Got Pretty Dirty in Four Decades

It takes more than soap and water to clean Boston's outstanding nudists; the little boys who appear on the seal of the Boston Public Library. When first set up, in 1895, they were gleaming white marble and shocked Boston ladies took to wearing broad-brimmed hats. Later, when the statue of Bechante was set up in the library courtyard, heavy veils came into vogue.

Eventually Bechante was run out of town through force of public opinion, but the little boys, "in what artists call the nude," have stood proudly for nearly forty years, under the motto Lux Omnia Civium, which out-of-town visitors who have not had a classical education sometimes mistake for a plug of a popular soap.

There seems to be some truth in the saying: Beauty is only skin-deep; moral, little boys is not merely surface but goes right into the "pores," according to the Library engineering force. Even if the marble lads were firmly washed all over, the result would be only temporary. The "pore dirt" would work its way out. Sand-blasting would do no good, either, as the seal is made of Tennessee marble, which does not take kindly to such drastic treatment. Eventually the Library trustees, whose seal it is, decided to call in a specialist. It has been pretty embarrassing for the group to have those grubby little boys surrounded by the words: "The Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 1822-1878."

"Cleanliness," said the board of trustees to their president, Cardinal O'Connell, "is next to godliness."

Accordingly, they called in Edwards J. Gale, library architect, who got in touch with Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers. They set up a staging and scaffolding, clambered up and gave a look at the unvarnished little boys and their stained to wash out, he muttered, and got to work with an assortment of chemicals, free of harmful acids, which he expects will make the boys spotless in no time.

The staging will be up for some time but it is expected that the pair will emerge from the treatment pure as the driven snow. If not, Elizabeth Arden and Helena Rubenstein will be called into consultation.



## Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1934

## The Librarian

Rambles Among the Bookshelves

MEMBERS of the Massachusetts Library Club who attend the annual meeting, May 21 and June 1, at Andover, will get the lowdown on various local authors. At the morning session on Thursday, no less than three will tell of their work and their reactions to libraries. Octavia Roberts Corneau, author of "The Perilous Isle" will discuss the "Writing of an Adventure Story." Louise Andrews Kent, who wrote "The Red Rajah," will talk about the "Stay-at-Home Author," and Frances Lester Warner, author of "The Unintentional Burn of Men" (one of the most engaging titles ever devised) has promised to disclose "Confessions of a Fine-Payer."

During the afternoon session of that day, which like the morning one is to be held at the Andover Academy, Mrs. Helen Talbot, secretary of the Massachusetts department of conservation, will speak on the "Library and the C. C. C." and Clarence E. Sherman, librarian, Providence Public Library, will answer the question: "The Public Library Where Has It Been and Where Is It Going?"

In the evening there will be a concert and a talk on the "Development of Clipper Ships," by Dr. Charles E. Park, pastor of the First Church in Boston. Charles R. Green, president of the club, will preside at all three meetings.

Miss Edith Guerrier, superintendent of branches, Boston Public Library, and first vice president of the club, will preside at the Friday morning session at Memorial Hall Library, and the speakers will be Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Christian Science Monitor weekly magazine section who will talk on "Geneva and the Press," and David McCord who will read from his book "Crowds and Other Poems."

In the afternoon George Washington Hall, Phillips, will be the scene of two annual meetings of the Massachusetts Library Club. Charles R. Green, president, and the Charles River Group of Librarians, Mrs. Florence B. Sloan, president, presiding. Juvenile reading will be considered at this session, with the following speaking: Mrs. Gertrude S. Hasbrouck, who will also answer questions and recommend books; and Lucile Gulliver, who will present the publisher's point of view.

The session will conclude with a discussion on "A Separate House for Boys and Girls: A Necessary Evil or an Advantage," by Mary H. Davis, librarian, Medford Public Library; Galen W. Hill, librarian, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy; and Julius Lucht, librarian, Newton Public Library.

There will be a dinner session at the Commons, Phillips Academy, at which Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster, Phillips Academy, will be a guest. The meeting will close with a session at George Washington Hall, Phillips Academy, at which Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church, give a talk on "A Harvest of Dictators—a Challenge to Democracy."

Now on view in the treasure room of the Boston Public Library is a splendid collection of first editions and books printed by William Morris, arranged in honor of the centenary of his birth. Zoltan Hrasvany has this to say about Morris's printing abilities in More Books, the library publication:

"The influence of the Kelmscott Press on modern printing has been enormous. Within a few years of its founding, in England and in America—as also on the continent of Europe, especially in Germany—a large number of private, and semi-private presses were established with the purpose of producing well-made books. There has been indeed no shortage in imitators of Morris. Out of the host of followers, modestly distinguished, however, in time a smaller number of real printers, who soon struck out for new paths and found their own

individuality. During the first decade of the present century, typography, which had fallen low during the Victorian era, experienced a powerful revival. The 'movement' is still on the impetus which Morris gave to the art of printing is still active."

"The novelty of Morris's experiment was that he applied in his work the principles of early printing, which were almost entirely forgotten in his time. Putting his books side by side with fifteenth-century books, the resemblance cannot escape even the casual observer. But the wisdom which Morris derived from the study of the printing of the fifteenth-century is not altogether valid for that of the twentieth. Morris's books are, naturally, archaic in appearance; and, though they are beautiful, they are much less legible than he thought them to be. In a sense, they are failures: for the ancient truth that art must be a part of the life around it—an expression of the place and age where and in which it was born—cannot be safely ignored by any artist. There are, on the other hand, inherent characteristics in every form of art which do not change, and the rediscovery of these in the case of printing was of the utmost importance."

"The significance of Morris's achievement as a printer, indeed, does not lie in the number of private presses which have been established under his influence, but in the fact that the principles which he emphasized have been adopted to a large extent by the commercial presses. Morris's books were expensive, but he was right in maintaining that the observance of the fundamental requirements 'will make a book printed in quite ordinary type at least decent and pleasant to the eye.'"

The Des Moines Public Library has the whole world stowed away in "Promises Room." If the staff wants to publicize the United States or foreign parts there is at hand posters of all sorts and sizes, small and large book racks, boxes, window blocks and standards for the display of individual books, colorful backgrounds and cut-outs, and files of book jackets arranged according to subject.

Mrs. Mildred Othmer Peterson, describing the Des Moines Library's travel exhibits in the current Library Journal, declares that such a room is a very useful adjunct to any library for the storage of such material that is frequently used. In Des Moines material which is collected for use at the main library is kept and used there again from time to time as well as being used at the ten branches and stations.

Each year it is the custom at the Des Moines Library to get in touch with all agencies in the city that distribute travel literature and pamphlets. They are most generous about supplying this. If they do not have sufficient material at hand, they forward a request to their home offices. Also the library gets material from railroads.

Not only is the material used for display, but it is placed in the files of the art and reference departments, branches and stations, or bound and circulated as books in some instances. When the material is received in abundance, it is distributed to the public.

Another group of material for exhibit consists of objects intimately associated with travel. Des Moines borrows pieces of luggage from local leather stores; golf clubs, tennis rackets and fishing equipment from sporting goods stores, and, on lucky occasions, miniature trains, buses, airplanes and models of early travel conveyances, from railroads and travel agencies.

Some lines neighbors of the Des Moines Public Library continuously exhibit a fine collection of objects to be used with exhibits devoted to those countries; or brass, copper and ruga for Oriental displays. Treasures of this sort are securely locked in glass cases. Mrs. Peterson

points out. She also advises that valuable collections shown as part of a travel exhibit or separately should be insured either by the owners or the library.

Brookline Public Library's excellent collection of chamber music has been considerably augmented this year through the kindness of Mrs. Charles M. Baker who has presented to the library her husband's music library. While this collection is strong in the classics, as the library bulletin points out, it is also very rich in good music of a more popular type. Comprising in all 876 titles, more than one half of this collection (553 titles) consists of trios for piano, violin and cello. These include practically all the famous works written originally for that combination of instruments and many delightful arrangements from operas, symphonies, quartets, etc. There are fifteen other trios, eighty-two quartets, most of which are for piano and strings, and thirteen quintets, all of them for cello and piano, and only one for voice, cello and piano. Forty compositions are for organ in combination with piano, violin or cello, or with several instruments. A small number of compositions for violin and piano and for violin and cello complete this collection.

At the recent conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, Josephine Baumgartner, speaking of reference work at the Oregon State Library, said:

"There are many differences between reference work in a public library and in a mail order library such as ours. The most apparent one is that we do not deal directly with the borrower, but must interpret his needs from his letters, which are often most inadequate. A letter for 'material on Washington' may mean something on our first President, our neighboring State, or our National Capital."

In the public library much may be learned about a patron's needs by a few well-directed questions, while we sometimes learn them only after an exchange of letters. All too frequently our borrowers, being only human, put off writing their club papers or getting material for their speeches until the last possible moment. Then a frantic request comes to the library. Perhaps the information given is incomplete, or the scope of the subject is vague, but the request must be filled intelligently.

Restrictions are eliminated as far as possible in the mail order department. All residents of Oregon who are without library service are entitled to borrow books from us. Others are served through their public libraries. No application blank is needed, nor references required. The only cost to the borrower is the postage. Books are ordinarily lent for four weeks, popular fiction and special day material for two weeks. Special groups for study or club work are sometimes sent for a longer period than the regular four weeks.

All kinds of books are requested by the individual borrowers—books for entertainment, for casual bits of information, and for study and research. In filling these requests we have a collection of about 320,000 books and pamphlets from which to draw. Government and State documents are widely used. Periodicals are not bound, but are circulated as freely as books. Extra copies of such useful reference tools as the World Almanac and American Year Books are bought, and sections clipped from them as they are needed. In this way one book may be serving several people in different parts of the State. Frequently short articles are copied from the more expensive reference books.

Martha Ostens, has left her New York apartment to spend the summer near Minneapolis, where she will work on a new novel which Dodd, Mead and Company will publish next fall. The scene of the story is Vancouver and the tentative title is "White Reef."

## Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1934

## MONEY DISCHARGED BY LIBRARY BOARD

Says He Doesn't Know Nature of Charges

Theodore D. Money, former controller of the Boston Public Library and director of the E. R. A. and C. W. A. library projects, who has been under suspension since May 19, was notified yesterday that he has been discharged.

Money said last night that a special meeting of the trustees of the library was called Friday and his discharge was voted on the strength of charges the nature of which is unknown to him. The charges were made by Milton T. Lord, director of the library.

Money was employed by the library for more than four years. He says he wrote to the library trustees requesting a hearing to answer any charges, but declares he was discharged with no opportunity to appear before the trustees and without any answer to his request for a statement of the charges.

## Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JUNE 11,

## New Buildings for Boston's Library Program

As the supervisor of its 33 renowned branch libraries of Boston, Miss Edith Guerrier, Boston, now seeks to advance plans for an ultimate complete "turn-over" of the more ancient of these spots of learning by replacing them with new and modern buildings.

**REPLACED ALREADY**  
Five handsome new replacements of this kind have been made under the Mayor Curley regime, two more are on the immediate carpet to be transformed by means of new buildings—and the highway has been widely opened for a further advance in rehabilitations in the new future.

"Some day not too far distant," the author supervisor tells you, "we shall have a complete new deal in our branch library buildings, with modern improvements, much beautification and artistic effect embodied in the rehabilitations." New branch libraries, the branch library supervisor points out, step up in a very distinctive manner, the numbers of people of Boston who patronize them. Boston more and more may be said to develop at the "centre of learning" because of the pulling power of this ring of libraries with their world famous aggregation of books and other cultural equipment.

Under the direction of Miss Guerrier the reporter paid a visit to the outlying centres of reading and dispensation of books, including places where new buildings have ousted the ancient libraries.

**FANEUIL BRANCH**  
The first stop was at the Faneuil branch in Brighton, a handsome exterior and interior, with soft woods and lighting, color everywhere, and a children's mural donated by Oscar Ricker Freeman. Gertrude Connell, librarian, said: "We have almost outgrown the place. In 1915 the little old building had a circulation of 19,000. Today we have over 140,000. The community is proud of what they have achieved. There is always something going on."

Next came the new Parker Hill branch. This Gothic styled building is next to the Mission Church, Roxbury. Quiet and reposeful even when crowded, it contains a centralized desk that separates the children's room from the adults. Numerous paneled windows admit daylight and the modern electric lighting delights night readers. There is a modern rest room in the basement and a kitchenette for the staff as well as a lecture hall that holds 200. Librarian Mary M. Sullivan said:

"We have a real community spirit here and are an educational centre serving 22 schools and 19 hospitals. Our adult clientele comprises 68 per cent. and of exhibits during 1918 and 1919, and from then until 1922 she was supervisor of circulation at the Boston Public Library. In that year she was first chosen to supervise the branches of the city. She is author of "Wonderfolk in Wonderland," "The Federal Executive Departments as Sources of Information for Libraries," and of columns for papers and periodicals.

BOSTON POST, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934

## Cardinal Attends Library Meeting



CARDINAL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINING COMMITTEE

The examining committee which met yesterday, left to right, front row: Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Miss Susan J. Ginn, vice chairman of the committee; Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff and Mrs. Frederick Winslow. Back row: Dr. Henry Jackson, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Charles F. Weed, the Rev. William M. Stimson, S. J.; Walter B. Briggs, Francis X. Hurley, Cardinal O'Connell, the Rev. Robert H. Lord, Milton E. Lord, Herbert F. Jenkins, James P. Parmenter, D. Berkeley Updike, Henry Lewis Johnson and Judge Abraham E. Finanski.

Cardinal O'Connell, as the newly elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, performed his first public official duty in the office yesterday when he presided as chairman at the first meeting of the examining committee for the year 1934 in the directors' room at the library. As president of the board of trustees the Cardinal is called upon to preside at the opening meeting of the examining committee, and at its last meeting in December.

Miss Susan J. Ginn of 11 Beacon street was elected as vice-chairman of the examining committee.

The examining committee was inaugurated in 1933, one year after the founding of the library.

The examining committee for this year includes Judge Elijah A. Dow, George Bramwell Baker, Walter B. Briggs, Harvard College Library; Walter S. Bucklin, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Baker Library, Harvard University; Ralph Adams Cram, Ex-Mayor James M. Curley, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Francis X. Hurley, State auditor; Dr. Henry Jackson, Herbert F. Jenkins, Henry Lewis Johnson, Carl T. Keller, the Rev. Robert H. Lord, St. John's Seminary; Charles D. Maginnis, George R. Nutter, James P. Parmenter, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Judge Abraham E. Finanski, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, the Rev. William M. Stimson, S. J., Boston College; Charles H. Taylor, D. Berkeley Updike, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Charles F. Weed, Mrs. Frederick Winslow and Cardinal O'Connell, president of the board of trustees, and Milton E. Lord, director of the library.

JUNE 20, 1934

BOSTON EVENING AMERICAN

## CARDINAL AIDS LIBRARY VOTE

As newly elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston public library, Cardinal O'Connell presided at the first meeting of the 1934 examining committee and supervised the election of Miss Susan J. Ginn of 11 Beacon street as vice-chairman.

The Cardinal will preside again at the last meeting of this body in December and meanwhile Miss Ginn will occupy the chair. The examining committee, founded in 1933, comprises members from the bench and bar, college, civic, professional and business groups.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1934

The Boston Post  
Established 1831  
The Independent Democratic  
Paper of New England

The Observant  
Citizen

It seems I have stated rather than exaggerated the recent guess as to the number of books now in the Boston Public Library.

Librarian Milton E. Lord, director of the library, says there are now something over 1,400,000 volumes in the entire library system and that the number of branch libraries has now increased to 33, besides the Kirsstein Memorial building on City Hall avenue.

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## EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETS



Members of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, at its initial meeting yesterday. Left to right: Front row: Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff and Mrs. Frederick Winslow. Rear row: Dr. Henry Jackson, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, of Baker Library, Harvard University; Charles F. Weed, of First National Bank; the Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Boston College; Walter B. Briggs of Harvard College Library; State Auditor Francis X. Hurley; Cardinal O'Connell, the Rev. Robert H. Lord of St. John's Seminary, Brighton; Milton Lord, librarian of the Public Library; Herbert F. Jenkins, Judge James P. Parmenter, D. B. Updike, Henry Lewis Johnson and Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

Library, met yesterday for the first time with the examining committee of that institution, over which he presided, as its began its task of organization in preparation for its yearly work.

At another and final meeting in December, the committee, whose powers are merely advisory, will render its report to the trustee body.

Meantime, the vice-chairman of the committee, Miss Susan J. Ginn of 15 Beacon street, elected at yesterday's session, will divide the committee into sub-committees which will examine into the work of the library in various directions. These committee assignments will include books and catalogues, buildings and equipment, children's work and work with schools, general administration and finance.

Another subdivision of the examining committee will be made into a series of committees, each of which will be charged with the responsibility for visiting and examining the work of three of the 33 branch libraries.

The selection of the personnel for these sub-committees devolves on Miss Ginn, vice-chairman.

Late in the summer these sub-committees will begin their work, which will engage them during September, October and November, during which period they will hold their own group meetings, either at the library building in Copley square or elsewhere. By Dec. 1 these groups will render to Miss Ginn their reports.

Miss Ginn will work these into one report for the entire committee. In that form the report and the contained recommendations will come before a meeting of the whole committee, for suggestions and action, and when adopted, the report will be submitted to the trustees.

The proceedings of yesterday's meeting, which were informal, included discussion as to the committees and their assignments.

The examining committee has been in existence since 1853, the year after the Public Library was founded. Its work is one of the requirements of the law establishing the library and is entered into with seriousness and vigor by those who are appointed to it. The list includes a host of names eminent in Boston during the past 80 years.

The members of the 1934 examining committee are: Judge Elijah Adlow, George Bramwell Baker, Walter B. Briggs of Harvard College Library, Walter S. Bucklin, Dr. Arthur H. Cole of Baker library of Harvard University, Ralph Adams Cram, James M. Curley, Miss Susan J. Ginn, State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, Dr. Henry Jackson, Herbert F. Jenkins, Henry Lewis Johnson, Carl T. Keller, the Rev. Robert H. Lord of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Charles D. Maginnis, George R. Nutter, Judge James P. Parmenter, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, Robert Proctor, Charles M. Rogers, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, the Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., of Boston College, Charles H. Taylor, D. B. Updike, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Charles F. Weed of the First National Bank and Mrs. Frederick Winslow.

## Cardinal Presides at Library Group Meeting



Members of the Examining Committee of the Boston Public Library, at its Meeting Yesterday. Left to Right: Front Row—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff and Mrs. Frederick Winslow. Rear Row—Dr. Henry Jackson, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Dr. Arthur H. Cole of Baker Library, Harvard University; Charles F. Weed of First National Bank; the Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Boston College; Walter B. Briggs of Harvard College Library; State Auditor Francis X. Hurley; Cardinal O'Connell, the Rev. Robert H. Lord of St. John's Seminary, Brighton; Milton Lord, Librarian of the Public Library; Herbert F. Jenkins, Judge James P. Parmenter, D. B. Updike, Henry Lewis Johnson and Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

**M**EETING with Cardinal O'Connell for the first time, yesterday afternoon, the examining committee of the Boston Public Library outlined plans for committee organization of the current year with the cardinal, president of the board of trustees of the library, presiding over the gathering. Miss

Susan J. Ginn of 15 Beacon street, was elected vice chairman and will divide the committee into the various sub-committees which will undertake their tasks this fall and report to Miss Ginn; thereafter, in its advisory capacity, the committee will report to the board of trustees.

The sub-committees will examine into the work of the library, books and catalogues, buildings and equipment, children's work and that in schools, general administration and finance. The examining committee was established in 1853, the year after the Public Library was founded, and its work is required by the laws relating to founding of

## CARDINAL PRESIDES AS BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINING COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING



Front Row, Left to Right—Mrs. Charles B. Perkins, Mrs. Edward Motley Pickman, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff and Mrs. Frederick Winslow. Back Row—Dr. Henry Jackson, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Charles F. Weed, Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Walter B. Briggs, Francis X. Hurley, Cardinal O'Connell, Rev. Robert H. Lord, Milton E. Lord, Herbert F. Jenkins, Judge James P. Parmenter, D. Berkeley Updike, Henry Lewis Johnson, Judge Abraham Pinanski.

The first meeting and organization of the new examining committee of the Public Library of the city of Boston was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the board of trustees at the Public Library in Copley Square.

Cardinal O'Connell, recently elected president of the Board of Trustees, presided and Miss Susan J. Ginn was appointed vice chairman of the examining committee with power to serve as chairman during the year. Cardinal O'Connell presides at two meetings of the examiners, the opening session when the vice chairman is named and

the meeting in December when Miss Ginn presents her report to the executive board.

Many subcommittees will be appointed by Miss Ginn including committees on the 33 branch libraries, special libraries, rare book and treasure room, business branch, teachers' department, fine arts department, statistical, administration, building and equipment children's department and work with schools, books and catalogues, general policy and finance. Committees of three are appointed to visit the branch libraries at regular intervals. Each of these committees report to Miss Ginn who in turn will

prepare the December report of the Board of Trustees.

The members of the Board of Trustees are Cardinal O'Connell, president, Frank W. Buxton, vice president, John Hall, Louis E. Kirstein, and Ellery Sedgwick.

The members of the newly organized examining board are:

Judge Elijah Adlow, George Bramwell Baker, Walter B. Briggs, Harvard College Library, Walter S. Bucklin, Dr. Arthur H. Cole, Baker Library, Harvard University, Ralph Adams Cram, Hon. James M. Curley, Miss Susan J. Ginn, Francis X. Hurley, Dr. Henry Jackson, Herbert F. Jenkins, Henry Lewis Johnson, Carl T. Keller, Rev. Robert H. Lord, professor at St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Charles D. Maginnis, George R. Nutter, Judge James P. Parmenter, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Perkins, Mrs.

Edward M. Pickman, Judge Abraham E. Pinanski, Robert Proctor, Charles M. Rogers, Mrs. Arthur A. Shurcliff, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery, Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., Boston College, Chas. H. Taylor, D. Berkeley Updike, Dr. Henry R. Viets, Charles F. Weed, Mrs. Frederick Winslow and Cardinal O'Connell, president.

Afternoon tea was served at the conclusion of the meeting. Miss Ginn, the newly elected vice chairman, is active in educational affairs and is director of vocational guidance in the Boston Public Schools. She was recently elected president of the National Vocational Guidance Association.

The first meeting of the Board of Examiners was held in 1853.



# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1934

## The Librarian

In "More Books" the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, is published, for the first time, the comments of John Adams on Napoleon and the French. These comments occur in the form of marginal notes, in "L'Etat de la France," a book published in 1800 by the Comte d'Hauterive, under-secretary of the French Foreign Office under Talleyrand. They were written in the summer of 1801, soon after Adams' retirement from the presidency of the United States.

Zoltan Haraszti, editor of the Bulletin, supplies these further notes on the personality of the author of "The State of France" which he considers of special interest to Americans. For two years, from 1792 to 1794, Hauterive was French consul in New York. His magistracy in the New World was fraught with the greatest difficulties, on account of the violent politics of the French ambassador, Charles Edmond Genet. The latter, soon after his arrival in America, began to fit out privateers against English commerce and recruited soldiers against Spain, planning an invasion into Louisiana and Florida. Washington requested the recall of the ambassador, and upon Genet's dismissal all the French consuls lost also their positions. Hauterive, afraid to face the Committee of Foreign Safety of Robespierre, decided to remain in America. He rented a few acres of land outside of New York, bought on credit some seeds and a shovel, and settled down to be a gardener. By the following spring he was already selling his vegetables in the markets of New York.

Upon Talleyrand's return from exile, Hauterive, too, sailed for France. After the coup d'etat of Brumaire, Talleyrand became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and within a few months, he appointed Hauterive his under-secretary.

Dr. Haraszti is of the opinion that, in spite of his petulance, the retired President of the United States was dazzled by the great Corsican.

Hauterive sought to establish a comparison of Napoleon with Caesar. Though he dismissed all the popular or spiteful parallels which were floating in the air as deserving only contempt, he agreed that "in regard to all the gifts of nature which constitute genius and in regard to the moral qualities which are the ingredients of an elevated soul, the First Consul and Caesar may be objects of a biographical comparison." Adams accepted the statement without reserve: "This I believe," Hauterive continued: "While Caesar had to fight only with barbarous people, it has been the destiny of Bonaparte to vanquish the most warlike nations, the most disciplined armies, the most capable generals of Europe, and he never had to fight but against the enemies of his country." And Adams assented again: "This is all correct."

When Hauterive launched into a panegyric on Napoleon, writing eloquently, "France has placed her destinies in the hands of a man who himself has a great destiny to fulfill." Adams' attention, says the editor of the bulletin, was at once keyed up: "How flattering to Napoleon! Yet how true!" he reflected, adding as an afterthought, "For the present." Yet when the author became boastful of France's having repelled the hostilities of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, he found that Adams was "too much French for that" in this. Hauterive went on in this time of self-assurance, threatening that France might prove to her enemies the superiority of her forces. "Cauder will not deny this," Adams had to admit. "But"

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1934

## The Librarian

MISS EDITH GUERRIER who recently received the honor of election to the presidency of the Massachusetts Library Club is supervisor of the thirty-three Boston Branch Libraries which open their doors to the public on week days from 9.00 A. M. to 9.00 P. M. These branches contain over 500,000 books from 4700 at Little Phillips Brooks in Roxbury to the Phillips Brooks in Roxbury. The branches are located in the following districts: Downtown, North End, South End, West End, and the various branches in the city.

Warm and well-lighted in winter and cool in summer, these libraries, comfortably furnished with tables and chairs, literally belong to the residents of their respective districts. The buildings have been so carefully located that the major part of the residents of Boston are within a half mile of a library service.

Last year the patrons of these libraries borrowed 4,533,393 books, the smallest number, 51,870, from Little Phillips Brooks and the largest number, 246,486, from Memorial Branch in Roxbury. The central part of the Memorial High School with an attendance roll of 3959 pupils.

Through the doorways of these libraries pours a constant stream of people—a cosmopolitan group of many tastes and many occupations. Opening at random the voters list, one street of thirty houses yields the following occupations: auctioneer, broker, bookkeeper, book-binder, cabinet maker, clerk, dentist, engineer, estimator, fireman, housewife, letter carrier, manager, mariner, mechanic, merchant, milliner, model, photographer, physician, policeman, printer, realtor, salesman, secretary, shoemaker, storekeeper, student, stenographer, super-intendent, tailor, teacher, telephone installer, therapist, typist.

The auctioneer may be interested in books on antiques or he may want a good adventure story; the letter carrier may ask for a travel book or a book on pioneer life; the typist may be seeking a book on business letters; the writer or a good love story. Whatever it may be, if it has ever appeared in print, the chances are that the library can either locate it or give some information about it.

These libraries are not run after the fashion of an automat lunch room where one deposits fifteen cents and a piece of squash pie leaps at him or by robot controls set to turn on a switch at 9.00 A. M. and to turn it off at 9.15 P. M. There is nothing hostile about the leaping pie nor the cold hand of the steel robot.

Hospitality, human sympathy, and friendliness, as well as a wide knowledge of books and sources for information are qualifications required of every library worker to the end that users of a library may feel that the library is theirs and that the librarian and her assistants are their friends.

The relations between Miss Guerrier and the thirty-three branches have always been marked by a splendid spirit of esprit de corps, and the supervisor has high praise for the branch librarians and their assistants who have carried on so magnificently in the face of serious handicaps. The service they have rendered to their districts, she declares, is in many cases beyond praise.

The following is an outline recently prepared by one of the branch librarians, which brief as it is, reveals volumes of neighborliness:

### WHAT THE LIBRARY DOES FOR THE COMMUNITY

- 1.—Community Center:
  - (a) Provides recreational reading.
  - (b) Cultural reading: 1. art; 2. drama; 3. literature; 4. music.
  - (c) Vocational reading: 1. professions; 2. trades; 3. arts and crafts.
  - (d) Magazines and newspapers.
- 2.—Source of Information:
  - (a) Reader's adviser offers help on any specific subject for courses of study and reading.
  - (b) Provides about educational opportunities, concerts, lectures and programs of museum activities.
  - (c) Current events noted by posters and exhibits.
  - (d) Telephone inquiries.
  - (e) Information requested not at hand but obtained.
  - (f) Lecture hall: 1. readings; 2. concerts; 3. scout meetings; 4. knitters; 5. baby clinics and other neighborhood contacts.
- 3.—Specific Services to Local Agencies:
  - (a) Work with schools: 1. talks; 2. books sent on deposit; 3. pictures sent on deposit.
  - (b) English houses, settlement houses and institutions: 1. books on deposit.
- 4.—Comfortable place to read, study or browse.

# Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

## The Librarian

### Rambles Among the Bookstacks

For more than six months the circulation at the Boston Public Library has been steadily falling. In a recent address to the American Library Association, Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches, analyzed the reasons for such an unusual decrease. They are as follows:

1.—The most vital reason is a greatly reduced book fund. In 1932 the branches were allowed \$99,180 and in 1933, \$58,473. 2.—In October, 1932, occurred what was known as "Fine Cancellation Week." During those two weeks fines on all fine-bearing cards were cancelled. Thousands of cards were restored to borrowers and the circulation in the Boston Branch Libraries increased 137,877 over the two corresponding weeks of 1931. Hundreds of these cards are now back in our files again classed as "finable." During the first half of 1933 the circulation reflected the impetus given it by Fine Cancellation Week. Oct. 16 to 21, 1933, the anniversary of the 1932 week, the volume of books drawn dropped 68,653, thus emphasizing the fictitious quality of an artificially-stimulated circulation.

3.—Another reason for the drop is found in the fact that thousands of men and women who had been drawing from four to eight books weekly went to work on alphabetical projects or for private companies. 4.—Many people now belong to reading circles and book clubs, the members of which buy from ten to twelve books a year.

5.—Many more are taking educational courses for which they purchase textbooks. Attendance at classes and required home study leave scant time for outside reading. 6.—Improved radio programs for adults eat up time formerly spent in reading.

7.—Numbers of people are living in such crowded quarters that reading at home is impossible and every foot of library space is at a premium. Hence, people who formerly took out books are now sitting in the library rooms reading, but not taking books home.

8.—Lending libraries are increasing and from them the type of fiction which appeals to the casual borrower can be most readily obtained.

9.—The drop in circulation of children's books is difficult to account for, rather, it is difficult to accept the reasons advanced in explanation of this phenomenon. Some say inertia; others insist that children become adults in their high chairs.

10.—Each year there are more educational and recreational opportunities planned for children. Social service agencies offer activities which take most of the children's time outside the home. Nearly every organization, including the Hebrew schools, which are building up extensive collections for use of their pupils, circulates books.

11.—The influence of the movies seems to be worse than ever and children are becoming so sophisticated that books are eagerly sought in former years are now passed over by young readers in search of the type of thrillers not to be found in a public library.

### Newbery Medal Brochure

THE SERIES OF ARTICLES ON "The John Newbery Medal Books" written by Mabel E. Cann of the Boston Public Library and issued in three different numbers of the *Library Bulletin* has been gathered by the Library in one brochure of thirty-eight pages.

# Boston Traveler

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

## Boston Library Veteran Retiring After 43 Years

Joseph W. Ward, 70, Has Befriended Many During Long Service

Retiring this month after 43 years of service, Joseph W. Ward, 70, now in charge of the replacement of missing books at the Boston public library, stands to benefit by the city of Boston employees' retirement act, which was instituted by himself.

His retirement is not a voluntary act. It is automatic because he has reached the age of 70.

**TWO ACHIEVEMENTS**  
On the eve of quitting the city's service after nearly half a century, he said today two achievements stand out in his memory. They are the retirement act, passed after a stiff battle in 1923, and the organizing of the Public Library Employment Benefit Association in 1902. This latter started with nothing, he said, and now has over \$30,000 and pays death benefits.

Born in the South end, he attended the old Rice and Brimmer schools, but he quit very young, and went to work as a plumber's helper. After that he sold soap and did many other jobs, on his own. He has continued to sell jewelry all his life, even after he went to work in the library. He didn't think that job would be permanent.

Pleasing and genial, he made friends easily, and during his career at the library has met many celebrities. He has served under seven directors or librarians, and said today "all were fine people."

"The library workers are a fine set of people," he said, "and it is one of the best places in the world for a girl to work. Today the Boston public library ranks sixth in the United States, but I feel sure that under Mr. Lord it will come back to first place."

**HAS MET ROYALTY**  
It amuses him to remember when he was playing small parts on the stage that he "almost" had stage fright, but by reappearing the next night when he wasn't supposed to go on, he overcame it for all time, and claims Barrymore had nothing on him. He has owned one of the finest collections of autographs of stage and operatic stars, and other eminent people who came into the library.

He has escorted some very noted people through the new library building, as he distinguishes it from the old library, on the site of what is now the Colonial building, among them ex-President Lowell of Harvard, a cardinal from Canada, and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. He also had the honor of being presented informally to the late King Albert of the Belgians and Queen Elizabeth.

He recalls that the old library was a very beautiful building to him, as he started to work there in 1891. He has worked in various departments, the fine arts, the shelf department, and at one time he had charge of the treasure room. Today he is in charge of the replacement of missing books. Every book in the library at some time comes to him, and there are more than 1,125,000 books.

Good will seems to be his outstanding characteristic. "Every one tries to do the best they can in these public positions, it is no one's right to censor, we all make mistakes," he philosophized. "In a large organization there are bound to be cliques, but I always try to take people as I find them. I entered liking all and I am leaving in the same spirit, and I hope they feel the same toward me."

**MARRIED 40 YEARS**  
He was married over 40 years ago and has one daughter, Helen, who keeps house for her dad. He lost his wife over four years ago. He and his daughter live on Inwood street in Dorchester, and have for the past 20 years gone to Houghs Neck for their summer vacations. He has always enjoyed dancing, and still dances.

Today many noted writers and celebrities recall aid and assistance given them when they were students here in Boston by Joe. Among them is Fred Allen, now a world famous comedian. Such a writer as Royal Brown will recall Joe. Royal worked in the branch department of the library when attending Harvard.

Fred McIsaac and George English many a time called on Joe to assist them, as they too worked their way through school.

Mr. Ward is a tall man of imposing stature and wears a crown of bushy iron-gray hair. He is often to be seen evenings at the window where books are returned and fines paid.

**ORGANIZED BENEFIT BODY**  
When he organized the Public Library Employees' Assn., the Quarter Century Club there were 45 men and women eligible for membership, eligibility being based upon service in the library system for 25 years or more. Today there are more than 75 members of the club, some of whom have handled the public's books for as long as 54 years, beginning when the Public Library stood where the present Colonial Theatre is. And Mr. Ward remembers looking up Tremont street from the library steps and he also remembers when deer were enclosed on Boston Common.

"Many of these dear people," he said, "will never receive just recognition of their merits. They are like flowers born to bluish unseen, yet many a good story could be obtained from their various and varied experiences."

Mr. Ward is very modest about the help he has been to thousands during the years he has worked for the city, nor does he mention the very valuable assistance he many times extended to newspaper men, but these are all good marks on the right side of his ledger.



JOSEPH W. WARD

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# Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, AUG 2, 1934

## PIECE OF CORNICE FALLS FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Pedestrians narrowly escaped injury when a piece of cornice fell from the Huntington-av side of the Boston Public Library yesterday. The piece of granite about a foot square was broken into fragments when it struck the sidewalk.

Fearing that more of the cornice might fall the library superintendent had a small fence erected at the Huntington-av corner of the building.

# The Boston Post

Established 1831

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1934

## ROCK FALLS OFF LIBRARY

### Piece of Cornice Smashes on Stone Steps

A large piece of granite from the roof of the Boston Public Library fell to the stone steps in Copley square yesterday.

Under the direction of William F. Quinn, library superintendent, a temporary fence was erected to safeguard visitors to the library from the danger of any more pieces falling.

The piece that fell from the cornice, Mr. Quinn said, was about a cubic foot in size. As the result of the accident he said that workmen will immediately start an inspection of the library roof at that point.

The roof is about 40 years old and in some places is beginning to show signs of age.

Boston Transcript

Aug 8, 1934

## Interesting Careers for Women — The Successful Librarian

**W**ANT to study Greek philosophy? Or read the latest American novels dealing with the labor movement? Want to know how to make a boat? Or some real Italian ravioli? There are 410 public libraries in this tiny Commonwealth just teeming with information on these subjects and innumerable others. And, since the early part of the year, these 410 libraries, together with the thousands in other parts of the country, have been co-operating in a campaign to make the average person aware of the practical help as well as the cultural riches that may be found in every public library. With the day State a pioneer in public library service, it is natural that the Massachusetts Library Club should be working day and night in the interests of this campaign to make the public "library conscious."

This and more, President Edith Guerrier of the Massachusetts Library Club told the reporter over a hurried luncheon of jellied consommé, tiny and energetic Miss Guerrier has been in library work all her life and, for many years, has been actively connected with the Boston Public Library and its branches. Chairman of the State Library Planning Board and president of the club, Miss Guerrier's committee is responsible for the success of the campaign in Massachusetts.

"This State and nationwide library plan will do more than enlarge the scope of public libraries," Miss Guerrier says. "We hope to raise the standards of the libraries themselves by putting into effect a coordination plan already operating in many States. We're also talking of regional library systems. The late Mr. Belden—former librarian of the Boston Public Library—was particularly interested in this development." Regional systems permit the inter-library lending of books and magazines so that if, for example, your own particular library cannot afford the limited edition of "The Maritime History of Massachusetts," it may borrow it from a neighboring library and, in exchange, lend that library books from its own shelves.

Miss Guerrier's first library work came when she was engaged as children's librarian in the North End branch of the B. P. L. North End children of all ages would run in at all hours of the day and give to Miss Guerrier over their book selection, glimpses of Italian home life. So interested did the young librarian become in the people of this section that she picked her bags and moved into their midst.

The North End branch became a democratic meeting place where girls from six to twenty-one would gather to discuss books and information; so much so, in fact, that Miss Guerrier had the base-

ment made over into a club house and formed the girls into seven or eight groups—one of which was the original of the Saturday Evening Girls club. In summer she took them camping at West Gloucester and over week-ends they would go for hikes. Miss Guerrier still remembers the longest hike they ever took—to her summer place at "Pepperell," with a stop-over at Concord. "They were times," says she, "when I thought we'd never get there. Some of the girls weren't used to long walks—they didn't realize how far it was going to be." Miss Fanny Goldstein, present librarian of the West End branch, was a member of one of Miss Guerrier's original groups—and an editor of the paper which her groups wrote, printed and sold ad space for.

When the war broke out, Edith Guerrier went to Washington, volunteered her services wherever they were most needed. From '17 to '19 she traveled about the country on a national library publicity job, in the latter part of which time she was made director of National Library Service. It was while she was in the Capitol that Miss Guerrier first became interested in Government publications—now one of her foremost hobbies. Says Miss Guerrier, "Excellent pamphlets are published by the Government on almost every conceivable subject, but astoundingly few people are acquainted with the fact that they are public property for the asking." For some time after her return to the Boston Public Library, Edith Guerrier edited a supplement to its "Library Life" in which she reviewed Government pamphlets and expanded on their usefulness. She was at this time serving as supervisor of circulation, a position which she held until, in '22, she accepted her present position as supervisor of all the branch libraries.

Author as well as librarian, Miss Guerrier while children's librarian in the North End, wrote a charming juvenile "Wonderland in Wonderland," and (much later) an informative volume dealing with her consuming hobby, "The Federal Executive Departments as sources of information for libraries."

Outside of business hours, this B. P. L. supervisor, is just as energetic a person as she is while working out an idea for her State library planning board. An enthusiastic gardener and an authority on early American pottery, life for her in her suburban home is never dull. And when she is not editing one of her information pamphlets or supervising her class in the running of a branch library, you will probably find her taking a busman's holiday, which for Edith Guerrier means delving into a good book to broaden, still further, her wide field of knowledge.



# Hundreds of Girls and Men Under ERA Busy Modernizing Library Shelf Data



Group of workers in huge ERA Boston Public Library project, including typists, filing clerks, proofreaders, etc.



James W. Kenney, library chief in charge of ERA Recataloging.

## Hold Forth in Double Shifts at Park Square Building

More than 600 girls and many men are hard at work rewriting the present Boston Public Library shelf list, now written in longhand, into a standard library-card-size file.

### 2,500,000 CARDS

More than 700,000 titles, involving the writing of 2,500,000 cards, comprise the work, another ERA project.

The work is being done at the Park Square building, under the direction of James W. Kenney, in charge of the book bindery department of the Public Library. The need of all-time records has been long felt by the library, but because of the cost involved it has never been suggested to the city of Boston.

This is the only project in the state where there is an ERA direct representative on the job, and Robert W. Fiske, who was in charge of the assignment



Mr. Walter Curley, auditor in ERA library project, whose work has been especially commended by federal authorities. His assistant, (at left) Miss Anna Zeniackus.

ers, supervisors, etc.

The work is carried with about 350 in e arranged that the and ready by Thurs working Friday, Saturday and Monday, while the other works Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and they alternate the months so each group will enjoy summer week-ends.

James W. Kenney is big, blond and humane and large hearted as his size. He especially feels that this is an opportunity for every American citizen to be grateful to a President who is giving them an opportunity to earn at least something toward a living. He has always been interested in government and civic projects, and is lecturing continually on these topics, before various clubs, and over the air.

### TAUGHT LIBRARY SYSTEM

In whipping this work into shape, Mr. Kenney decided the best plan would be to borrow a few of the library staff, and have each of them teach the girls (and men) the library system. It required care and caution, as well as education. In a short time these girls qualified as supervisors, and today they fight, yes actually fight for promotions for worthy girls under their wing. After the first few weeks, these supervisors were able to give the preliminary and specific training necessary to each employee. Mr. Fiske said that it is only necessary to suggest a convenience or comfort, and the director has it there for them, realizing that in the long run the best is the cheapest economy. For example, when over 30 girls were overcome during this past torrid spell, through the foresight of these gentle-

work, and the government enough money to keep this splendid group working indefinitely."

### BORN DIRECTOR

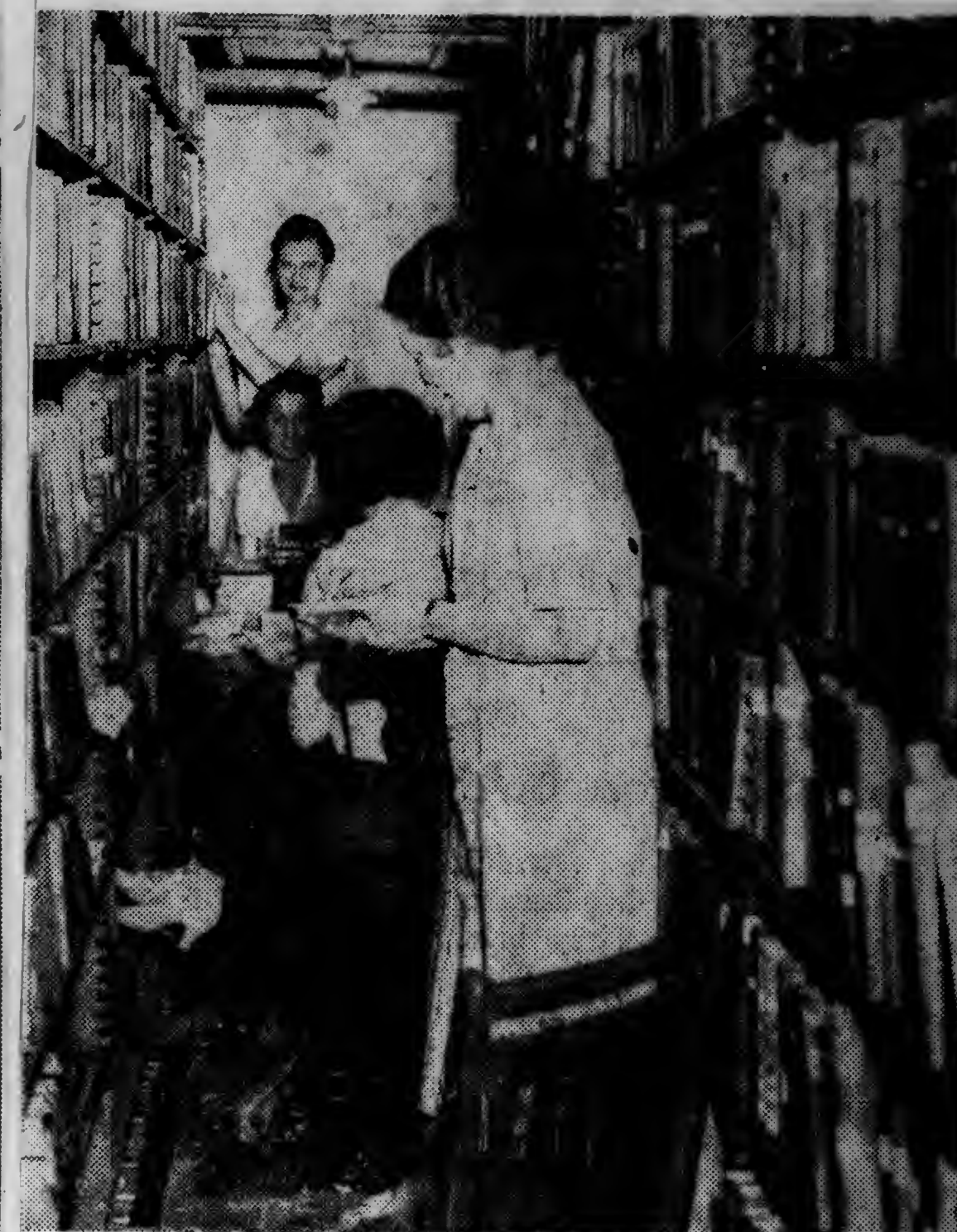
Mr. Kenney says very little about his method. He himself is a born director, and this group emanates a businesslike as well as professional manner.

Born of very long lived parents, and grandparents who lived to be 102 and 107 respectively, this man considers this additional duty as just part of his job, and one for which he gets no more pay. He never went further than the ninth grade of grammar school, and put himself through evening high school in the days when he worked 59 hours a week. His doctrine has always been, the bigger the man, the more modest he is, and cited Abraham Lincoln. He has been employed at the library for 25 years. At 16 he was president of the Catholic Temperance Society. At 21 he was elected president of the Democratic committee in Somerville, in which city he lives, and served on the board of aldermen for five years. He organized the Red Cross in Somerville during the world war; it was the largest unit in the state. He is married and has three children. Upon the death of his first wife, he married about seven years ago a library employee named Augusta Arvedon, and says again he is most fortunate in being so happily married. In Somerville he was for many years on the committee of education and civic affairs, and is still very much interested in civic life.



(Daily Record Photos.)

Survey to find the most efficient group of workers engaged in various projects under the ERA, showed the Boston Public Library with the highest rating for production. Workers are shown under the guidance of James W. Kenney, director.



ERA workers classifying books at Boston Public Library.

## A GREAT LITERARY FRAUD

The treasure room of the Boston Public Library regularly displays publications or manuscripts which are remarkable as authentic antiques. Just now it is exhibiting several pamphlets which are remarkable because they are not!

Back of the exhibition is the story of "the biggest fraud in the history of book collecting." As told in "More Books," the library's monthly bulletin, it is not a pretty tale, for it involves the reputation of one of England's most eminent bibliographers, Thomas James Wise.

The expose was published recently by two young Englishmen, John Carter and Graham Pollard, in a volume innocently entitled, "An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets." Their investigations demonstrate that several hundred "first edition" pamphlets of the more famous works of Elizabeth Browning, Swinburne, Ruskin, Tennyson, George Eliot, William Morris, Thackeray, and Kipling, which have been distributed around the world as "very rare items" and sold, in many cases, for several hundred dollars each, are rank forgeries. In most instances, neither the paper nor the type used was in existence at the time of the alleged publication.

The identity of the actual forger is not given. Nor is it apparent that he gained much financially by his enterprise. But it does appear certain that Mr. Wise labored many years for the "bibliographical canonization" of the pamphlets and presented many of them, in the spirit of a generous benefactor, to the British Museum and other great libraries. Mr. Wise is clearly in a delicate position. Either he must say that he always knew the pamphlets were fraudulent, which would hardly be a pleasant admission, or that he never knew they were, which would reflect almost as disastrously on his intelligence as a literary connoisseur. In the London Times Literary Supplement for Aug. 23, Lord Esher calls on Mr. Wise for a complete explanation. It should make interesting reading.



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# THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1934

## Dorchester Library Branch Stands In Scenes of Rich Historical Lore

Lower Mills Building Ideal Spot for Quiet Research; Old Events Recalled

BY ERIC G. MAKRIIS

It has been said that in a library a germ of thought may be picked up which may lead to a career.

Surrounded by shelves of inspiring books and facing the wide bay windows in the rear of the large non-fiction room at the Lower Mills branch in Dorchester we could well believe that foregoing statement.

Through these windows one looks out on the lovely and most attractive garden of Mrs. Ellen Rouse, who has been the library's next-door neighbor for upwards of 50 years. Indeed, the grounds all about the library buildings are picturesque and colorful; tall, stately trees, neatly clipped lawns and lilac bushes lending the surrounding atmosphere that country like air of peace and serenity.

People of the community passing along Richmond street on warm, sunny days are not surprised when they see a person comfortably reclining in a beach chair and reading in the shade afforded by one of the trees, for they know that the library workers are often in the habit of spending their noon lunch hour in this fashion.

### ONCE A BANK

The library building stands strategically at the corner of Richmond and Washington streets facing the Morton street artery and although in Dorchester it is not far from the Milton line. The present structure was erected in 1871 and was first used as quarters for the Blue Hill Bank. About this time thieves broke into the bank and robbed it of a considerable sum of money. Mr. John French, a quaint old character who has lived in this community all his life and the present custodian of the



Miss Isabel E. Wetherald, librarian in charge of the Lower Mills branch.

building, told us this and also added that his mother, from the window of her house on Washington street, saw the bank robbers making their getaway. Meanwhile what was to form the nucleus of the Lower Mills branch library as it is today was located in the counting room of a store on the corner of Richmond and River streets. In 1883 they moved from the counting room to the now vacant bank and occupied the back half of the building

having an entrance on Washington street. One year later the authorities decided to utilize the space in the front on the Richmond street side and established a police station there. Opening off the police built a tiny dark chamber that served them for a cell-room. Now it is lined with book shelves and wired with an electric light but the hinges of the massive door that used to be

there may still be seen imbedded in the wall while the door itself, rusty with age, reposes in the furnace room in the basement.

The vicinity around the library is rich in historical data. Directly across from the red brick building, on Washington street, stands a house in which Abraham Lincoln slept when he was visiting this neighborhood. At that time he was a candidate for the office of the presidency of the U. S.

Within walking distance from the library across the Dorchester line one can visit the Lincoln cabin in Milton. To reach it you must cross what was once a wooden bridge built by farmers in the community about the time of the American revolution.

Somewhere near here is the site of the first sawmill erected in America. Grouped about on either side of this bridge are various factory buildings all part of the Walter Baker chocolate plant, where the Baker's cocoa and chocolate are made. The air all around the vicinity of the plant is scented with the rich sweet odor of chocolate in the making; and even here in the library seated by an open window the fragrant smell reaches your nostrils.

### ROOM FOR CHILDREN

By the present arrangement one enters the branch from Washington street and the first room you enter, a room as long as it is wide with a high raftered ceiling, belongs to the children. Books are discharged and issued here also. Opposite the charging desk on the further wall is an old-fashioned marble mantelpiece and a fireplace that would fill old Saint Nick with a desire to climb right down even though it were a library chimney.

Unlike most libraries this one is divided into three separate rooms; one for the children and the other two, one for fiction books in the other non-fiction, are shared by the adults. All the rooms have bay windows practically the length of the wall and almost on a level with the street.

The librarian in charge is Miss Isabel E. Wetherald, a kind motherly sort of a person with winning manners. She has succeeded in giving a personal

touch to her work and tries to make people feel at home and at their ease when they are in the library. Informality and a more intimate personal service than is usually possible in larger libraries are the pervading influences to be found here.

A little before 8 o'clock in the evening the busiest part of the day for this branch, we stood by the charging desk watching the steady stream of borrowers that passed through the double doors. There were groups of young girls chattering away gaily, elderly men and women, young factory workers and little boys scurrying in to read magazines. All were clean and well dressed and even if one had not seen the many attractive two-family houses in which these people dwell and were judging solely from observing the patrons one would without hesitation call it a fairly prosperous community.

### WARM ENTHUSIASM

Later Miss Sara Zeserson, acting children's librarian, was introduced to us. We spoke for some length. She is a very vivacious keen young lady and you can not talk with her long without sharing some of her warm enthusiasm.

Among other things she told us was the fact that the library is surrounded by churches and schools. There are four churches, the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and St. Gregory's, which is a Catholic church. All four are within sight from the library windows. Considering the five schools and four churches one would certainly say the community was well served with religion and knowledge.

In her work with the children Miss Zeserson meets many amusing things. Not so long ago one of her 7-year old boy friends dashed in and said to her:

"We got a Persian cat over at our house and she had nine Persian kittens and we're gonna give 'em Persian names. Have you got any?" How would you like to have to get nine Persian names in short order?

Another time a little girl came up to her and shyly asked if she might

have a book on the stars. The librarian confessed she was amazed at the time for one does not often meet such precocious youngsters showing an interest in astronomy. Anyway she hunted up some children's books on stars and gave them to the girl. As she was about to leave the child she noticed a startled, somewhat bewildered expression on her face.

"Are those books all right?" she asked. "They're all right," this in a sad, doubtful tone of voice, "but I didn't mean these stars. I meant movie stars."

On our way out a regulator clock hanging upon the wall caught our eye. At the moment the room was quiet except for the steady tick-tock as the pendulum swung back and forth in a sing-song rhythm. Then we remembered that talk we had with the custodian and we recalled him having told us that this clock has been running steadily for over 50 years, keeping the time correctly during the while without a stop or repairs of any kind.

The Lower Mills branch is an ideal small library in which to enjoy a quiet read. So I was thinking when I heard my bus rumble along Dorchester avenue. Sprinting down the street, I was in time to catch it and also to hear the bell in the tower of the Baptist church on Richmond street peal out nine deliberate notes on the night air.

# Boston Traveler

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934

## Kirstein Memorial Branch Library Is Centre of Business-Like Activity



Miss Grace Brady (left), librarian of the Kirstein Memorial Branch Library at 20 City Hall, and Miss Mary Watkins Dietrichson, in charge of the business library.

### Treasure House of Knowledge for Boston's Industries

BY ERIC G. MAKRIIS

At one time libraries were located in secluded, out-of-the-way places; within their cloistered pale lean, ascetic-faced monks or austere elderly gentlemen fingered the priceless tomes with rapt expressions of inward ecstasy—misers in their treasure houses of knowledge. Contrary to this idea of a library as a retreat of solitude and meditation is the atmosphere of the Kirstein Memorial branch at 20 City Hall avenue.

The interior of its demure, graceful building is filled with a distinct but subdued hum of business-like activity. It has more the appearance of a busy modern office. Smartly dressed business men and clerks bustle about, some consulting Poor or Moody's business manuals, others engaged in writing. Through the wide entrance door, conspicuous for its white paneling and shiny brass knocker, an almost endless stream of persons flows and the library attendants do not think it unusual if they accommodate 1000 patrons daily during the winter months.

### KIRSTEIN SUPPLIED FUNDS

The Kirstein library has the distinction of being the first and only building ever erected for the B. P. L. (Boston Public Library) by private gift. Louis E. Kirstein supplied the funds for a public library to be built in downtown Boston in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein. The architect, Putnam & Cox, designed a recreation of the famous Tontine Crescent created by Thomas Bullfinch in the 18th century. The structure has three stories and is chiefly distinguished by its lovely white pilasters in the front reminiscent of graceful Greek columns and lending a classical dignity to City Hall avenue.

On the first floor in a spacious, airy room lighted by arched windows is the Business Library, not to be confused with the upstairs branch library which is a regular part of the B. P. L. branch system. Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson and her staff of trained assistants are in charge here and they handle the problems that confront the patrons efficiently, with tact and an admirable business finesse. For instance, a man wants to know who the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are; another person would like to know the price of Chesapeake & Ohio stock on March 1, 1913. Some one else wants the highest price of the pound sterling during the civil war. And so they ask ad infinitum every conceivable question under the sun.

The second floor, which is also part of the Business Library, consists of a balcony with small alcoves furnished with chairs and tables and shelves of reference books. Going up one more flight to the third and top floor we enter a room similar

also a heavy demand for biography, history, literature, philosophy and science. Contemporary fiction is an important factor in our circulation. "Anthony Adverse" had a reserve list of 70, all desirous of reading the now international best-seller. So you see if the type of reading of these Bostonians is used as an indicator of their mentalities it gives you a very encouraging picture on the whole, doesn't it?

Brain-teasing questions are asked in this department, too. Here is a sample: What was the number of war prisoners by American divisions? Another: What is the origin of the Japanese cherry blossom? One person went so far as to ask for a picture of the Pithecanthropus Erectus, which is or once was some kind of a man.

We were told that the telephone was in use constantly by inquirers who wanted to settle or get information on points of etiquette. That's why they keep a copy of Emily Post within reach of the telephone in this branch.

# Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934

## Young Scheherezade Cracks 83 Books in West End Library Reading Contest

West End's infant intelligencia today receive awards in the ground and lofty reading competition which has been going on at the Branch Library all summer. Each of the mental athletes was provided with a ten-rungged ladder along which he (or she) climbed book by book. The majority of contestants were girls, as most of the boys reported that they were too busy blacking boots and selling lemons to go in for intellectual pursuits. Interest in the contest continued keen from the moment the first child inquired: "How many ladders do I have to crawl up to get a prize?" until word got about that Mildred Shahan was about to crack her seventy-fifth volume. A few desultory readers fell away at this point, but the incident occasioned a burst of reading speed among Mildred's nearest competitors. Miss Shahan showed her heels to them all, however, romping through eighty-three books.

The ladder, as was explained to the unimaginative over and over, was not a genuine one, but a pencil drawing, on cheery gold-colored paper. Above each was the contestant's name, school and grade. As the child concluded a volume and reported on its contents to the children's librarian or one of her assistants, the author and title were entered on the ladder rung and the reader progressed upward. It was not long before sixty-one contestants had vaulted

from the top rung and were headed toward the empyrean.

In order to go up a rung, readers had to do more than just ruffle the pages of a book; the children's department put them through a shrewd quiz on each. It was necessary to know author, title, names of the principal characters and a resume of the plot in order to pass. The dazzling speed with which Mildred Shahan could repeat the adventures of Hans Brinker or Anne of Green Gables has won for her the title of "Scheherezade of the West End." Samuel Greenwald, the runner-up, who read fifty-nine books, has also achieved fame as a swift plot-sketcher.

The West Branch was fortunate in having a garden to take care of the overflow of contestants. The gift of the

Beacon Hill Garden Club to the section was never more appreciated than by the constant readers, from four years old to high-school age, who packed the green-painted benches under the linden trees. They read through their books from the time the climbing roses were in bloom until the contest ended with the coming of the marigolds and "the last graces of Michaelmas daisies."

Many a contestant who sped up the "steep" course of reading, followed Hans Andersen's tales or the romances of the Five Little Poppers while minding the baby, for infants and culture thrive equally on the West End Branch Library grounds.

Prizes of books are to be awarded today to the first three children to climb the ladder; that is, read and report on ten books. Three other volumes go to those reporting on the greatest number of books. Each child who entered the contest is to receive a souvenir bookmark of leather engraved in gold with the words: "West End Reading Contest, 1934." These charming reminders were made by the library bindery out of stock stamps.

The West End has been seething with the rumor that lollipops will be distributed, but it appears that the refreshments will be even more lavish. There will be ice cream cones, from Miss Fanny Goldstein, the librarian, not to say patron of the arts and philanthropist, who paid for them, herself, not out of her budget.

M. E. P.



on the lovely and most attractive garden of Mrs. Ellen Rouse, who has been the library's next-door neighbor for upwards of 50 years. Indeed, the grounds all about the library buildings are picturesque and colorful: tall, stately trees, neatly clipped lawns and lilac bushes lending the surrounding atmosphere that country like air of peace and serenity.

People of the community passing along Richmond street on warm, sunny days are not surprised when they see a person comfortably reclining in a beach chair and reading in the shade afforded by one of the trees, for they know that the library workers are often in the habit of spending their noon lunch hour in this fashion.

#### ONCE A BANK

The library building stands strategically at the corner of Richmond and Washington streets facing the Morton street artery and although in Dorchester it is not far from the Milton line. The present structure was erected in 1871 and was first used as quarters for the Blue Hill Bank. About this time thieves broke into the bank and robbed it of a considerable sum of money. Mr. John French, a quiet, old character who has lived in this community all his life and the present custodian of the



Miss Isabel E. Wetherald, librarian in charge of the Lower Mills branch.

building, told us this and also added that his mother, from the window of her house on Washington street, saw the bank robbers making their getaway. Meanwhile what was to form the nucleus of the Lower Mills branch library as it is today was located in the counting room of a store on the corner of Richmond and River streets. In 1883 they moved from the counting room to the now vacant bank and occupied the back half of the building

having an entrance on Washington street. One year later the authorities decided to utilize the space in the front on the Richmond street side and established a police station there. Opening off the smaller of the two front rooms the police built a tiny dark chamber that served them for a cell-room. Now it is lined with book shelves and wired with an electric light but the hinges of the massive door that used to be

there may still be seen imbedded in the wall while the door itself, rusty with age, reposes in the furnace room in the basement.

The vicinity around the library is rich in historical data. Directly across from the red brick building, on Washington street, stands a house in which Abraham Lincoln slept when he was visiting this neighborhood. At that time he was a candidate for the office of the presidency of the U. S.

Within walking distance from the library across the Dorchester line one can visit the Lincoln cabin in Milton. To reach it you must cross what was once a wooden bridge built by farmers in the community about the time of the American revolution.

Somewhere near here is the site of the first sawmill erected in America. Grouped about on either side of this bridge are various factory buildings all part of the Walter Baker chocolate plant, where the Baker's cocoa and chocolate are made. The air all around the vicinity of the plant is scented with the rich sweet odor of chocolate in the making; and even here in the library scented by an open window the fragrant smell reaches your nostrils.

#### ROOM FOR CHILDREN

By the present arrangement one enters the branch from Washington street and the first room you enter, a room as long as it is wide with a high raftered ceiling, belongs to the children. Books are discharged and issued here also. Opposite the charging desk on the further wall is an old-fashioned marble mantelpiece and a fireplace that would fill old Saint Nick with a desire to climb right down even though it were a library chimney.

Unlike most libraries this one is divided into three separate rooms: one for the children and the other two, one for fiction books, in the other non-fiction, are shared by the adults. All the rooms have bay windows practically the length of the wall and almost on a level with the street.

The librarian in charge is Miss Isabel E. Wetherald, a kind motherly sort of a person with winning manners. She has succeeded in giving a personal

touch to her work and tries to make people feel at home and at their ease when they are in the library. Informality and a more intimate personal service than is usually possible in larger libraries are the pervading influences to be found here.

A little before 8 o'clock in the evening, the busiest part of the day for this branch, we stood by the charging desk watching the steady stream of borrowers that passed through the double doors. There were groups of young girls chattering away gaily, elderly men and women, young factory workers and little boys scurrying in to read magazines. All were clean and well dressed and even if one had not seen the many attractive two-family houses in which these people dwell and were judging solely from observing the patrons one would without hesitation call it a fairly prosperous community.

#### WARM ENTHUSIASM

Later Miss Sara Zeserson, a fine children's librarian, was introduced to us. We spoke for some length. She is a very vivacious keen young lady and you can not talk with her long without sharing some of her warm enthusiasm.

Among other things she told us was the fact that the library is surrounded by churches and schools. There are four churches, the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and St. Gregory's, which is a Catholic church. All four are within sight from the library windows. Considering the five schools and four churches one would certainly say the community was well served with religion and knowledge.

In her work with the children Miss Zeserson meets many amusing things. Not so long ago one of her 7-year old boy friends dashed in and said to her:

"We got a Persian cat over at our house and she had nine Persian kittens and we're gonna give 'em Persian names. Have you got any?" How would you like to have to get nine Persian names in short order?

Another time a little girl came up to her and shyly asked if she might

have a book on the stars. The librarian confessed she was amazed at the time for one does not often meet such precocious youngsters showing an interest in astronomy. Anyway she hunted up some children's books on stars and gave them to the girl. As she was about to leave the child she noticed a startled, somewhat bewildered expression on her face.

"Are those books all right?" she asked. "They're all right," this in a sad, doubtful tone of voice, "but I didn't mean these stars. I meant movie stars."

On our way out a regulator clock hanging upon the wall caught our eye. At the moment the room was quiet except for the steady tick-tock as the pendulum swung back and forth in a sing-song rhythm. Then we remembered that talk we had with the custodian and we recalled him having told us that this clock has been running steadily for over 50 years, keeping the time correctly during the while without a stop or repairs of any kind.

The Lower Mills branch is an ideal small library in which to enjoy a quiet read. So I was thinking when I heard my bus rumble along Dorchester avenue. Sprinting down the street, I was in time to catch it and also to hear the bell in the tower of the Baptist church on Richmond street peal out nine deliberate notes on the night air.



Miss Grace Brady (left), librarian of the Kirstein Memorial Branch Library at 20 City Hall, and Miss Dietrichson, in charge of the business library.

### Treasure House of Knowledge for Boston's Industries

By ERIC G. MAKRS

At one time libraries were located in secluded, out-of-the-way places; within their cloistered pale lean, ascetic-faced monks or austere elderly gentlemen fingered the priceless tomes with rapt expressions of inward ecstasy—misers in their treasure houses of knowledge. Contrary to this idea of a library as a retreat of solitude and meditation is the atmosphere of the Kirstein Memorial branch at 20 City Hall avenue.

The interior of its demure, graceful building is filled with a distinct but subdued hum of business-like activity. It has more the appearance of a busy modern office. Smartly dressed business men and clerks bustle about, some consulting Poor or Moody's business manuals, others engaged in writing. Through the wide entrance door, conspicuous for its white paneling and shiny brass knocker, an almost endless stream of persons flows and the library attendants do not think it unusual if they accommodate 1000 patrons daily during the winter months.

#### KIRSTEIN SUPPLIED FUNDS

The Kirstein library has the distinction of being the first and only building ever erected for the B. P. L. (Boston Public Library) by private gift. Louis E. Kirstein supplied the funds for a public library to be built in downtown Boston in memory of his father, Edward Kirstein. The architect, Putnam & Cox, designed a recreation of the famous Tontine Crescent created by Thomas Bullfinch in the 18th century. The structure has three stories and is chiefly distinguished by its lovely white pilasters in the front reminiscent of graceful Greek columns and lending a classical dignity to City Hall avenue.

On the first floor in a spacious, airy room lighted by arched windows is the Business Library, not to be confused with the upstairs branch library which is a regular part of the B. P. L. branch system. Mrs. Mary Watkins Dietrichson and her staff of trained assistants are in charge here and they handle the problems that confront the patrons efficiently, with tact and an admirable business finesse. For instance, a man wants to know who the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are; another person would like to know the price of Chesapeake & Ohio stock on March 1, 1913. Some one else wants the highest price of the pound sterling during the civil war. And so they ask ad infinitum every conceivable question under the sun.

The second floor, which is also part of the Business Library, consists of a balcony with small alcoves furnished with chairs and tables and shelves of reference books.

Going up one more flight to the third and top floor we enter a room similar to the one on the street level except that it reveals the contour of the roof. The continuity of the book shelves lining the room is broken by an exquisitely carved mantel with a spread eagle poised for flight. Men and women working down town quite frequently spend luncheon time reading in the quiet atmosphere to be found here. Your writer happened to be there at just that time and to tell the truth there wasn't a chair unoccupied.

#### AFFABLE LIBRARIAN

The librarian is Miss Grace Brady, an affable, quiet person who supplied us with some pertinent facts. When asked what the people who used this branch read, Miss Brady answered:

"It is quite amazing when you think that most of the people here are workers, office clerks, stenographers and a sprinkling of students, and one would not be surprised if they asked for light sentimental fiction as a relaxation from their work. But the truth is they don't. On the contrary we get most requests for the classics, books by Dickens, Henry James, Thackeray or Conrad. There is

also a heavy demand for biography, history, literature, philosophy and science. Contemporary fiction is an important factor in our circulation. "Anthony Adverse" had a reserve list of 70, all desirous of reading the now international best-seller. So you see if the type of reading of these Bostonians is used as an indicator of their mentalities it gives you a very encouraging picture on the whole, doesn't it?"

Brain-teasing questions are asked in this department, too. Here is a sample: What was the number of war prisoners by American divisions? Another: What is the origin of the Japanese cherry blossom? One person went so far as to ask for a picture of the Pithecanthropus Erectus, which is or once was some kind of a man.

We were told that the telephone was in use constantly by inquirers who wanted to settle or get information on points of etiquette. That's why they keep a copy of Emily Post within reach of the telephone in this branch.

## Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934

### Young Scheherezade Cracks 83 Books in West End Library Reading Contest

West End's infant Intelligensia today receive awards in the ground and lofty reading competition which has been going on at the Branch Library all summer. Each of the mental athletes was provided with a ten-runged ladder along which he for she climbed book by book. The majority of contestants were girls. The winners of the contest were:

Interest in the contest continued keen from the moment the first child inquired: "How many ladders do I have to crawl up to get a prize?" until word got about that Mildred Shahan was about to crack her seventy-fifth volume. A few desultory readers fell away at this point, but the incident occasioned a burst of reading speed among Mildred's nearest competitors. Miss Shahan showed her heels to them all, however, romping through eighty-three books.

The ladder, as was explained to the unimaginative over and over, was not a genuine one, but a pencil drawing, on cheery gold-colored paper. Above each was the contestant's name, school and grade. As the child concluded a volume and reported on its contents to the children's librarian or one of her assistants, the author and title were entered on the ladder rung and the reader progressed upward. It was not long before sixty-one contestants had vaulted

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Beacon Hill Garden Club to the section was never more appreciated than by the constant readers, from four years old to high-school age, who packed the green-painted benches under the linden trees. They read through their books from the time the climbing roses were in bloom until the contest ended with the coming of the marigolds and "the last graces of Michaelmas daisies."

Many a contestant who sped up the contest's stairway course of reading, followed Hans Andersen's tales or the doings of the Five Little Peppers while minding the baby, for infants and culture thrive equally on the West End Branch Library grounds.

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The West End has been seething with the rumor that lollypops will be distributed, but it appears that the refreshments will be even more lavish. There will be ice cream cones, from Miss Fanny Goldstein, the librarian, not to say patron of the arts and philanthropist, who paid for them, herself, not out of her budget.

M. E. P.



## The Librarian

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, OCTOBER 21, 1934

### Art Treasures in Libraries on View This Week

Library officials in this city wish to call special attention during this Free Public Library Week to their art department. Many citizens, it is believed, do not realize that both the main building and the branch in their vicinity have various art treasures as well as art books for their enjoyment and profit.

As a matter of fact there are, divided among the Central Library in City Square and its 24 branches, picture collections numbering approximately 3000 mounted items. These are available for various uses.

If a woman's club is studying Italian art the nearest branch library will provide half a ton of the paintings and sculpture of early as well as of later artists for their aid.

Many travel clubs depend upon the libraries for plates depicting scenes in every known quarter of the globe. These are largely supplied by lack of numbers of the National Geographic Magazine. It may be remarked in passing that many persons subscribing to these magazines are glad to leave back numbers at the library, thus making it possible, since a library has only one copy for cutting and mounting purposes, for both sides of the page to be used.

Some of our branch libraries possess works of art which have been bestowed upon them by persons interested in a particular section of the city. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Dante Memorial at the North End Branch. As this is used largely by many Italian people who live in that neighborhood, the Boston Branch of the Società Nazionale Dante Alighieri decided to offer a piece of sculpture to be both an ornament to the building and an inspiration to the young folks who frequent it.

This sculpture, executed by an Italian artist, Luciano Campese, who gave his labor as his own contribution, was described by the society's president, as a symbolical representation of Italian art and literature, and the inspiration of Dante the great father of Italian language. This gift is the pride and joy of this particular branch and those who use it.

Poster displays are features of branch work which take much thought and time. The posters, many of which have real artistic merit, are used to advertise certain classes of books. One in use in October bears the caption "Colombus Discovered America. Have You Discovered Your Library?"

Streamlined and airplane advertised a collection of books on travel to poles, deserts, mountains, distant continents and islands.

In the exhibition room of the Central Library department of the Central Library, there are frequent exhibitions of paintings and prints by local and other artists. And from time to time there are similar, if smaller exhibitions, in various branches. Sometimes, too, there are talks on art, or Japanese prints, perhaps, and other subjects.

REGIONAL book centers as suggested by the late Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, and the Massachusetts Board of Free Public Libraries Commissioners, were discussed by Miss Julia Wright Merrill, chief of the public library division, American Library Association, in her address on "Planning for Library Progress," at the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

"It was Mr. Belden's dream," said Miss Merrill, "that the State might select a few strategically located, strong public libraries and make it financially possible for them to lend books freely in their regions or districts, to supplement the smaller collections. This service would be prompter than borrowing from the State library agency, and the reader could often go directly to the regional library."

"In New England, the State Government has always recognized a responsibility for library development," continued Miss Merrill, "not only through a State library agency but by appropriating direct State aid. The tendency is to increase State financial responsibility, for such new activities as regional book centers can most easily be financed through State appropriations, and because of the shift away from property taxes to other forms which are collected by the State. And the State library agency will be needed more rather than less, to coordinate a new library program and to be the keystone of the whole structure."

"The library in the days to come must necessarily become a full share of responsibility for stimulating curiosity and reading interest," in Miss Merrill's opinion. It will co-operate with other educational agencies, supplementing their educational offerings with reading suggestions and promoting the use of such facilities. Every citizen should be conscious of the intellectual and cultural opportunities the library offers, as the result of continuing publicity for its books and services through newspapers, radio, moving pictures, distribution of reading lists and reading courses, through book discussion groups, lectures and other meetings in the library, and through the observance of "Library Week."

Such library service, for all the people, is the objective of State library planning.

### Exhibits at Libraries

For library week every one of the 23 branch libraries of the Boston Public Library system yesterday arranged exhibits of posters and books, some of the latter showing the best some of today compared with some of the best sellers of half a century ago. The exhibits will continue through library week.

Yesterday afternoon the series of radio broadcasts under the auspices of the Charles River Library Club of the Charles River Library Club was inaugurated at WEEI, and Miss Barbara Abbott of Needham told of the service the Public Library offers to the community. It was the first of eight broadcasts which will be made on Monday afternoons at 4:30, ending Dec 10.

In the evening the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy entertained Boston Chapter of Special Libraries Association, and there was a large attendance. Supper was served in the college cafeteria. The program at the business meeting included a historical sketch of "Sixteen Years of Boston Chapter S. L. A.," given by William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, former president.

Miss Ethel J. Heath, librarian of the pharmacy college, gave a sketch of the founding of the college and its library and spoke of some of the rare collections owned, including a collection of pharmacopoeias, in English, German and Spanish, which probably are not to be duplicated anywhere in the country outside of the library of the surgeon general in Washington.

### Meeting in Concord

Dean Theodore J. Bradley of the college told of the progress of pharmacy and its relation to medicine, and of the generous gifts amounting to millions of dollars which had been made to the college.

Next Friday at Concord the fall event of Library Week, the Fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held. Sessions will be held morning and afternoon and the attendance will probably exceed 500. Featured on the program will be Miss Julia Wright Merrill of the library extension division of the American Library Association, who will speak on "A National Plan for Library Progress." Miss Merrill is one of the leading library workers in America and comes from Chicago for this special engagement.

Others on the program are Frank W. Wright, Deputy Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts; Alden G. Alley, formerly professor of history at Dana College, and Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, managing editor for Boston of the Group Theatre, Inc.

The speaker gave high praise to the efforts of this State in library planning. "The founding of the Boston Public Library eighty-five years ago," he reminded, "the creation of the first State library commission in 1890, the achievement of the objective of library service for all the people, have all had national significance. Massachusetts may therefore be expected to lead in developing a library plan to meet new conditions and needs."

"Each State library plan must of course grow out of conditions within the State. No outsider can offer you one ready made, but can only tell you what others are considering and doing. The first step, perhaps, is to assemble and face the facts squarely to inventory the present library resources of the State. Another is to study the objectives and programs of other educational and social agencies in the State and to consult with their leaders. Citizens library committees have been held recently in several States at which representatives of many State-wide agencies have participated, telling what they hoped for from libraries in the future, and discussing plans and ways and means."

"Fundamental in a State with many small libraries, is the question of how these can be strengthened to meet the new adult education and other developments. If library opportunities are to be at all equal—as they should be in a democracy—the citizen of a rural town has the same need, the same right, as a citizen of Springfield to demand access to a broad book collection, when he needs it, and to the advisory service of a skilled staff. The small library will be able to give this grade of service but many of them, we must admit, are handicapped, even with the help of the Massachusetts Division of Libraries."

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, OCTOBER 21, 1934

## Former Boy Prodigy at Work on ERA Project



ERA LIBRARY HEADS

At left is Robert W. Fiske, director of personnel, and at right, James M. Kenney, director-in-chief of ERA library work.

Thirty different colleges and 20 distinct nationalities are represented in one of the most unusual of the federal projects sponsored by the United States government to alleviate unemployment—a task that employs 728 men and women in recataloging a new shelf list for the Boston Public Library.

### ONE-TIME PRODIGY

The work is conducted on the third floor of the Park Square building, under the direction of James W. Kenney, for a quarter of a century associated with the Public Library, and his assistant, Robert W. Fiske, in charge of the CWA when it was started last year.

The persons engaged in the work run the gamut from homeless young women to a former professor at the University of Milan in Italy, the nephew of a former President of the United States, and a one-time infant prodigy who, 27 years ago, astounded the educators of Boston by his youthful brilliance.

Few persons who have inspected the project perhaps have realized that the alert-appearing man in charge of the proof room still holds the distinction of being the youngest boy ever admitted to the Boston Latin School. He entered the school in 1867, when the age limit was 11, and few boys that young were able to gain admittance.

He, however, applied for admission to the school at the age of 9. After considering his case and judging his ability, the school committee made an exception to allow him to enter at that unusual age. He was 18 the following year, and was an automobile enthusiast, driving the shell-torn battlefields of France.

When he was 19 he was a member of the Foreign Service, and served as a pilot in a crack-up ended his career. He reads, writes and speaks fluently three foreign languages. While representing a steamship company in Nicaragua he was appointed by the King of Denmark as the royal Danish consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua. He also was foreign correspondent for the Associated Press of New York during the Sandino trouble, and was personally acquainted with the "little Caesar."

One of the proof-readers is a nephew of the late President Grover Cleveland. Still another was well known as a college football player in Boston, and once served as coach of football at a Southern College.

### Former Professor

Probably the most thoroughly educated of all the proof-readers is a former university professor, who had been employed as a ditch-digger until ERA officials discovered that his knowledge and background might be utilized to his advantage. He taught English in Milan University for several years, is a master of French, Italian, German, Latin and Ancient Hebrew. At one time he was associated with one of the leading Italian newspapers in this country.

Mr. Fiske, personnel director of the project, who has some 60 women under him, is another of the interesting persons engaged in the work. Mr. Fiske, incidentally, feels that it's much easier to handle women by the hundreds than singly.

## ERA Directors Urged to Aid Curley By Administrator Removed by Carney

A circular letter was received yesterday by local civil works administrators throughout the commonwealth urging them to abandon party bias in the current election campaign and to work for the election of James M. Curley as Governor.

The letter carried the signature of John T. Scully, who was removed by Joseph P. Carney as emergency relief

administrator last March, shortly after Carney took over the direction of relief work for the federal government in Massachusetts.

Scully's letter follows: "You and I were engaged in the same undertaking—to assist the unfortunate in need of help during the formative period of the federal emergency relief administration from

August, 1933, to March, 1934. My connection with the organization was abruptly terminated March 17.

You know the happiness and contentment that permeated the homes of the men and women who worked on the various projects.

I am sure you would like to see the same class of people provided with the opportunity to continue the worthwhile activities in which you took a prominent part.

If the government is going to continue work relief this coming winter, we should have a leader in this state who is in sympathy with the federal plans and familiar with the wants of those in need, one who will advance the program for relief.

As Governor of Massachusetts I believe James M. Curley will forcefully carry his pleas to Washington and secure greater benefits for the deserving unemployed than any man in Massachusetts.

Party ties in this harrassed period have vanished because the people are concerned only with qualified, determined men who will fight for their protection and advancement.

As a humble citizen who, with you, carried out honestly and impartially the President's policies on relief, I ask you to stand by those whom you served by helping to elect James M. Curley Governor.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, OCT 23, 1934

## OBSERVANCE OF LIBRARY WEEK

Five Projects Announced by the E. R. A.

The observance of library week, from Oct 21 to Oct 27, in conformity with the proclamation of Gov. Ely, was ushered in yesterday by several events.

Most important was the announcement by the E. R. A. administration of the approval of five library projects which will give relief to unemployed librarians. Some of the projects got under way this morning. The projects included the preparation of a union list of special periodicals and expensive reference books in the libraries of the State, the preparation of a union list of newspapers in Massachusetts libraries from 1821 to date, preparing an index of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Bar Association, survey of special collections in Massachusetts in cooperation with a nationwide survey of the same purpose and the work of classifying and cataloguing certain small libraries in Massachusetts.

These projects had been called to the attention of E. R. A. authorities in this State through a committee of librarians representing several library associations and the Massachusetts State Library, and the work was started through Edward H. Redstone, State librarian, and the division of Public Libraries of the Department of Education.



## Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1934

### Field and Stream Walk to View CCC Work Here

At the Field and Forest Club lecture course at the Boston Public Library last night, Robert Fechner, national director of the CCC, discussed "The Civilian Conservation Corps Rebuilding Human Value Together with Natural Resources." He gave a concise picture of the establishment and workings of the CCC and the results of the efforts in the things accomplished both materially and in health and morale of the boys in the corps. Mr. Fechner convinced his hearers that this was a phase of the New Deal that has more than paid its way, besides lifting a burden from local relief funds.

Dr. Ralph C. Achorn, president of the Field and Forest Club, presided and extended an invitation to the public to join the club in a hike and tour of inspection of the Harold Parker State Forest in North Reading and Andover Sunday.

Richard F. Smith of the State Forestry Department will be on hand to conduct the hike over the region. He will show the recreational features that have been completed, such as picnic areas with fire-

places, also man made lakes that have been stocked with fish, and camp sites. He will show one beautiful lake, which was merely a hollow, but which through drainage has been converted into a beauty spot at the trifling expense of only ten bags of cement.

The Field and Forest Club trip on Sunday starts from Wakefield railroad station, at 11 A. M., and from there motors to the entrance of the Harold Parker State Forest on Haverhill street just over the town line of Andover and North Reading. Trampers are asked to bring lunch and a cup. The club cook will furnish hot coffee.

## Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, NOV 9, 1934

### C. C. C. CAMPS GIVE OUTLET FOR ENERGY

Fechner Tells Bostonians  
Plan Is Nonmilitary

The use of the C. C. C. camps as a nonmilitaristic outlet for the energies of youth, the direct opposite of the forced military training now in vogue in Europe, was described last night by Robert Fechner, national director of the camps, in his lecture at the Boston Public Library.

More than 300 persons heard the former Bostonian deliver the first lecture in a series on field and forest which are free to the public.

The fears of many persons that the camps would become training schools for the army under the direction of army officers have been proved entirely wrong, Fechner said. In fact the army officers directing these camps found the army's ideas of discipline and punishment had to be laid aside for a civil form of management.

The primary object of this great body of men, reforestation, has been relegated to the background by the more pressing needs of fire prevention, drought control, erosion prevention, the study of tree blights and the protection and preservation of wild life, said the speaker.

Arthur J. O'Keefe, representing Mayor Mansfield, introduced the speaker. Milton E. Lord, director of the library, and Frederick M. Brooks, chairman of the lecture committee, were on the platform.

## Boston Traveler

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1934

### Children Guided to Right Reading by Hub Library



Miss Mary C. Toy, who looks out for the children's room at the Boston Public Library in Copley square.

### Room Set Apart for Their Use Cultivates Power of Discrimination and Makes Them Book Lovers in Finest Sense

By ERIC G. MAKRIIS

When one stops to consider the many and varied functions of Boston's library system as it is today, one is first of all impressed with a vivid contrast it presents to the public library of the 19th century, not only in this city, but in other parts of the world as well.

The contrast appears in its relation to boys and girls. It is reasonably safe to say that before 1850 no literature exclusive for children existed, much less such a thing as a "children's room" in any public library. Here in Boston small children, except when they were accompanied by their parents, were forbidden the use of the library. More astonishing still was a ruling requiring minors to bring a written request from their parents before a volume of fiction was delivered to them, and the Boston report of 1869 says in part: "It does seem rather strange that a man of 20 should have to bring his father's permit before he is allowed to read a volume of Ivanhoe."

#### SERVICE IS INVALUABLE

Anne Carroll Moore, pioneer of juvenile libraries in America, once wrote: "America was the first country in the world to give boys and girls a place of their own in a public library 30 or 40 years ago." Actually the first children's room to be provided for in the architect's plan was in the construction of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science in 1886. But previous to that there had been a growing and urgent need for separate children's quarters in the larger libraries.

We read in an historical account written by Miss Alice M. Jordan, the present supervisor of children's work in the Boston Public Library, that in May, 1895, less than two months after the opening of the Copley square building, the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, set apart a room on the second floor and appointed it the children's room.

Today, scattered throughout the suburbs of the city there are 32 such departments, all managed directly by trained librarians under the supervision of Miss Jordan. The service they render to the children is invaluable, not only because it supplements the work of the schools, but also to use the words of Francis Jenkins Olcott, because "the guiding of the children's reading is of great importance because it is fundamental." This implies the grave responsibility of directing a child's reading, cultivating his powers of discrimination, and making him a book lover in the finest sense of the word.

#### ATMOSPHERE IMPORTANT

Atmosphere and surroundings are an important factor nowadays in all libraries, and Boston's pride located in Copley square certainly has its share of both. But of all the various departments in the building, that room situated on the second floor of the Boylston street side and known and loved by thousands as the children's room can lay strong claims to being one of the most beautiful and interesting sections of the building.

When Mary Antin, as a young immigrant girl from Russia, tells in her book, "Promised Land," how the Boston Public Library became her latest home when she lived in this city, she was referring more directly to Bates hall, but we venture to say that she was not unacquainted with the children's room.

It is a low-ceilinged room longer than it is wide and by standing in the entrance from the corridor one receives at first impression the pleasing effect of infinite distance which the room suggests. Three sides are lined with book shelves representing the finest classics of children's literature, tastefully bound and a perfect symphony in color to the eye. Oil paintings done originally by the famous illustrator, Howard Pyle to illustrate Woodrow Wilson's biography of Washington enhance the beauty of the room. Howard Pyle himself considered these paintings as some of his best work and a group of friends purchased them and presented them to the library. A subdued light falling through the windowed niches at the further end make these surroundings an ideal starting point for a child's "travels in the realms of gold."

#### ADAMS'S PRIVATE LIBRARY

Opening off one side is the comparatively smaller teachers' reference room, essentially a study room similar to the renowned Bates hall. Probably one of the most complete collections of pedagogical books in the state are contained in this room. Housed here also, on upper shelves reached by a ladder only, are some 3000 volumes once belonging to the private library of John Adams, second President of the United States. They were books given to him by friends during the time he lived in England and France. Adams, in his will left the books to the city of Quincy but that town having no available quarters in which to house them, they were transferred in 1893 to the Copley square library. Many of the books are very valuable and bear the autograph of John Adams on the flyleaf.

Miss Manning, who is in charge of the room, says students still use them occasionally, the average number being about 10 a week. At the rear facing the entrance is a passageway leading to the lecture hall. On either side of it hangs framed handwritten copies of two famous songs, one Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the other that immortal anthem by Smith, "America." The influence of the author of the "Battle Hymn" is felt more strongly and distinctly in the room perhaps by the ceiling decorations than by the "handwriting on the wall." The design, "The Triumph of Time," was painted by John Elliot, who married Maude Howe Elliot, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe. This beautiful work, a painting with a subtle depth of classical dignity and subdued color, was painted in Rome.

In his recent book, "Recollections of Seventy Years," Cardinal O'Connell refers to his friend John Elliot, who was at work on this painting when the cardinal was in Rome. Mrs. Elliot is living today and her most recent biography, "My Cousin, P. Marion Crawford," was published this month.

## Boston Traveler

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1934

### Branch Library Is Developing Hobbies of Children by Information in Books



Five-year-old Ruth Hughes of Moreland street, Roxbury, perusing a book in the midst of the hobby exhibit at the municipal building, Dudley and Vine streets, Roxbury.

### Exhibit Expressing Idea Attracts Roxbury Residents

Development of simple and entertaining hobbies through information obtained by reading is under way at a branch of the Boston Public Library in the Municipal building, Dudley and Vine streets, Roxbury, and this week one corner of the library has been filled by an interesting exhibit expressing this idea.

#### DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN

Both the books and the hobbies are designed for children. Miss Margaret Reed, the librarian, explained, and are of a type combining amusement and education. The exhibit centered around a large poster of a bucking bronco in action which bore the legend, "Have a Hobby and Ride It." Placed about on tables and floor were individual displays.

In one corner woven baskets stood beside books on the art of weaving and basketry. In another a camera and snapshots were likewise associated with volumes on photography, while a model boat and books on sailing occupied still another position.

Directly under the poster in the center of the display there was a large table covered with dolls in brilliantly colored and elaborate costumes. They were also attractive looking and simply written books on travel. The dolls, it turned out, represented various nationalities described in the books.

#### TINY MODEL AIRPLANES

The model sailboat in the exhibit, Miss Reed emphasized, was made by students at the George T. Angel school and then she proudly showed the reporter a number of tiny model airplanes in a bookcase on the other side of the room. She explained they had been built by Richard Cunningham, Jr., aged 9, of Hartford street, Dorchester.

Meantime, Ruth Hughes, 5 years old and serious-faced, of Moreland street, Roxbury, and a little companion had entered the library to admire the exhibit. There were many other girls and boys in the room, but Ruth was so absorbed in a book that the photographer decided to take her picture. He did, as you see.

### THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE- NOVEMBER 25, 1934

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY ACQUIRES THREE VOLUMES OF MILTON

Several interesting volumes have recently been added to the rare book collections of the Boston Public Library. One is a copy of the first edition of Milton's "Paradise Regain'd," and "Samson Agonistes." The work was printed in 1671 in a small octavo volume of 220 pages. It is a splendid copy, with the leaf of "License" preceding the title page and the leaf of "errata" at the end. The beautiful binding—olive levant morocco elaborately gilt with borders of trees on pointlike background, with back to match, and with gilt edges—was made by the Riviere Bindery in London.

Another valuable Milton item acquired by the Boston Public Library at the sale is a copy of "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," printed in London in 1645, and apparently of the third edition. The volume is bound in dark blue levant morocco, with gilt tooled back and with gilt borders and corner fleurons. The third edition bears the author's initials on the title page.

A first edition copy of Tennyson's first book, "Poems, by Two Brothers," has been acquired by the library. The volume—a very rare item—is of the large paper issue and is almost perfect. Only two leaves have repairs in their margins, with five letters on one page slightly injured.

All three volumes formerly belonged to the library of the late Dr. Roderick Terry, Newport, R. I.

### BOSTON TRAVELER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934

#### BOSTON LIBRARY GETS NEW BOOKS

Additional volumes on the subject of Rosicrucian philosophy have been

donated to the Boston Public Library, according to Frank H. McVey of 276 Parker Hill avenue, local Rosicrucian member, who received word of the donation from the secretary of the Rosicrucian order headquarters in San Jose, Cal.

## THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1934

### LIBRARIANS TO MEET IN BOSTON IN 1935

Boston has been chosen for the 1935 annual meeting of the Special Libraries Association, it was announced last night at the regular meeting of the Boston branch, held at the Boston University school of law, by James F. Ballard, president of the Boston Medical Library. The association has 15 chapters, one being in San Francisco and another in Montreal.

Homer Albers, dean of the Boston University school of law, and Richard G. Hensley, acting chief of the reference department of the Boston Public Library, were speakers last night. Howard L. Stebbins, librarian of the Social Law Library; Miss Beatrice Noonan, librarian of the Boston City Hospital; Miss Mary E. White, librarian of Lever Brothers, and James F. Ballard, director of the Boston Medical Library, took part in the discussion.

## BOSTON POST,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1934

### INQUIRY IN LIBRARY'S ERA WORK

#### Personnel Director Reported Relieved of Duties

Revelation that Robert W. Fiske, personnel director of the Boston Public Library's ERA project, housed in the Park Square building, had been relieved of his ERA duties came last night as Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston ERA administrator, admitted he is investigating some complaints concerning Mr. Fiske's work.

#### EXPECT FISKE'S RESIGNATION

While Francis Hannigan, director of the library ERA project, refused to state whether or not Fiske had been removed from his position, Administrator Sullivan made it plain that Fiske's resignation "is expected at once."

Fiske's duties as personnel manager of the library's huge ERA project were taken over Tuesday, it was revealed, by Walter C. Curley, payroll auditor. Director Hannigan stated yesterday that he had not seen Fiske for two days and that he "has no idea what it is all about."

He declared that he did not know where Fiske is, or why he has not reported for work for the past two days. He would not state whether Mr. Fiske's position is being held open or not.

Colonel Sullivan would not go into details regarding the complaints brought against Mr. Fiske other than to say that "Fiske has not been doing quite the job, so we expect him to resign very shortly. We've had a series of complaints," he said, "and something had to be done."



BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT  
DECEMBER 12, 1934

**B**OSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY is fortunate in owning books printed at the Cambridge University Press at Cambridge, England, during the four centuries of its existence. About a third of the one hundred books now on exhibition in the Treasures Room of the library, and which were lent by the university, is represented by copies in the Boston Public Library, according to the Boston Harasziy, editor of the library publication, More Books.

The oldest volume printed at the Cambridge University Press now in the Boston Public Library is William Whitaker's "Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura," printed by Thomas Thomas in 1588. It belongs to the Prince collection, bearing the signature and date "T. Prince, Sudbury, June 1, 1713." The library has also a copy of the first Cambridge edition of the "Authorized Version," 1629. It was acquired by the library in 1878 and once was owned by W. S. Medlicott of Longmeadow, Mass. It is a perfect copy, beautifully bound in contemporary tooled binding.

Almost all the editions of "The Book of Common Prayer" printed at Cambridge may be found in the collection of prayer books bequeathed to the library by Colonel Josiah Benton. There is a copy of the very rare 1662 edition, printed under the supervision of Archbishop Sancroft. The book was hardly finished when the king ordered the vice chancellor of the university "to secure the sheets that none may be disposed of." And there are copies of the beautiful editions produced by John Baskerville in 1760 and 1762; indeed, the library has two of each. And there is a copy of Baskerville's Bible, 1763, a truly magnificent work, which the printer himself regarded as his "magnum opus."

A splendid catalogue of the exhibition was printed at the Cambridge University Press, England. The introduction gives an interesting history of Cambridge printing, beginning with the establishment of a press by John Siberch, a friend of Erasmus, in 1521.

In 1534 Henry VIII granted to the university a charter to elect "three stationers and printers, or sellers of books . . . to print all manner of books approved by the Chancellor . . . and to sell and expose to sale in the university or elsewhere within the realm, as well such books as other books printed within or without the realm, and approved of by the Chancellor."

In 1629 appeared the first Authorized Version printed at Cambridge a folio produced by Thomas and John Buck. A great typographical revival was initiated at Cambridge at the end of the seventeenth century by Richard Bentley, Professor of Divinity, who procured fine types from Holland.

The most famous name in the history of Cambridge printing throughout the eighteenth century is that of John Baskerville. Dr. Harasziy reminds Baskerville printed an octavo Prayer Book and a Folio Bible for the University Press. The work which is regarded as perhaps the most beautiful product of the press is the Codex Bezae, printed by John Archdeacon in 1733.

Bruce Rogers, the eminent American typographer, served for two years after the World War as typographical adviser for the Cambridge press. Five books designed by him are included in the exhibition at the Library.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, DEC 14, 1934

Globe Man's Daily Story

An attendant at the Boston Public Library noticed a woman entering the building with a dog on a leash.

"Pardon me, Madam," he said, "but dogs are not allowed in here."

"O, dear," answered the woman. "He's so intelligent! I wanted him to see the murals!"



NOV 16 1933 TO  
DEC 26 1934



Herald - Nov. 19

### Application for Approval of Civil Works Project

PROJECT NO. .... Approved. .... Disapproved. .... Date. ....

(Local administrations should not write above this line)

TO: State civil works administration of. .... (Name of State)

FROM: Local civil works administration of. .... (Name)

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: (Brief)

DATE: Submitted. .... To be Started. .... To be Completed. ....

#### ITEM 1. LABOR-DETAILS OF COST

Classes of jobs	Man-hours	Rate per hour	Total (estimated)
Unskilled			
Skilled			
Professional (specify jobs)		Rate per week	
Supervisory (specify jobs)			
Average number men per day			

TOTAL OF ITEM 1.

#### ITEM 2. MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT (Purchased or Rented) AND SUPPLIES:

Description	Quantity	Unit price	Rental cost	Total (est.)

TOTAL OF ITEM 2.

#### ITEM 3. CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY (Public or Private)

Description	Quantity	Unit price	Rental value	Total (est.)
(a) Money				
(b) Fair money value of				
1. Materials				
2. Services				
3. Transportation				
4. Rent				
5. Other				
(c) If nothing is furnished under (a) or (b) the reasons must be fully stated.				

TOTAL OF ITEM 3.

#### ITEM 4. CONTINGENT COSTS:

INSURANCE (State name of insurance company; If self insuring, so state under No. 4 below.)	Rate	Total (Est.)
1. Workmen's Compensation		
2. Public Liability		
3. Property Damage		

MISCELLANEOUS

TOTAL OF ITEM 4.

GRAND TOTAL: ITEMS 1, 2, 3, 4.

TO BE SUPERVISED BY: Name Title

Application for the approval of the above Civil Works Project is hereby made with full regard to the rules attached and the understanding that the work contemplated is not provided for in the current budget except as follows:

SIGNED

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- This form must be used by the local civil works administration in submitting projects for the approval of the State civil works administration.
- A separate form should be used for each project.
- The form should be filled out in triplicate. One copy is retained by the local civil works administration. Two copies are forwarded to the State civil works administration. If more space is required, list on separate sheets as items 1-4 and attach one copy of the addenda to each of the three copies of the form.
- Do not include on this form Administrative Expenses consisting of local civil works administration overhead or salaries paid to Executive Director or Secretary, accountants, clerks, stenographers, etc., in the local civil works administration, unless the project is specifically to cover these persons as an administrative project.
- For technical or supervisory employees working on more than one project, estimate amount of salary applicable to this project.
- General supervision should all be charged to Administrative Expenses.
- Upon completion of this project, a detailed report must be rendered immediately to the State civil works administration.
- No work can be started on this project until the approval of the State civil works administration has been given specifically to the local civil works administration.
- An approved project number will be assigned to this project. All data concerning it should be kept according to the number.
- Approval of the project is contingent upon observation by the local civil works administration of such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Federal or State Civil Works Administrations.
- The local civil works administration assumes the responsibility of notifying the State Civil Works Administration of any attempts on the part of the municipal Government to use the existence of the civil works program as an excuse for substantially reducing its normal Governmental expenditures.
- No project which has already been submitted to the Public Works Administration may be submitted to the Civil Works Administration unless it has been refused by the Public Works Administration.
- Maps or plans must accompany all applications for roads, streets, drainage and construction work of any nature.
- Release from liability must accompany all applications for projects to be conducted on private property.

Herald

## Text of President's Address To Relief Workers in Capital

### Must Take People Off "Dole" He Declares— Says Our Problem Worse Than Any Other Nation's

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's address to relief workers at the White House today follows:

My friends, I will tell you an official secret. Harry Hopkins wrote out two and a half very excellent pages of suggestions as to what I should say. They are on the desk. I subscribe to his sentiments 100 per cent. But I am not going to read them.

#### TO TALK UNOFFICIALLY

I don't want to talk to you officially, but unofficially and extemporaneously. First of all, I want to thank you for coming here. This group, representative of the entire country, has in its hands to accomplish something that no nation has ever before done. As you know, during the past eight months we have tried honestly and practically to face a problem that no other nation in modern history has ever been confronted with. We have heard a great deal of unemployment on the other side, in England, in France and in Germany, but at no time in any one of those countries has the unemployment situation even approximated the unemployment situation in the United States last spring. You can figure it at 12 or 14 or 16 million, or whatever you like—on the basis of population that is a larger percentage of men, women and children out of work—in most cases suffering physically and mentally—a large proportion than anywhere else.

During these months a great many of our unemployed have gone back to work. The number has been estimated variously at from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000. The actual figures make very little difference because there are still a great many, still millions out of employment and this particular effort in which you and I are engaged at the present time is to put 4,000,000 people from the list of those still unemployed back to work during the winter months so that we can honestly say as a nation that this winter is not going to be like last winter or the winter before.

I like to stress not only the fact of 4,000,000, but also the fact that of those 4,000,000 of people 2,000,000

are today on what we might just as well call, frankly, a dole. When any man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally and the quicker they are taken off the dole the better it is for them during the rest of their lives.

We hope we can recruit 2,000,000 from the ranks of people who perhaps ought to have been on the dole—perhaps people who were too proud to ask for assistance. In every community most of us know of cases—many cases—of families that have been living along, barely subsisting, yet too proud to go and ask for relief. We want to help that type of American family.

Now this work is really and truly a partnership—a partnership between the federal government, the state governments and the local governments—a partnership in which each one of those three divisions is expected to and is going to do its share. This \$400,000,000 isn't going to cost the federal government any more money, because we are taking it out of the large public works appropriation of \$3,300,000,000. It is using a portion of that fund in a very practical way.

#### MAY BE TRANSFERRED

We might as well be perfectly frank, it has been exceedingly difficult, honestly to allot the entire sum of \$3,300,000,000 to worthwhile projects, every one of which has had to be scanned by local authorities, state authorities and finally by the federal government.

I believe the question was raised this morning as to the transfer of some of the projects to which allotments have already been made by public works, and I have been asked by the Governor of Wyoming to clear up that point. It is possible that certain allotments already made by Secretary Ickes to public works may be transferred to Mr. Hopkins's civil works administration.

The process, I am told, will be to have that request made to the original person who did the allotting—in other words, the secretary of the interior—and if he approves of the transfer, it will then be made under Mr. Hopkins. I think that straightens out the question the Governor of Wyoming raised.

#### CHARGES OF POLITICS

Just one word more and I am sort of talking in the family. We have heard a good many charges and allegations that have been made in regard to relief work—the same kind of charges that were made when I was Governor of New York—charges that politics were entering into the use of public works funds and of emergency relief funds.

I want to tell you very, very simply that your national government is not trying to gain political advantage one way or the other out of the need of human beings for relief. We expect the same spirit on the part of every Governor of every one of the 48 states and on the part of every mayor and every county commissioner and of every relief agent. I would like to have the general rule adopted—that no person connected with the administration of this \$400,000,000 will in any single case in any political division of the United States ask whether a person needing relief or work is a Republican, Democrat, Socialist or anything else.

I am asking you to go ahead and do your share. Most of the work will fall on your shoulders. Most of the responsibility for the practical application of the plan will fall on you rather than on us in Washington. I can assure you that Mr. Hopkins, Secretary Ickes and all of the people connected with the federal government are going to co-operate in putting this plan to work quickly.

Speed is an essential. I am very confident that the mere fact of giving real wages to 4,000,000 Americans who are today not getting wages is going to do more to relieve suffering and to lift the morale of the nation than anything undertaken before.

Herald

## 97,000 IN STATE TO GET JOBS BY CIVIL WORKS AID

### POLITICS BANNED BY PRESIDENT IN CIVIL WORKS AID

(Continued from Page One)

Roosevelt Bars Politics,  
Asks State, City Heads  
To Speed Plan

### EMPLOYMENT TO BE GIVEN TO 4,000,000

\$400,000,000 to Be Spent  
Largely on Lesser Municipal Projects

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, announced tonight that the \$400,000,000 appropriated for the new organization would be disbursed to the states on the basis of 75 per cent. of their population and 25 per cent. on their unemployment relief needs.

Hopkins gave out only the number of men to be employed in the various states on the basis of population, and did not compute the additional 25 per cent. to be employed on a basis of unemployment needs. He emphasized the list was subject to correction.

The number of men to be employed in Connecticut is 35,000; Massachusetts, 97,000; New Hampshire, 11,000; New York, 297,000; Rhode Island, 14,000; Vermont, 5000; Maine, 16,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A demand that politics be laid aside and speed be applied to administering relief under the civil works division was voiced before 500 state and city officials today by President Roosevelt.

Speaking to the crowd that had assembled in the White House, the chief executive said reports had come to him that politics had crept into the administration of relief.

"I simply want to tell you that your national government is not trying to gain political advantage one way or another out of the needs of human beings for relief," he said.

#### EXPECTS SAME SPIRIT

"I expect the same spirit from every Governor and I expect the same spirit from every mayor and from every relief administrator."

"I want it understood that no person connected with the administration of this \$400,000,000 will in any instance ask whether a person needing work is a Republican, Democrat, a Socialist or anything else."

"Our effort is to put 4,000,000 men back to work in the winter months so that we can honestly say as a nation that this winter will not be like last winter or the winter before."

The President was referring to the civil works plan that already had been outlined to the state and city officials by Harry L. Hopkins, the civil works administrator, and Secretary Ickes, public works administrator. Both Hopkins and Ickes were applauded as they told of the plan they said was designed to hold back poverty and destitution until the \$3,300,000,000 public works program could get fully under way.

The officials listened to Hopkins for

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

an hour as he read and then explained the rules under which the plan would operate. At noon regional representatives of the relief administration, with which the civil works division is coupled, explained in more detail the plans for various states at luncheon conferences. Hopkins urged haste in getting under way the projects, all of which he said were to use a maximum of day labor. Ickes called the plan one that would tide the nation over the winter months until the public works program, held up by necessary technical work, could get under way.

Hopkins, too, stressed that politics were to be banned.

"It is unthinkable," he said, after outlining the general policy, "that anyone would think of using any of this money for political purposes or for private or personal gain."

#### HASTE NECESSARY

"Haste is necessary if we are going to put 4,000,000 men to work immediately. The state civil works administrations will be federal agents. They will take the oath as federal officials. They will have full authority to approve projects."

"We intend to completely decentralize the civil works administration and put the responsibility entirely on the state civil works administration. Funds will be made available immediately and there will be a federal disbursing officer in each state."

Large building projects such as bridges and public structures will not be undertaken, Hopkins said. These require too much time to get under way and really come under the public works act, he added. The work would be largely confined to lesser city and state projects.

Cities and counties were called upon to put up some of the money to be spent. Where this is not possible, Hopkins said, the federal money should all be allotted for civil works projects and the city and county money used for direct relief, taking over as much as possible of the cost of providing for the \$1,000,000 families that still will be on the relief rolls.

"Don't look on this as the federal government doing something for the cities and states," he said. "Look on it as the nation doing something in a great cooperative movement."

Ickes said that tomorrow he would begin to turn over to Hopkins what are known as "border line" projects.

#### 30-HOUR RULES

In outlining the plan, Hopkins said the public works administration rules as to hours of work and wages would govern. These forbid working more than 30 hours a week except that time lost because of bad weather may be made up within 20 days and on projects where complete housing of employees is necessary they may be worked 40 hours.

Minimum wages were set at 40 cents an hour for common labor and \$1 for skilled labor in the southern zone, 45 cents and \$1.10 in the middle zone and 50 cents and \$1.20 in the northern zone.

Officials said that beginning tomorrow the first 2,000,000 men to go onto these projects would be transferred to the full 30-hour basis, the complete transfer to take place within the next three or four days. These are men now working a few hours a week to obtain money and food for their families.

Immediately afterward, the plans call for hiring 2,000,000 more men through the United States employment service. These would be men without jobs but not on relief rolls.

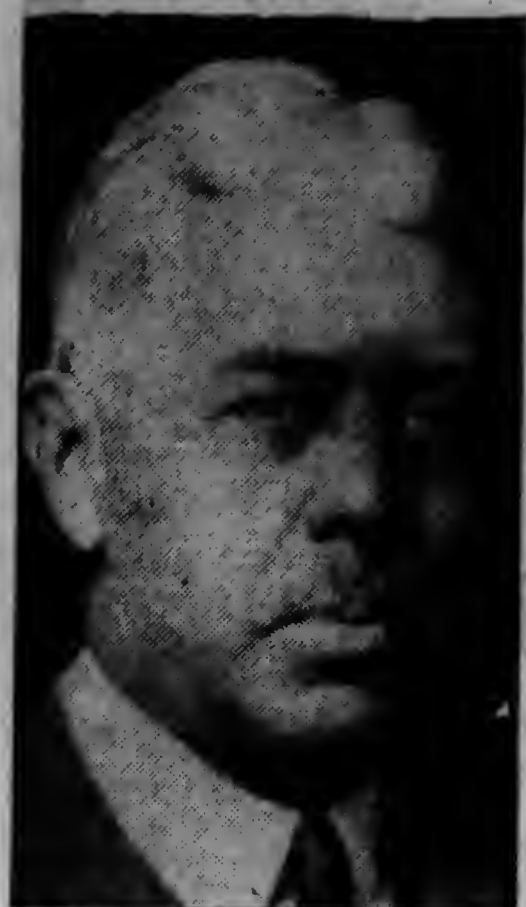
Hopkins urged that in considering projects attention be given to providing jobs for engineers, and other skilled workers and for women.



## WILL ALLOCATE FEDERAL GRANT

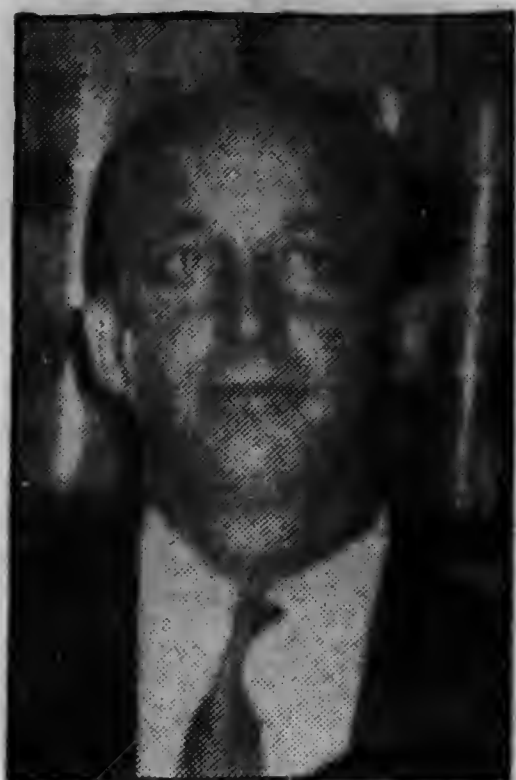


**CHARLES F. HURLEY**  
State treasurer, one of members of  
state civil works board.



**JOSEPH W. BARTLETT**  
Of Newton; chairman of state civil  
works board.

## On Works Board



**WILLIAM B. COY**  
Of Medford.

## CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION



Left to right, Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer; Joseph W. Bartlett, of Newton,  
chairman; William B. Coy, Boston banker.

# 100,000 MEN TO BE PUT TO WORK IN THIS STATE UNDER \$12,000,000 FUND

## NATIONAL CIVIL WORKS SCHEME NOW LAUNCHED

Selection Begun as Govern-  
ors and Mayors Return  
From Capital

\$4,000,000 GRANT  
TO BE USED IN NATION

Washington Hopes to Have  
4,000,000 Employed  
By Dec. 15

Selection of welfare recipients for jobs on civilian works projects began last night as four New England Governors and a score of mayors returned from Washington where President Roosevelt unfolded his plan to put 4,000,000 men to work by Dec. 15.

All were enthusiastic at the prospect of relieving welfare departments of tremendous burdens by immediate cooperation with the newly-launched civil works program.

While Gov. Ely left Washington before the Massachusetts portion of the \$400,000,000 civil works fund was decided, it was estimated last night that this state will receive at least \$12,000,000 as a free grant. Nearly 100,000 men will be put to work here.

Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton, chairman of the state emergency finance board, yesterday was named chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board which will allocate the \$12,000,000 in this state. He will be assisted by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, who are members of the state emergency finance board also.

To speed approval of the projects, Mr. Bartlett announced last night that with the consent of the other members of the civil works board he will call a meeting of city and town officials and welfare agents at the Gardner auditorium in the State House next week.

### IN HIGH SPIRITS

The government leaders were in high spirits as they returned from Washington. Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine said he had been given a tentative estimate of money sufficient to put 20,000 men to work. He declared that his first project will be the creation of a Roosevelt park on Mt. Katahdin in Maine, a project that will provide work for 3000 men.

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont declared that 3000 men could be put to work in his state, while Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire promised "work for a substantial number of men" and the chief executives of

(Continued on Page Three)

## 100,000 WILL GET JOBS HERE UNDER \$12,000,000 GRANT

(Continued from Page One)

Rhode Island and Connecticut. Govs. Theodore F. Green and Wilbur L. Cross, were ready to begin at once. Road projects were uppermost in their minds because of the necessity for starting before snow arrives.

Mayor Curley at Washington continued to urge approval of his plan to spend \$1,500,000 for the improvement of the South Boston strandway and bathing beaches, and also sought quick action on city projects under the public works program to cost \$6,000,000. The mayor will return to Boston today.

So pleased was Mayor Murphy of Somerville with the civil works program that he telephoned orders to the Somerville police department to begin a census of the unemployed men in that city. He described the plan as "the most constructive thing yet," and told Somerville department heads, "I don't want one second's delay in our city. We must take advantage of this program."

### WORCESTER EXECUTIVE

Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester was another executive who vigorously praised the civil works plan. He had with him a list of projects which, he said, would put 2987 men to work "at a moment's notice" for three months' time. The projects include grading and widening streets, sewer construction, the building of three baseball diamonds, two tennis courts, a football field, and excavating for a swimming and a wading pool on Worcester parks.

While in Washington, Mayor Mahoney presented an outline of his projects, which would cost \$682,782, to Chairman Bartlett and received his tentative approval. The projects of Mayor Dwight R. Winter of Springfield, also presented to Bartlett, were also approved, subject to the further approval of State Treasurer Hurley and Mr. Coy. The Springfield projects are mainly the building of "feeder" roads.

In calling the meeting of city and town officials and welfare agents to explain the provisions of the civil works programs, the state civil works board is moved by a desire to speed approval of various projects. It is acting under special authority of Col. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, to whom President Roosevelt delegated authority to allocate the \$400,000,000 to the states on the basis of 75 per cent. of a state's population and 25 per cent. on its unemployment needs.

By holding a mass meeting and explaining that the President took the \$400,000,000 from the public works administration fund to eliminate red tape, Chairman Bartlett believes he can hasten the flow of applications and approvals and consequent employment.

### APPLICATION BLANKS

Within 24 hours the state civil works board expects to have application blanks ready for distribution to the various communities in the state. These blanks, unlike other application blanks sent out by the federal government, will be quite simple. Arrangements will be made today at a meeting of the state civil works board to handle the flood of applications.

The disbursing agent of the Boston office of the veterans' administration will act as disbursing agent for the civil works board in this state.

Projects calling for new construction, garbage disposal and snow removal were specifically barred by Administrator Hopkins. Repair work on public buildings, park construction, road and sewerage work were set forth as projects coming within the administration program. The Springfield program, tentatively approved, is predominantly road construction.

Interviewed last night, Chairman Bartlett explained the civil works plans: "It is the administration's plan to put 2,000,000 men now on the welfare rolls to work by Dec. 1," he said. "Then by Dec. 15 the President would like to find jobs for 2,000,000 unemployed men, not welfare recipients. To do that means that the projects must be the kind on which work can begin shortly after approval is given and the money allocated."

"Within 24 to 48 hours blanks will be sent to all city and town governments. It will be no simple task to say 'This project will employ 1000 men, and then provide the men. The men must be selected and this work should be going on now. I have advised those Massachusetts officials I have seen to start this process of selection so that once the word is given the men can be put to work."

"Next week it is my plan, which must be approved by the other members of the board, to call a meeting at the Gardner auditorium in the State House. The civil works program idea will be explained to these officials and the necessity for speed shown. Specifically, we want the blanks filled out correctly, for instance, a complete description of the projects, number of men to be employed, length of time it will take to complete it, and so on."

"Those projects which will go beyond Feb. 15, as I understand it, are out. By that time the public works administration will have allocated money to start much bigger construction items. Items which have been submitted to the PWA are barred, also, but the PWA can refer them back to the state board for approval."

Chairman Bartlett said he was aware that originally it had been planned to allocate six projects, at \$5000 or so each, to each of the 3000 counties in the country. He explained that the administration had been dealing with the problem of allocation on a county basis, but that densely populated Massachusetts, with only 14 counties, used the city or town as the unit. For that reason when he asked for application blanks for each city and town, the civil works administration was quite surprised until he explained.

Directly after he arrived in Boston yesterday, Chairman Bartlett took a train to Manchester, N. H., where he spoke before New Hampshire Assessors Association. He said then that "the

federal government has thrown red tape out the window to provide 4,000,000 jobs during the winter months by the expenditure of \$400,000,000."

Failure of the public works program to provide work, owing to the amount of time consumed in inspecting each project, forced President Roosevelt to launch the civil works program. Massachusetts under the public works program has not received one cent, and not one man has been put to work, Mr. Bartlett said.

The public works administration rules governing hours of labor and rates of wages, will apply to the civilian works projects. In the northern zone this rate is 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and \$1.20 an hour for skilled workmen. These rates are minimum rates and are not to be considered maximum. The rules prohibit men working more than 30 hours a week except that time lost because of inclement weather may be made up within 30 days; and on projects where complete housing of employees is necessary the men may be worked 40 hours.

Boston Herald Nov 17, 1933



Boston Herald - Nov. 20, 1933

# 50,000 GET JOBS IN STATE AT ONCE AS DRIVE STARTS

## SPRAGUE FAVORS HOUSING SCHEME

Would Encourage Mass Production of Modest Homes With Public Aid

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — A large scale building program intended to supply adequate housing for people with small incomes is advocated by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, financial adviser of the treasury, as a step which would put great numbers to work and go far to raise the country from the current depression. He has discussed the measure with President Roosevelt, and today mentioned the plan in a clearance plan promoted by the public works administration as a step in the right direction. Dr. Sprague suggested what would amount to mass production of homes to rent at from \$20 to \$40 a month. He felt that construction should be carried out as far as possible by private interests, but thought the government could give aid by facilitating the supply of money at low interest and by experimenting with a few sample areas to see what could be done in the direction of lowering production costs.

## How to Obtain Jobs Under Civil Work Plan

Here's how jobs will be given out under the civil works program: If your name was on the welfare list of a city or town as of Nov. 16, last, you get first consideration for any work created between now and Dec. 1.

There is no need to make application. Preference will be given veterans and citizens with dependents.

If your name is NOT on any welfare list in a city or town you must register with the federal re-employment service in your community. In those communities where there is no such office, the welfare department or some similar agency will act for the re-employment service.

In Boston those whose names are NOT on the welfare list should register at the state employment bureau at 169 Congress street.

## 47,000 OTHERS WILL GET WORK BEFORE DEC. 15

Men to Be Taken off Relief  
Rolls—Will Be Paid  
With Cash

## BARTLETT HAS PLAN TO END CONTROVERSY

Governor and Board to  
Confer Today—To Ignore  
Red Tape

The greatest single job-giving program in the history of Massachusetts will get under way today. Fifty thousand unemployed men in Massachusetts will be ordered to work shortly after the civil works commission confers this morning with Gov. Ely. It was learned last night. These 50,000 are expected to all be given jobs before the end of the week.

**47,000 MORE BY DEC. 15**  
The remainder of the 97,000 Massachusetts men to be put to work under the allotment of \$12,000,000 federal funds will be gainfully employed in public works projects before Dec. 15.

Every man employed in the gigantic group of projects will be paid with money; employment will be limited to 30 hours a week, and no employment will be permitted on so small a basis that the remuneration would be insufficient to care for the man's family.

A plan for the allotment of funds which will end the controversy between Massachusetts mayors will be presented to the Governor today by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the civil works board, and the other members of the board, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy.

Bartlett, Hurley and Coy worked until late last night perfecting the plan for the allotment of funds to various cities and towns.

## PROTESTED AGAINST PLAN

Declining to reveal the basis of the plan, Bartlett said last night that it is not the "75-25" plan which evoked a storm of controversy among mayors of cities at a meeting Saturday. That plan allots federal funds on a basis of 75 per cent. for population and 25 per cent. for unemployment need.

Mayors of well-managed cities vigorously protested against the plan on the ground that it would penalize cities and towns that have been wisely managed during years of financial stress.

Red tape will be ignored today and tomorrow by officials of the civil works administration, state officials and officials of cities and towns in their efforts to get as many men to work as possible before Thanksgiving.

Boston Herald - Nov. 21, 1933

## ELY SHOWS NEED OF CO-OPERATION

Hard for State to Save  
While Nation Spends  
So Freely, He Says

## CITES EXPERIENCE WITH PUBLIC WORKS

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]  
NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The only hope of relief for the unemployed through public work projects lies in nation-wide and simultaneous efforts on those lines, Gov. Ely of Massachusetts declared here tonight in an address before the New York state economic council.

The Governor recognized his duty to co-operate with all the force at his command with the federal public works program, but he cited his abandonment of a similar program in Massachusetts early in 1932 because of the futility of a single state acting alone to accomplish anything toward the ending of the depression.

He expressed apprehension at the prospects of keeping his native state in its present favorable financial position in view of the policy of the federal government to use all its agencies toward the expenditure of money. He predicted that the states along the eastern seaboard eventually would be compelled to foot the major portion of the expense of the nation-wide public works program although its benefits would be enjoyed more by other sections.

## TASK OF ECONOMY

Mr. Ely discussed the Massachusetts administration of business affairs in considerable detail and told his audience that the task of enforcing economy was the result of nothing "but careful planning, cold analysis of figures and an utter disregard for political consequence—mostly the latter."

As an example of his success in disregarding political consequences he cited his personal experience in the city of Fall River over which he was forced in the second month of his administration in 1931 to place a finance commission.

In spite of the ruthless manner in which the commission went at its task of reducing municipal expenditures, he

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

## Civil Works Laborers To Have 30-Hour Week

Men employed on civil works projects will not work a staggered shift. They will work 30 hours each week at a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor. This applies to single men and aliens as well as citizens. Men with a large number of dependents will receive the same amount of money as others with fewer, or no, dependents.

## 700 MEN IN QUINCY START WORK TODAY

Seven hundred men on the Quincy welfare rolls will go to work tomorrow as a result of \$200,000 allotment by the Civil Works Administration. The money will be used for school and street repairs and park construction. Expenditures will be under the supervision of Roland G. Broberg, welfare commissioner.

## ASK \$1,600,000 TO TAKE CARE OF WEEK'S PAYROLL

Board Allots \$7,645,000  
For Projects in 37  
Places

## 'LET'S GET GOING,' SAYS GOVERNOR

Nation Ready to Take on  
2,000,000—Largest Undertaking of Kind

At least 3500 men drawing welfare aid will be employed today on civil works projects throughout the state, it was announced early this morning by the Massachusetts civil works board after it had approved projects totaling more than \$1,000,000.

By tomorrow 20,000 men will be working, and perhaps 50,000 by the end of the week. Shortly after midnight, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett sent a requisition to Washington for \$1,600,000 to meet payrolls this week.

Yesterday's activities constituted a vivid demonstration of how speedily the processes of government can move under stress of emergency despite the tradition of red tape. Officialdom moved with a celerity usual only in the face of an impending national disaster.

Under the spur of pressing necessity, with an aroused and impatient citizenry demanding jobs, the more ponderous machinery of government was abandoned and a swifter procedure substituted. The idea of giving the most possible men jobs in the shortest time was paramount and was realized with astonishing suddenness.

When the board adjourned early this morning, to re-convene today at 2 P. M., the following projects had been approved:

**CAMBRIDGE**—880 men to work—allotted \$294,302, of which the city will pay \$55,700.50 for materials, for the reconstruction and widening of Concord avenue from the Alewife Brook parkway to the Belmont line, and for the grading and construction of a playground at Coffman's pit.

**NEWTON**—400 men—allotted \$121,330 for filling and grading the Nevada street, Edmonds, Thompsonville, Cold Spring and Auburndale playgrounds and the Wellington lot.

**WATERTOWN**—105 men—allotted \$15,200 for grading and filling Russell-Lowell school grounds, and constructing gravel sidewalks.

**WORCESTER**—500 men—allotted \$106,000 on tentative approval for 12 street projects. Men will go to work today when full approval is given, contingent on city obtaining sufficient picks and shovels.

**FALL RIVER**—370 men—allotted \$110,125 for sewer and drain construction.

**GARDNER**—135 men—\$11,440.42 for grading hockey field, repairing Elm street fire station; constructing rural fire protection sumps; sewer work; building gravel road.

**MASSACHUSETTS**—State department of agriculture allotted \$307,612 to hire 1260 unskilled and 300 skilled men, to further apple pest control work.

Other allotments made were: West

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Hurley and William B. Coy, and their colleagues on the state emergency finance board, Theodore M. Waddell, director of the division of accounts in the taxation department, and Daniel H. Doherty, a retired businessman and banker.

## ELY SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Gov. Ely, the first to speak, sounded the keynote "Let's get going." He told of President Roosevelt's desire to get men to work and urged the assembly to forget politics temporarily. He declared that red tape had been eliminated to provide work at once. "In this state we have 350,000 persons on the welfare lists, with 106,000 employable men," the Governor said. "Administrator Hopkins set 97,000 as the number to be put to work, but this is tentative. I hope a large number of them will be working by the end of the week."

"There are inequalities in this plan, and no doubt mistakes will be made. But don't place any technical difficulties in front of a national desire to get men to work. Bear with us, we intend to do our best. But keep in mind that speed is the essential element. We are geared to do something for the unemployed if you will co-operate. Massachusetts expects everyone to help."

Chairman Bartlett, known to many of the government heads as chairman of the emergency finance board, was next. In clear, simple language he explained the civil works plan to place 2,000,000 now drawing welfare aid to work by Dec. 1, and 2,000,000 men not drawing such aid to work by Dec. 15. "Massachusetts will possibly have 97,000 men to employ and possibly \$12,000,000 to allot," he said.

## PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

Local chairmen of public welfare boards will be named civil works administrators for their districts, he explained. Projects will be submitted to them, and if approved sent to the state board and the money allotted. Later, answering a question, Chairman Bartlett indicated that if local politics swayed the judgment of the local civil works administrator into disapproving projects "there will be a new administrator appointed."

"The board is willing to work into the night to carry the program through," he continued, "but we do not intend to be rushed off our feet. You've got to do something that can be completed by Feb. 15, when the civil works plan will be dropped, according to present plans. All projects must have day labor, and not contract."

"Men will work no more than 30 hours a week, except for administrative and supervising forces. No person under 16 can be hired. The men shall be paid a just and reasonable wage, and the maximum human labor will be used. The minimum wages in this zone are 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor."

"On road projects the wages paid shall be those paid by the state under the national recovery act. You can rest assured there will be money available to pay for projects started Tuesday or Wednesday. We expect money by Saturday night, but if necessary we will use funds of the emergency finance board."

"The veterans bureau office in Boston will disburse the money. There will be a local disbursing officer in each community. The civil works board has established offices in the Ford building on Ashburton place where conferences with town and county officers can be held."

## ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Then Chairman Bartlett offered to answer questions. One of the first to accept was State Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End, who began a speech, was checked by Bartlett, and finally inquired whether the civil works money could be used to hire additional nurses in municipal hospitals where there is urgent need for them.

The chairman said a survey would be made for that purpose. Langone continued to talk, but a chorus of "Sit down, keep quiet" and similar remarks caused him to whirl and shout that as a member of the Senate he had a vote which might be helpful to the cities and towns some day. He left the auditorium amid jeers.

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem asked whether a contribution by the community from its welfare fund was a pre-requisite to obtaining money. He was told it was not, but every city or town which had its program approved last night was asked to make such a contribution, although not ordered to do so.

Answering a question by Mayor Mahoney of Worcester, Chairman Bartlett said that oral approval would be given for small projects, if found necessary. Maps and plans will be needed only to "let us know what is on your mind." To



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## SPRAGUE HOUSING

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### JUDGE KILLED BY REDS

The first reported death in disorder attending the election was in rioting in Seville. Judge Juan Alonso was said to have been killed and another man badly wounded when about 20 communists opened fire on a group of Rightists. There were several other clashes in the district and numerous injuries.

### CLASH IN MADRID

The first serious clash in Madrid was in Bravo Murillo street, where a group of Leftists attacked Rightist adherents, wounding a campaigner and a guard who tried to rescue him.

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Breaking of election urns (ballot boxes) was widely reported. More than 20 in the city and province of Seville were reported smashed, and three in Madrid. At Seville, Rightist leaders charged Radical Republicans with breaking them to prevent a Rightist victory.

### CLASH IN MADRID

Barcelona reported two or three regiments of soldiers were being closely watched by guards, fearing a movement among the Leftist non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Extra guards were placed at military headquarters. A concentration of armed forces was reported in Badalona and Barcelona provinces.

### CLASH IN MADRID

The complexity of the election itself contributed to the confusion and disorder. The first regular Spanish Con-

## SIX DEATHS IN ELECTION DISORDER

MADRID, Nov. 19 (AP)—In Spain's first federal election under the new constitution, marked by widespread disorders and at least six deaths, the result swung sharply to the right today in an avalanche of votes which indicated a complete change in the political complexion of the country.

Late tonight a cabinet meeting was called in the office of Premier Martinez Barrios following insistent rumors that a dangerous leftist movement was planned in retaliation for a decisive rightist victory.

It was reported the cabinet was considering urgent measures against a military plot. It was learned in reliable quarters that troops in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and other sections were being held in readiness for emergency and the closest surveillance was being maintained.

In the first national election open to Spanish women, the swing toward conservatism was credited in some measures to the 12,000,000 men and women of Spain who had the right to vote electors of the second republic, which convened December 2. The first congress, recently dissolved, was for the purpose of drawing up a constitution.

Although returns were not complete at midnight, reports from provincial centers and an unofficial count in Madrid left little doubt of a widespread leftist defeat.

There were specific and persistent rumors that a prominent Socialist had been approached by leftist elements of the army and other sectors to head an uprising toward a dictatorship to counteract the rightist power demonstrated in the elections.

The first reported death in disorder attending the election was in rioting in Seville. Judge Juan Alonso was said to have been killed and another man badly wounded when about 20 communists opened fire on a group of Rightists.

There were several other clashes in the district and numerous injuries.

The most violent disorders were at Bilbao, where five were reported killed in two clashes. Three Socialists were said to be among the casualties, but this was denied, a correspondent reporting they had been severely wounded.

One was killed and three injured in an election clash at Valencia and another killed at the village of Ferrera. At Gallarta, near Bilbao, a priest, Jose Urbondo, was reported fatally wounded by Socialists who tried to prevent him from casting his ballot. The priest took a pistol from an assailant and although shot in the abdomen, insisted on voting before being taken to the hospital.

Two more were reported killed in a clash at Castro Urdiales, between Bilbao and Santander. Nationalists were said to have poured a volley of shots into Socialist quarters. There were other unconfirmed reports of deaths in scattered localities.

In Madrid, the capital, a crowd attempted to smash an unidentified market central plaza. The men escaped into the ministry of public works, where they were rescued by guards and arrested.

CLASH IN MADRID  
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## TO STRESS NEED OF SPEED

After the civil works board confers with the Governor this morning officials of cities and towns of the state will be called into the conference.

Bartlett will outline to city and town officials their duties under the plan of allotment. He will stress the need of speed in the inauguration of the program so every man possible will be taken off public welfare rolls before the middle of December.

So rapid is the progress of civil works plans in this state that it is likely that 50,000 men will draw wages in cash next Saturday. These men will be heads of families who have been on the public welfare rolls.

From the manner in which the civil works board labored all day yesterday it was apparent that Bartlett had been instructed from Washington last week that it is imperative to have the plan in operation this week.

So bright was the prospect of the execution of the civil works program last night that it appeared that Christmas, 1933, will be a brighter holiday for thousands of Massachusetts men than it has been for four years.

In an effort to prevent a rush to public welfare rolls, by men under the impression that those receiving city or town charity will be given preference in the program, civil works officials announced last night that the only qualification for work will be the fact that a man is unemployed and that he has dependents.

The initial effort will attempt to include the heads of families, thus putting about 50,000 men to work. Single men and women will then be taken care of as speedily as possible.

"Any head of a family who is able to work and refuses to work under this program will be put in jail for non-support," Bartlett said last night.

The majority of men, however," he said, "are eager to get to work and get off the public welfare list, which most of them dislike very much because of its implications of charity."

In Boston, alone, 3500 men will be employed. The men will include workers from every branch of industry from "white collar" workers to men used to doing the rough work which will be the order of the day for the majority.

## LET SHOWS NEED OF CO-OPERATION FOR RECOVERY

(Continued from Page One)

said, the people eventually appreciated the necessity of it and showed their approval by votes. He said he carried Fall River by 2500 in 1930 before the commission was installed and by 7500 in 1932 after it had acted for nearly two years.

He said in part:  
Having engineered Massachusetts into a favorable financial position, I am now tremendously disturbed as to the method of keeping that position for the coming year. How can you economize when every agency of the federal government seems devoted to the spending of money? It is my duty to give the fullest co-operation to the federal public works program, and see to it that men are put to work in Massachusetts by this means.

GAVE IT UP IN 1932  
I adopted a public works program in 1931 for unemployment

but abandoned it in 1932 because one state acting alone could not accomplish anything. The only hope from public works lies in the universal and simultaneous effort of the whole country. And in any event, the eastern seaboard will pay a very much larger percentage of the total cost than it can ever receive of the total expenditure.

We shall endeavor, however, to apply for funds for the construction of only those projects which are, or may become within a year or so, essential to the well-being of Massachusetts and her citizens, having in mind as well the selection of work which does not materially increase the maintenance cost thereafter.

## Civil Works Laborers To Have 30-Hour Week

Men employed on civil works projects will not work a staggered shift. They will work 30 hours each week at a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor. This applies to single men and aliens as well as citizens. Men with a large number of dependents will receive the same amount of money as others with fewer, or no, dependents. *Record Nov 21*

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## ASK \$1,600,000 TO TAKE CARE OF

Springfield, \$28,000 with an additional \$13,000 to be approved today; Shrewsbury, \$18,311.20; Freetown, \$2439; Somerset, \$2880; Deerfield, \$7719; Lowell, \$80,000; Milford, \$42,480, and Westboro, \$10,000.

## HISTORY-MAKING SESSION

During a history-making special meeting of mayors, selectmen and welfare agents at the State House yesterday, Mr. Bartlett announced allotments of 37 cities of \$7,645,000 out of the estimated \$12,000,000 fund for this state.

At the same time the civil works administration in Washington disclosed that it hoped to have 1,000,000 men on its payrolls by the end of this week and that it was prepared to pay 2,000,000 should they be recruited by that time.

Harry A. Hopkins, the administrator, said the task would be the largest single disbursing operation ever attempted by the federal government. He said the veterans' bureau had arranged to hand checks to every person on the civil works payroll Saturday without fail.

## VARIOUS PROJECTS

The Massachusetts board began considering various projects submitted to it directly after the end of the session and continued until 10:30 o'clock last night. During the day thousands of met stormed the civil service department at the State House, necessitating the calling of state troopers, and welfare departments and employment bureaus throughout the state in the erroneous belief that jobs were to be had for the asking.

Four hours after Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester had dramatically appeared his program down on a table before the civil works board at the special meeting, it was returned with tentative approval of 13 street projects to cost \$106,000 and the employment of 500 men. A few minutes later full approval of a program offered by Mayor Charles H. Slowe of Lowell to employ 400 men at a cost of \$80,000 was granted. Work will begin today in both cities.

Last night in Boston City Hall, as in city and town halls throughout the state, department heads and city leaders were filling out application forms for submission to the civil works board today.

Boston has been tentatively allotted \$2,533,500. Mayor Curley, at the close of a conference with department heads, said that his program would need \$2,500,000 and would employ from 8000 to 10,000. There are 22,000 heads of families on the Boston welfare list.

Out of the unique special meeting loomed the figure of Chairman Bartlett. For hours he stood and answered the questions of confused leaders regarding the civil works program with such clearness that he was roundly cheered when the meeting adjourned and the gathering enthusiastically approved a resolution thanking him for his efforts.

The start of the special meeting was not quite so joyous. Unemployed men, many of them in hand-me-down clothes, stormed the civil service department and took over the Gardner auditorium in which was to be held the special meeting called by Gov. Ely and Chairman Bartlett to explain the plan under which 4,000,000 men, 2,000,000 now on welfare lists and 2,000,000 not on the list, are to be re-employed by Dec. 15 by the expenditure of \$400,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt.

State troopers were hurried to the civil service department to prevent trouble, while at the same time Boston police went to City Hall as 500 job-seekers thronged the building, many seeking voting certificates as evidence of their eligibility for work.

Fully 100 men went directly to the office of Gov. Ely and sought executive influence to obtain work. All left their names. About 150 applied to Miss Luberta Clause, secretary of the civil works board.

At the state employment bureau, 169 Congress street, hundreds jammed the office and steps leading to the office, overwhelming the small office force. A large crowd milled outside. In Lowell two men were slightly injured when the job-seekers stormed City Hall. Scenes of this sort were duplicated in every large community in the state.

Additional hundreds filled the Gardner auditorium and pre-empted the seats reserved for mayors, selectmen and welfare agents. State troopers ejected these persons, many of whom were state legislators. State department heads were among those forced to stand up, and did so willingly. Mayor Curley was a late arrival.

John T. Scully, Massachusetts federal relief administrator, presided. Seated at the center desk were the members of the civil works board. Chairman Mahoney of Worcester, State Treasurer Charles F.

Hurley and William B. Coy, and their colleagues on the state emergency finance board, Theodore M. Waddell, director of the division of accounts in the taxation department, and Daniel H. Doherty, a retired businessman and banker.

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Chairman Bartlett, known to many of the government heads as chairman of the emergency finance board, was next. In clear, simple language he explained the civil works plan to place 2,000,000 now drawing welfare aid to work by Dec. 1, and 2,000,000 men not drawing such aid to work by Dec. 15. "Massachusetts will possibly have 97,000 men to employ and possibly \$12,000,000 to allot," he said.

## PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW

Local chairmen of public welfare boards will be named civil works administrators for their districts, he explained. Projects will be submitted to them, and if approved sent to the state board and the money allotted. Later, after answering a question, Chairman Bartlett indicated that if local politics swayed the judgment of the local civil works administrator into disapproving projects "there will be a new administrator appointed."

"The board is willing to work into the night to carry the program through," he continued, "but we do not intend to be rushed off our feet. You've got to have something that can be completed by Feb. 15, when the civil works plan will be dropped, according to present plans. All projects must have day labor, and not contract."

"Men will work no more than 30 hours a week, except for administrative and supervising forces. No person under 16 can be hired. The men shall be paid a just and reasonable wage, and the maximum human labor will be used. The minimum wages in this zone are 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor, and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor."

"On road projects the wages paid shall be those paid by the state under the national recovery act. You can rest assured there will be money available to pay for projects started Tuesday or Wednesday. We expect money by Saturday night, but if necessary we will use funds of the emergency finance board."

"The veterans bureau office in Boston will disburse the money. There will be a local disbursing officer in each community. The civil works board has established offices in the Ford building on Ashburton place where conferences with town and county officers can be held."

## ANSWERS QUESTIONS

Then Chairman Bartlett offered to answer questions. One of the first to accept was State Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End, who began a speech, was checked by Bartlett, and finally inquired whether the civil works money could be used to hire additional nurses in municipal hospitals where there is urgent need for them.

The chairman said a survey would be made for that purpose. Langone continued to talk, but a chorus of "Sit down" kept quiet and similar remarks caused him to whirl and shout that as a member of the Senate he had a vote which might be helpful to the cities and towns some day. He left the auditorium amid jeers.

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem asked whether a contribution by the community from its welfare fund was a pre-requisite to obtaining money. He was told it was not, but every city or town which had its program approved last night was asked to make such a contribution, although not ordered to do so.

Answering a question by Mayor Mahoney of Worcester, Chairman Bartlett said that oral approval would be given for small projects, if found necessary. Maps and plans will be needed only to let us know what is on your mind." To



## White Collar Men, Women, to Have Jobs

State and City Making Provisions for Handling These Classes

Million Checks Here Saturday

Newly Employed Will Not Have to Wait for Pay

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Women are also included in the provisions for emergency work although there is no specific allotment of funds for them, or any enumeration of jobs on which they could be employed. Mrs. Lois Rantoul, who has been connected with the Trade Union League, has been appointed director of women's activities within the Federal emergency relief administration. The appointment was made by John F. Scully, State director of emergency relief, and Mrs. Rantoul entered upon her duties today at 15 Ashburton place. She will establish contact with all agencies in the State interested in creation of employment for women. Her office will become a clearing house for women looking for work.

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Continued on Page Ten

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Continued from Page One

control under an appropriation of \$307,612 approved by the Civil Works Board.

It is planned to employ 1260 unskilled workmen and 300 skilled workers and under the department's plan ninety per cent of the appropriation will be spent for labor.

The unskilled workmen will receive fifty cents an hour and the skilled labor \$1.20 per hour. The meeting of the county agents was called by Commissioner Gilbert to acquaint them with the plans and to speed the work, which will consist principally of the destruction of wild apple, wild cherry and other nuisance trees surrounding commercial orchards.

The commissioner's office is preparing an employment schedule for each city and town with half the unskilled workers employed to be taken from the welfare lists. Town foremen, who will be paid seventy-five cents per hour, may be selected from persons not receiving welfare aid. A supervisor for each county would be appointed by the commissioner on nomination of the county agents. Towns in which there are no commercial orchards would be authorized under the plan to furnish workmen to other nearby communities if they were needed. Suffolk County is the only county in the State in which the work will not be carried on.

Part of Mayor Curley's program for the repair of public buildings is expected to aid white collar workers and skilled artisans. They will find employment, particularly in the repairing of the Boston Public Library, in finishing the block system for the assessing department and in installing a new card system at the library. The assessing department will have 200 architects, engineers and draughtsmen for the block system, now two-thirds finished.

A special squad of police was called to maintain order at Cambridge City Hall today when the crowd of applicants for jobs under the C. W. A. became too large to be handled by officials there. About 500 men had gathered in the basement. Police formed them in two lines, filling the corridor and extending 150 feet into the back yard.

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Herbert H. Barraclough, disbursing officer in Boston of the United States Veterans' Bureau will be in charge of the payments out of the Federal fund. He will be the sole authority here on the handling of the fund, but will have no actual cash in Boston. On his requisition to Washington a fund will be placed to the credit of Massachusetts, and he will issue checks against this fund. A million blank Civil Works Administration checks are being printed for use in Massachusetts, so that every worker will be paid

by check each week, for about eleven weeks, if work is provided that long.

To assist him in the issuance and distribution of the checks Mr. Barraclough will have an assistant disbursing officer in every city and town where there is a job. In most places the city or town treasurer will be designated to serve in that capacity, and they will be notified by telephone or telegraph today to come to Boston tomorrow for a meeting with Mr. Barraclough, and perhaps members of the Civil Works Board, at the State House. This meeting will be held at noon, and Mr. Barraclough will explain the payment system to the assistant disbursing officers, all of whom will be bonded in amounts from \$5000 to \$25,000, according to the size of their emergency payrolls. Every check will be signed by Mr. Barraclough and by the local disbursing officer, and will be issued to the name of the worker.

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Traveller, Nov. 21, 1933

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Civil Work Projects

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Included is a group of 15,000 engineers who will be assigned to the coast and geodetic survey of the commerce department. Twelve thousand five hundred clerks to do clerical and research work for the United States re-employment service also are included.

These two groups constitute the largest number of skilled workers yet affected by the civil works plan which became effective a week ago.

Others to be employed include: Indian affairs projects on 113 reservations in 23 states, 4000; southern tick eradication campaign, 12,000; District of Columbia park development 700; rural sanitation and malaria control under the public health service, 60,768; work on army post tents and stations and at national cemeteries, 25,000.

These are the first of the half million men Hopkins has announced he will employ on federal projects. Last week he allotted 1,500,000 jobs to the states and territories, the men to be taken from work relief and destitution relief rolls.

Hopkins prepared for a payroll for 1,000,000 or more men by Saturday although he said they could not estimate how many would be working by then.

The civil works administration is being financed with federal relief funds, state, city and county relief funds and an allotment of \$400,000,000 from public works money. The plan calls for employment of 4,000,000 men by Dec. 15, the first 2,000,000 to be taken from work relief and destitution rolls.

The national re-employment service, operated by the United States employment service of the labor department, has been deluged with applications. Hopkins today directed that 12,500 per-

# APPROVE MORE JOBS TO PUT 7000 AT WORK

Civil Works Board Sits Until Midnight---Half of Number Hired Must Be Those Not on Welfare Lists---Hub Projects Involve Spending \$775,328



LONG LINE OF APPLICANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS JOBS

Some of the thousands of men who appeared at the South Armory on Irvington street, Back Bay, to apply for the newly created jobs under the public works emergency plan. The mounted policeman is keeping the line on the sidewalk.

## REGISTRATION IN LOCAL DISTRICTS

Registration of residents outside of Boston for work under the Civil Works projects will be conducted in their own communities within a few days, according to announcement by M. C. McCartin, director of the State Employment Service. Registration of Boston residents will be continued at the South Armory, in Irvington street. This is for persons not on the welfare rolls or soldier relief.

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

A radical change in the interpretation of the Civil Works Board, announced yesterday, will mean that thousands of unemployed who are not on welfare lists will be put back to work in the cities and towns of the State under the civil works programme. Until yesterday, when instructions were received from Washington, the board handling the programme in Massachusetts had operated on the theory that the workers must be taken off the welfare and soldiers' relief rolls until Dec. 1.

The interpretation authorized last night, however, calls for half of the workers to be taken from those unemployed, but not on the welfare lists. This doesn't mean, according to officials of the board, that cities which have already started men to work under these projects, must replace half of them with other unemployed men. In hiring more men, however, the 50-50 ratio must be maintained.

Some of the projects throughout the State are: Point of Pines bridge; carpenter shop, power plant, male employees' building and employees' and officers' building at the Boston State Hospital; laundry building at Westborough State Hospital; boilers and stack at Tewksbury State Infirmary; boiler plant alterations at Grafton State Hospital; development of dining hall and kitchen at Westboro State Hospital; three dormitories at Norfolk State Prison Colony; fire prevention at Tewksbury State Infirmary.

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Storage for artillery transportation at Natick; sewer beds at Monson State Hospital; sand filter beds at Lakeville State Sanatorium; sewer beds and drain at Rutland State Sanatorium; sand filter beds at Westfield State Sanatorium; highway, Arlington, Belmont, Lexington-Lincoln; fire protection at Massachusetts Reformatory, West Concord; storehouse, Gardner State Colony; widening State highway, North Andover and Lawrence; laboratory and mortuary building, Boston State Hospital; nurses' home, tunnel to assembly buildings and vegetable storage building, Westboro State Hospital, and storage barn and boilers at State Prison Colony, Nor-

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### May Start Tomorrow

Commissioner Long informed the board that the first workers in his department will start by tomorrow, or by Monday at the latest. The work will include completion of the West Roxbury golf course, and grading, drainage, etc.

Chairman Bartlett warned Mayor Curley that if the price for materials contained in the applications are above prevailing market prices, the money will be withheld by the government. The Mayor's reply was, "Our purchasing department is a competent organization and you need have no apprehension."

On the grounds that the alleys are private ways, the board refused one of the Mayor's applications for \$144,000 for the surfacing of the alleys. Mayor Curley announced his intention of asking the City Council to take over the alleys as public ways, in order that the grant may be obtained.



Boston Transcript - Nov. 21

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Traveler - Nov. 22, 1935

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GUARANTEE AGAINST



## Approve More Jobs to Put 6000 at Work

Continued From First Page

After the interpretation was received from Washington in a telephone conversation, the board sent telegrams to all the local civic works administrators in the cities and towns, informing them of the decision. The telegraphic message was: "On all projects approved to date and hereafter to be approved, 50 per cent of the employable number of men shall be taken from welfare and soldiers' relief rolls; the other 50 from United States employment agencies as soon as the agencies can furnish the persons."

The announcement clears up a situation which had been the cause of much worry by unemployed persons who were not on relief rolls. It means that as fast as the United States employment agencies, which will be set up in many cities and towns, and which are operating now in some places, can certify the men, they will be put to work and not be forced to wait until Dec. 1, as previously understood.

### Approve Jobs for 7000

In Boston, according to the interpretation of the board officials, it means that half of the approximately 3000 who are scheduled to start to work in a few days, must be unemployed who are not on either the welfare or the soldiers' relief rolls.

This development was outstanding in a busy day in which the fast pace set by the board was maintained, and even increased. Sitting all day and until midnight last night, the board, composed of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Wither and William B. Coy, approved projects of more than a score of cities and towns, calling for the expenditure of \$1,700,000 and the employment of upwards of nearly 7000 men.

### Working Men Getting Aid

The day's grist also produced the first instance of discovery that men on welfare rolls were actually employed on other jobs. This was revealed in Newton, where several welfare recipients admitted that they could not take jobs because they already have jobs unknown to the welfare authorities. Immediate steps were taken by welfare officials to drop the men from the welfare lists, and investigation of their alleged fraudulent acts will be started.

Another interesting revelation was that there is at least one town which may not ask for any of the money allotted to it for the civil works. Frederick Gaskins, chairman of the board of selectmen of Milton, stated that whether or not that town will seek an allotment will be decided at a meeting of the selectmen tonight. Gaskins said a few days ago that the number of welfare recipients in that town was small and was constantly being cut down.

### Cambridge in Full Swing

All through the State yesterday the jobless were going back to work and others without jobs were storming the service agencies and municipal offices to get their names down on the lists of eligibles. Today other cities will swing into action with their projects. The army of jobless was on the march toward work, and optimism was running high throughout the State.

Cambridge and Springfield led the way, the University City being out in front with 500 men going to work. The programme in that city was in full swing. Charles L. McMenimen, local CWA administrator, announced that 700 men started in the morning with 700 men and others were added to the payroll as fast as they reported at the City Hall. The approved projects on which work was being done were the widening of Concord avenue from the Alewife Brook parkway to the Belmont line, and the grading of Cofran's Pit.

Cambridge is also prepared to add to the working forces as soon as other projects are approved.

### \$775,328 for Hub

The big item of the day was, of course, the Boston projects involving the expenditure of \$775,328 and contemplating the employment of 2866 men and women. In addition to the total of the projects approved for Boston, the board tentatively approved several others to the amount of \$140,881, in which several hundred additional workers will be used.

The projects approved were: \$55,742 for laying water pipes, to employ 250 men; \$270,617 for grading 102 streets and installing surface drains, 800 men; \$278,007 for park department improvements, 1455 men; \$96,400 for assessing block survey, 200 men; \$48,355 for cataloging books in libraries, 120 workers; \$16,200 for painting libraries, 37 men; \$8807 for cleaning library books, 45 workers; \$3000 for special cataloging of picture collections in libraries, 10 workers. The tentative approval was for projects for repairs to public buildings and bridges and the cleaning of brooks.

### Jobs for 10,000 Here

Mayor Curley, after being asked by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, declared that the city will contribute \$400,000, which will be part of the city's share of the quarterly federal relief grant, and the Mayor urged that other cities and towns take similar action.

The Mayor informed the board that the city is not in a position to employ as many as 10,000 men and women under the civil works programme. He promised that 10,000 will be employed, 5000 to come from the welfare lists and 5000 from the unemployed not on welfare rolls.

The board turned down several items on the ground that the figures presented were not definite enough, also some of the data, particularly that relating to painting jobs and purchases and prices. Park Commissioner Long stepped forward with the data for his department, and Chairman Bartlett, looking at the material, said: "That's the way we want to see them."

Whereupon, Mayor Curley complimented Commissioner Long, labelling him as the most competent official ever connected with the city government. He added that Chairman Bartlett would not have been so much as police and stations at Framingham, Concord, Hyannis, Shelburne Falls, Topsfield, Athol or Westminister, Reading and Falmouth or Falmouth, and work at the State College at Amherst.

### List of Projects

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Some of the municipal projects include sewerage treatment plant at Marlboro; street construction at Salem; water filtration plant, Newburyport; water supply system, Paxton; street improvements, Worcester; highway and sewer construction, Springfield; sewer improvements, North Adams; surface water drains, Brookline; water main extension, North Andover, and municipal light building, Belmont.

## \$11,112,860 MORE

### Public Works Projects for This State Involving This Expenditure Approved in Washington—No Time Limit on This Work

A report received from Washington by the Massachusetts State Recovery Board revealed that appropriation of \$11,112,860 for Massachusetts for public works has been approved. Other projects entailing an estimated expenditure of \$6,992,300 are still pending approval. If approval is given, there will be left some \$4,000,000 available for Massachusetts' public works projects. The work on the public works projects carries no time limit, as does the Civil Works projects. Both State and municipal projects are included in those approved at Washington. Among the State projects which have received approval are a headquarters for State

holes" in the park department statement. The chairman replied that he had no desire to punch holes in any application, but that the city must undergo the same examination as other municipalities.

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### May Start Tomorrow

Commissioner Long informed the board that the first workers in his department will start by tomorrow, or by Monday at the latest. The work will include completion of the West Roxbury golf course, and grading, drainage, etc.

Chairman Bartlett warned Mayor Curley that if the price for materials contained in the applications are above prevailing market prices, the money will be withheld by the government. The Mayor's reply was, "Our purchasing department is a competent organization and you need have no apprehension."

On the grounds that the alleys are private ways, the board refused one of the Mayor's applications for \$144,000 for the surfacing of the alleys. Mayor Curley announced his intention of asking the City Council to take over the alleys as public ways, in order that the grant may be obtained.



## HERE'S HOW NUMBER OF JOBS FOR THIS CITY WAS COMPUTED

Nov. 23, 1933

Arithmetic, But Size of Figures Makes It Hard—  
Other Communities Figure Same Way

Try this on your arithmetic scholar. Just when Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board learned from Washington yesterday afternoon that the basis of apportionment of the new Federal works was to be jobs, not money, the Boston officials were due with their first projects.

They had previously figured Boston's allotment of projects on a money basis, the city's quota of the \$12,500,000 total for the State.

Mr. Bartlett explained: "We have to figure Boston's quota now on the basis of jobs. The State's job quota is 97,000 jobs. This is to be apportioned 75 percent on the basis of population and 25 percent on the basis of welfare load. I haven't had a chance to figure it out for Boston yet. Who's got a pencil and can figure?"

A lawyer, a Budget Commissioner, a welfare director and two private secretaries began to figure.

"What's the population of the State?" Bartlett asked a girl. She had to look it up. It was 4,250,000.

"What's Boston's population?"

"About 780,000," said Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox.

"Well, put 780,000 over 4,250,000 and multiply by 75,000. That's three-quarters of 97,000, near enough."

"Now what's Boston's welfare load?"

"About 31,000," said Welfare Director Walter McCarthy.

"Well, take out the mother's aid and such permanent cases."

"Twenty-five thousand."

"All right. The figure for the state is 102,000. Put 25,000 over 102,000 and multiply by 24,000. That's one-quarter

of 97,000. Near enough. You add the two and you get Boston's quota of the jobs we've got to figure on."

Pencils began to move. Clock hands ticked away 13 minutes. The problem was this:

$$\frac{780,000}{4,250,000} \times 72,000 + \frac{25,000}{102,000} \times 24,000 =$$

After 13 minutes, the budget commissioner said, "get 19,061."

"Well, I just did it rough. I got about 19,000," said lawyer Bartlett.

The secretaries said nothing. The welfare director was busy looking at his papers.

Incidentally, any other community can figure its quota of jobs by substituting its population for Boston's figure and its welfare load for Boston's in the above problem.

## CIVIC WORKS AID CAMBRIDGE MEN



UPPER PHOTO—MEN CLEANING UP COFFRIN PIT, CONCORD AV. CAMBRIDGE. LOWER PHOTO—ABANDONED AUTO BODY BEING REMOVED FROM PIT.

# ALD

LATE CITY EDITION

FAIR  
BOSTON AND VICINITY—Fair today; rain tomorrow.  
Full report on page 17.

TWO CENTS

## JOBS FOR 10,000 APPROVED OVER CURLEY'S VETO

Here is -

### JOBS FOR 10,000 APPROVED OVER CURLEY'S VETO

City May Borrow from  
State, Says Bartlett, Pass-  
ing \$951,000 Projects

NOT ENOUGH WORK TO  
DO, MAYOR OBJECTS

Boston Unable to Add to  
Works Fund, Chairman  
Is Told

State control of the 1934 Boston budget loomed last night as the Massachusetts civil works administration indicated that it will require Boston to borrow money from the state, if necessary, to put 10,000 men to work on civil works projects.

Should Boston borrow money, it must agree not to increase any item on the 1934 budget without the consent of the state emergency finance board, three members of which constitute the civil works board.

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the civil works board, yesterday approved Boston projects totaling \$951,000 to provide employment for 3241 men. Despite the protests of Mayor Curley that the city cannot find projects sufficient to put 10,000 men to work at once, Chairman Bartlett insisted that plans be drawn up with this purpose in view.

The board adjourned after midnight this morning, having approved a total of 101 projects submitted by various of the 366 cities and towns of the state. Chairman Bartlett explained that some applications had been rejected "because the expenditure for materials was too great in comparison with the employment to be furnished."

He pointed out also that complete details must be furnished to assure speedy action by the board, that some delay had been caused because essential and required information was lacking from the applications.

#### ISSUED BY BARTLETT

An important ruling was issued by Chairman Bartlett last night after he conferred by telephone with Washington officials. On all civil works projects in this state, whether approval has been given or not, jobs must be divided equally between those on welfare lists and unemployed men not on the welfare lists.

At the same time, it was learned today that the state itself will take a larger proportion of the estimated \$12,500,000 civil works fund than first expected.

Among the large projects approved

Commr. Long then put in his park department budget which will use 1485 men at a cost of more than \$315,000.

"That's fine, just what we want," said Mr. Bartlett, as he looked over the papers. "There's the detailed stuff." The park department projects were approved, and work will begin Monday according to Long. Requisition on the welfare department will be made, materials bought and work started by that time.

The public works department program was presented by Commrs. Fox and Carven. Construction of "loading platforms" in city yards was seized upon by Chairman Bartlett. He asked for an explanation and was told that instead of using a derrick and boom to load the water pipe onto trucks, a platform would be built so that the pipe could be transferred.

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The West Roxbury golf course was taken up. The park department wanted to irrigate the fairways. Mayor Curley declared that the city bought the land from Harvard for 2½ cents a foot, the state built a road and the land quadrupled in value. He asserted that the Franklin park golf links produced a \$14,000 annual profit, and that the course charge at West Roxbury would be higher. "More expensive, but more exclusive," he chuckled. When the course is finished it will be one of the best in the world.

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able to punch a hole in what he says." "I don't want to punch a hole in anything, Mr. Mayor," Bartlett retorted. "We have to go on faith a lot right now."

Then, as it came to mind, Bartlett added:

All we can do is to roughly check your figures for materials with the market price. The veterans bureau, where the disbursing office is located, will pay the bills. But if we find that you are paying more than a fair market price for materials, why we just won't pay, that's all.

In the projects submitted was one to clean up 44 alleys in the city. Chairman Bartlett was inclined to disapprove, he said, when he found that the alleys were owned privately.

Mayor Curley then explained: For 25 years to my knowledge we have been talking about fixing up the alleys, some of which are disease breeders. But we do not think that the property owners, except in the Back Bay, can afford to pay the betterment tax.

In one block on Shawmut avenue in Roxbury we found that there was a greater percentage of deaths from tuberculosis than in any part of the city. We fixed the alley in which disease was breeding and the death rate fell.

We could quickly obtain the consent of the property owners to fixing the alleys.

Unsatisfied with this, Chairman Bartlett pressed to learn whether the city could take over the alleys, repair them, put in catch basins and pipes.

"We certainly can do that," Mayor Curley cried. "I'll have the orders introduced at a meeting of the city council Monday and passed under a suspension of the rules. The city will maintain the alleys after that."

Chairman Bartlett did not know whether he had authority to ask this be done, but agreed that unless instructed to the contrary he would approve the plan to clean up the alleys at a cost of \$150,000 and to provide employment for 525 men.

The mayor explained that the fire department projects had been sent back for greater detail. He asked that the City Hospital projects be considered, but Chairman Bartlett pleaded that he had kept men waiting for several hours. The hospital projects involve \$300,000. It was decided that Boston will be heard again Friday at 11 A. M.



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from *Mass. Herald*, Nov. 23, 1933

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# ALD

Boston Herald - Nov. 23

city was willing to give office space, transportation and other things, but not money.

"Is that the right attitude for Boston?" asked Bartlett. "Can't you give something from your welfare and soldiers relief appropriations?"

"I doubt it," answered Fox. "Unless we'll be overboard in the welfare department by \$400,000."

"Didn't Mayor Curley say at Washington he would give one-half as the city's contribution?" continued Bartlett.

"The mayor is an optimist," observed Commissioner Fox, dryly.

"Well, in a telephone conversation he said he would pay 10 per cent. and now we're down to nothing. I hate to think of Boston not contributing. Can't you give something?" Bartlett inquired.

In the pipe laying project the city

is providing the pipe," Fox explained.

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"Why can't you borrow money for this program?" Bartlett urged.

"The only way we can get money is to borrow, and it is against our policy," Fox said.

"Didn't you borrow under chapter 307?" the chairman inquired.

"We intended to ask power to borrow \$400,000 for welfare and \$100,000 for soldiers relief," Fox told him. "We held a meeting of department heads last week and found all the balances small."

"The mayor doesn't want to borrow?" Bartlett shot in.

"I didn't say that," quickly replied Fox. "We were considering it. Then we thought, with the CWA coming along, it would put men to work and remove the impending deficit."

Mayor Curley entered at this point. Chairman Bartlett explained that he did not like to recall the mayor's words about contributing part of the money, but he felt that Boston should make a "material contribution."

"Take 50 per cent. of the federal relief money we are to receive," the mayor proposed.

"You mean 50 per cent. of Boston's supposed share of the money?" Bartlett wanted to know.

"Yes, take 50 per cent. of it and put it in as Boston's share and I think that is a substantial contribution. It amounts to one-sixth of the Boston civil works funds if every city and town in the state did the same, it would help things a lot."

Theodore M. Waddell, director of the division of accounts in the taxation department and a member of the state emergency finance board, then sat down at the table.

Bartlett tried to elicit from Mayor Curley the amount the city would receive and the mayor said he had been unable to obtain the information at Washington. He "supposed" Gov. Ely had sent the state requisition several days ago.

"You could make a temporary loan," Bartlett pointed out.

"I could, but I don't think we ought to be required to do so," Curley snapped back.

The discussion then centered about the money the state would receive from the federal government, and all agreed that no definite word had been received. Then, told that Boston's allotment of 19,000 men for work had been worked out, Curley observed:

"I think that we will be doing well if we get 7000 to work. In the public works we have 7200 welfare recipients at work and they are only 30 per cent. efficient."

**DISAPPROVES PROJECTS**

Chairman Bartlett then disapproved several projects because the costs of materials was not stated on the application blank. Mayor Curley said that the city purchasing agent could give estimates of the cost, and the details supplied later.

"I don't want the details of every blooming thing, but I do think you ought to put in lumber, so many feet at so much a foot, so many gallons of paint at so much a gallon, and so on. In fact, I will require you to do so," Chairman Bartlett ruled.

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Boston Herald 11-23

## 14 Projects at Total Cost of \$2,286,826 Submitted by Lefavour to Gov. Ely

Herald 11-23-33

Fourteen projects totalling \$2,286,826 were submitted by Chairman Henry Lefavour of the state emergency public works board to Gov. Ely last night for approval. To this sum must be added \$540,000 for increases in costs of labor and materials under the NRA.

The projects, if approved by the Governor, must go to the federal finance board in this state, headed by former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. After approval they will be sent to Washington to Secretary Ickes of the interior department and on the third approval the money will be allotted.

The projects follow:  
1—Widening of route 20 in Charlton and Sturbridge, \$133,800.  
2—Fire protection (airic sprinklers) and new electric wiring at the Worcester State Hospital, \$95,000.  
3—Construction of a hydrotherapy building at Worcester State Hospital, \$103,562.  
4—Removal of the upper portion of the central tower at Concord reformatory, \$22,600.

5—Construction of a hospital building, an infirmary building and one section of a nurses home at Taunton State Hospital, \$804,368.  
6—Install sprinklers at Taunton State Hospital, \$17,440.  
7—Power plant changes at Bedford State Hospital, \$183,100.  
8—Widening of state route 138 in Eastham, Raynham and Taunton, \$241,700.  
9—Supply building for state police barracks at Framingham, \$34,879.  
10—Sewer mains at Massachusetts hospital school at Canton, \$60,589.  
11—Mothers' cottage at women's reformatory at Framingham, \$70,050.  
12—Two generating units at state farm at Bridgewater, \$38,368.  
13—Install sanitation facilities at state farm at Bridgewater, \$23,365.  
14—Two industrial buildings at Norfolk prison colony, \$399,999.  
The list is the seventh of its kind submitted by the board and brings the total of its allotments to \$15,400,000. Under the provisions of the law the state was granted \$22,000,000 under the NRA. Another list is expected next week.

Herald Nov. 23

### Dr. Quinby's Chief Work

Dr. Quinby was appointed last Summer to his employment post. It was expected that his chief immediate function would be to recruit men for the public works projects, which have failed to provide any work yet in this State.

Failing the development of the public works program, Dr. Quinby's chief problem for months has been to try to prevent unemployment from thinking that he had jobs to give out when he had none.

Now he has an unimagined avalanche of jobs and no organization to handle them. He had a field force of three on Tuesday and at that time had made no contact with local officials to seek any temporary arrangement for the registering local unemployed. He had agencies established in Boston, Worcester and Springfield. The Boston employment office has been deluged with men from all the suburbs, who found no arrangements for enrolling them in their own cities. Despite prominently displayed announcements daily in the newspapers that only Boston residents can be registered in the registration center at the South Armory, suburban unemployed continue to stand in line waiting for the only chance to register that they can find.

### Telegrams Sent to Communities

Both yesterday and the day before Dr. Quinby sent telegrams to those communities which had secured approval of projects from the Civil Works Board the day before. He instructed those communities—28 in all up to last night—that he was taking steps to establish local registration for the 30 percent of men to be supplied by his service.

The 26 other communities which received approval of large projects yesterday with instructions that they must immediately divide the employment equally on all projects and give half the jobs to the men to be employed under Dr. Quinby, had, up to this morning, no communication from Dr. Quinby.

Many local officials were in the utmost confusion, faced with throngs of men seeking work and no means to deal with them or even anything to tell them.

At least one community under this pressure actually put men to work without authorization from anybody.

### Local Registry Competent

The fact is that most communities in Massachusetts have lists of unemployed that have been very competently registered under unemployment committees or by public officials. These lists are at the disposal of Dr. Quinby and have been ever since President Roosevelt's announcement of his Civil Works program and the procedure for hiring men under it a week ago.

Some local officials that have gone to Dr. Quinby have secured immediate arrangements for enrolling men in their towns. No steps have been taken by Quinby's office to provide explicit instructions to all communities.

A prospect of relief from this impasse in job recruiting loomed today as word came from Washington that

Post 11-23

## WHERE HUB WOMEN MAY BE REGISTERED

Unemployed women of Boston who want to register for jobs under the Civil Works programme may do so at the office of the State Employment Service in the new Public Works building, 100 Nashua street, near the North Station. This applies to residents of Boston only. Women who have registered at the State Employment Service offices at Federal street and Congress street during the last two months need not register again, as their names are already on file.

## Disbursing Officers Must Be Bonded

City and town treasurers who have been named local disbursing officers for the civil works administration must be bonded, William B. Coy, a member of the civil works board, declared yesterday.

Bona fide signatures of the treasurers must be sent to the State House for reference purposes, he added. Coy was named yesterday to handle the accounting end of the civil works administration.

## Boston List of Projects Approved by Bartlett

Here are the Boston projects approved yesterday by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the civil works administration:

\$79,345.05 for laying water mains; to employ 250 men.

\$59,003 for painting and repairing bridges; to employ 105 men.

\$315,931.10 for park department improvements; to employ 1485 men.

\$45,017.88 for cleaning brook courses; to employ 180 men.

\$272,207.50 for grading 102 streets; to employ 800 men.

\$100,500 for finishing block assessment survey; to employ 200 men.

\$51,830 to catalog library books; to employ 129 persons.

\$17,000 for painting libraries; to employ 45 men.

\$7132 for cleaning library books; to employ 45 persons.

\$3200 for special cataloging; to employ 10 persons.

A total of \$951,166.53 was allotted to Boston, to employ 3241 men.

Boston Globe 11-23

## THOUSANDS MORE FILE APPLICATIONS FOR JOBS

Globe Nov. 23, 1933

## New Cheerfulness With News Those Not on Relief Lists Are Eligible For Work

Thousands of job seekers again crowded into the South Armory on Irvington at today placing their names on the Civil Works list with high hope of a job after Dec 1. There was a new cheerfulness among some of the men, born with the information that half the jobs would go to those not on relief lists, and only half to the men on soldiers' relief or welfare lists.

Although the pressure had let up by this morning, 46 clerks were kept busy receiving the applications, while about 3000 men lined the walls of the vast room, or waited patiently outside the doors. Applications were being accepted at a rate of 100 every 10 minutes, which means that by nightfall 1400 more names will have been added to those seeking employment.

The men were asked to show their certificates of residence in Boston, and to list their dependents, their former jobs, their education and the reason for losing their former jobs. Many of them carried themselves with the un-

mistakable erectness taught with military training, and they were requested to name any military service they had experienced. These men, who are not on any soldiers' relief list, but who have had military service, will receive preference when the jobs are handed out.

As the men filed in and out, many of them felt optimistic for the first time in years. Some have been out of work for as long as three years, and this is the first hope they have had for steady employment in months. Employment through the cold months to come looks mighty good to them.

Already the work of sorting these men out, and deciding which ones are most suited for the various jobs, has begun. Others are deciding which ones are the most in need of work. They cannot all have jobs.

Every effort will be made to place each man in the position for which he is most suited, but the officials point out that because their time is limited the task cannot be performed perfectly.

## REFIGURING QUOTAS ON JOBS BASIS, NOT MONEY

## Mayor Curley Will Present More Projects at Hearing Tomorrow to Aid Unemployed

Just how tremendous a challenge to administrative resourcefulness and imagination is involved in President Roosevelt's offer to finance 4,000,000 immediate jobs, municipal officials only began to realize today as they refigured their quotas on the basis of jobs instead of money.

At first the word had been that Massachusetts would have \$12,000,000 for 97,000 jobs, to be completed by Feb 15, and the first half to come off welfare lists.

It was easy for many a city executive to figure on how to spend his share of the money, and the prospect of immediate unloading of the welfare lists onto a Federal payroll was alluring.

But now the Government says, "Forget about the money, figure the jobs you are entitled to and see that half of them go to the unemployed who have not gone on the welfare list."

Many officials see in this an implied pledge that the Government will furnish more money after this first \$400,000,000 is used, if the jobs are found and work is started.

It took only a stroke of the pen for President Roosevelt to slice off this \$400,000,000 from the vast \$3,300,000,000 public works appropriation, which has as yet been only partially tapped for the more elaborate public works originally contemplated. It would require only another administrative act to take more money from the same source if the new civil works program provides quick jobs.

One very interesting project on which the Mayor counts to employ more than 500 men is the reclamation of the private alleys all over the city. This calls for \$144,000.

Council Meeting Monday

Chairman Bartlett could not see his way to approve work on private alleys, but suggested that he might if Curley could find a way to take them over by the city. The Mayor declared he would have the City Council act on the matter Monday. He emphasized the public health aspect of the condition of the alleys. He plans draining and surfacing them.

Large schoolhouse and hospital repair projects are also to come up tomorrow. Fire and Police and Health Department projects have yet to be developed.

Putting the emphasis on the jobs

## BOSTON QUOTA NEARLY FILLED

## Listing for Civil Work to Be Pushed in Towns Fitzgerald, Bradford Also Will Authorize Projects

13,175 Men Provided For,  
\$4,088,127 Allotted

The highly geared job-making machinery of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board, which yesterday occupied a good part of the State House, has turned out a total list of approved projects amounting to \$4,088,127 and calling for the employment of 13,175 men, since Monday, according to figures compiled by the board late yesterday afternoon.

This great amount of work has been achieved by conducting hearings which have started early in the morning and lasted until late into the hours of the night for the past four days. Yesterday the work was further hastened when John J. Fitzgerald, the State Board's engineer, and Robert F. Bradford, assistant secretary to Gov. Ely, who has been working on the civil works in Washington, were deputized to conduct hearings and pass judgment on proposed projects.

### Lists Lag Behind Projects

This allowed four hearings to go on at once, with chairman Bartlett passing final judgment on controversial issues. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley conducted the fourth session. The Governor's office and the Treasurer's office were both commandeered for the purpose.

The board yesterday approved 46 projects totalling \$1,444,307, which will give work to 7350 men.

The only hitch apparent last night seemed to be employing half of the men outside welfare or soldiers' relief lists. This work is being done by the Federal Reemployment Service, directed by Dr. Robert S. Quinby, which has been working steadily in an attempt to set up local registration offices to enlist eligible men. So far this has not been able to keep up with the approved projects.

Chairman Bartlett intimated last night that some new plan will soon be introduced to register these men in the smaller towns. The officers in Boston and other large cities have been functioning well and have already registered thousands for jobs under C. W. A.

### Boston List Nearly Filled

Thousands of jobs are still waiting for men to start work, and thousands of men are waiting to get at the jobs, but the process of connecting the two has not yet been fully worked out. The Boston branches under the direction of Everett Hanna, have been working steadily since Monday morning and reported last night that the greater part of Boston's unemployed not on welfare lists were signed up and ready to be applied to the work already allotted.

A ray of hope was entertained for speedy solution of the problem yesterday when word was received from Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator in Washington, to staff Dr. Quinby's department with 400 men from the unemployed lists.

Chairman Bartlett stated last evening that \$2,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 allotted to the Commonwealth by the Federal Government in the drive to put men and women to work will be used on State projects. Gov. Ely asked that amount be apportioned for the State work.

clared in discussing what Boston projects would come up when Mayor Curley comes before the board at 11 o'clock this morning.

Having the emphasis placed on the jobs instead of the money will again be brought out this morning. On Wednesday Mayor Curley threw up his hands at the 19,000 jobs assigned as Boston's quota, and much interest has been aroused to see what projects he will propose this morning to take care of all these men, as he originally was counting on about 6100 jobs.

### Will Not Let Jobs Go Begging

Even if all the local communities cannot fill up the quota allotted to Massachusetts by the Federal Government, Gov. Ely and Commissioner Bartlett will not let jobs go on begging with the Government ready to foot the payroll. Additional work will be given to the conservation and other State departments.

Thousands of men all over the State went to work yesterday in communities where projects have been approved. Most of the group were welfare men from local relief or soldiers' aid lists. Where only half the men required for a project have been recruited in a few days by the Federal Reemployment Service, local chairmen were assured.

Commissioner Bartlett was emphatic last night in announcing that the welfare rule striking any person's name off the lists who is offered work and declines it will be rigidly adhered to in the present C. W. A.

All workers who are placed on jobs by the new Civil Works Administration will be fully protected by the Government against loss by injuries, according to a telegram received from Harry L. Hopkins in Washington yesterday. In the telegram it was explicitly stated that any workers hurt while on the job will be adequately treated and come under the rules of the United States' Employees' Compensation Committee.

### New Projects Approved

Following is the list of new projects approved by the Massachusetts Civil Works Board yesterday:

	Amount	Men
Wellesley	\$10,000	60
Southwick	3,716	30
Chelsea	45,850	125
Dept of Agriculture	312,734	1000
Worcester	84,471	335
M. D. C.	200,000	1100
Gloucester	25,501	135
Haverhill	25,657	150
Arlington	18,732	95
Revere	60,750	364
Chelsea	35,978	263
Easthampton	20,381	122
Attleboro	8,500	42
Southbridge	8,732	38
Newbury	13,224	67
Oak Bluffs	3,900	115
Wareham	16,464	100
Marion	956	23
Norfolk	18,676	85
Wilmington	2,250	15
Brockton	17,704	112
Westport	27,744	160
Ware	7,560	25
Danvers	13,332	70
Lowell	97,500	10
Southwick	3,716	30
Mills	1,356	40
Luxington	20,430	97
Duxbury	3,020	40
Westfield	31,022	182
Gardner	21,000	150
Wakefield	8,036	42
Holbrook	57,432	232
Lyons	57,432	308
Walhampton	30,540	106
Marblehead	12,678	35
Stirling	399	11
West Springfield	1,512	5
Stonham	16,632	100
Scituate	18,660	75
Somerville	3,500	30
Maynard	8,866	30
Dorham	11,061	101
Winchester	22,600	64
Clinton	10,436	68
Seekonk	8,458	27



# MUST STEP ON IT, SAYS HOPKINS

Doubts Work Delay Here Could Be Avoided

Federal Offices Cannot Place

Men Till Dec 1, Persons' View

*Boston Globe*  
11-23-33  
By CHARLES S. GROVES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Reports of delays, whether necessarily unavoidable or otherwise, in getting the unemployed in Massachusetts cities and towns off the relief rolls and at work on local projects brought the comment from Civil Works Administrator Harry L. Hopkins tonight that local officials would have to "step on it" to assure full participation in the \$400,000,000 Federal allotment for emergency employment during the four winter months.

"Any State which delays in the Civil Works program will have its quota transferred to other States which are ready with their projects and where the cities and the towns and the State cooperate in the enterprise financially as well as in other ways," said Administrator Hopkins.

## "Not in Picture Till Dec 1"

Mr. Hopkins communicated with civil relief authorities in Massachusetts and then stated that he doubted that whatever delay there might be in getting the local machinery running could have been avoided.

The suggestion that the Federal Reemployment Bureau in Boston is dilatory in enrolling unemployed for civil works projects brought from W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service, the statement that, until Dec. 1, the Federal Employment Service is out of the picture so far as "placing" men is concerned. "However, the reemployment office should be ready now to register applications for those who can be placed after the first of December," he continued.

The regulations under which the Civil Works Administration is operating provides that until Dec. 1 persons receiving relief either as work relief or direct relief are to be employed on civil works projects by "direct transference" from the relief office to civil works projects, according to Persons.

## "Relief Transfer First"

The objective of the Civil Works Administration is the employment of 4,000,000 idle persons before Dec. 15. Two millions of these are to be taken off relief rolls by Dec. 1 and immediately transferred to civil works employment. The other 2,000,000, throughout the country, are to be placed at work on civil works projects, from applications made through the local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

Registration for these jobs is already underway, Mr. Persons said, but the Federal Reemployment Service cannot make any placements until after Dec. 1, when the time for transferring from the relief rolls has expired.

## Rules on Transfers

The particular rules applying to the transfer of persons and work relief projects read as follows:

"Transfer of persons and work relief projects.

"It is contemplated that all persons on work-relief projects under way as of Nov. 16, 1933, in order to share in the funds available for civil works projects, are to be transferred between Nov. 16 and 19, 1933, to the Civil Works Administration.

"The objective of the Civil Works Administration is the employment of 4,000,000 persons by Dec. 15, 1933. Two millions of these persons receiving relief on Nov. 16, 1933, either as work-relief or direct relief, are to be employed on civil works projects by direct transference from the relief office to civil works projects on or before Dec. 1, 1933.

"On or after Dec. 1, or prior to this date, if the relief quota has been transferred and employed by the Civil Works Administration, all applications for employment will be made through the local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service, and placements will be made in accordance with preferences as set forth in Title II of the National Industrial Recovery act."

# Where Unemployed Women May Register

Unemployed Boston women who desire to register for work in connection with the civil works program may do so at the office of the state employment service in the public works building, 100 Nashua street, near the North Station. This was announced yesterday by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of CWA women's activities, who said that those who have registered in the last two months need not register this time as their cards are on file for work opportunities.

# Disability Pay to Civil Works Employees

Metropolitan District Commission Grant Is Reduced \$15,000

Employees of the Civil Works Administration who suffer injuries while in the performance of duties will be paid compensation during disability, and provided with medical attention, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, today informed Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board.

In a telegram to Chairman Bartlett the administrator declared: "All employees of the civil works administration who suffer injuries while in the performance of duty will be paid compensation during disability and provided with medical attention under the conditions prescribed in the Federal compensation law of Sept. 7, 1916, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

"You are hereby authorized to instruct all civil works administrations to pay Federal works employees during periods of disability resulting from accidental injuries in the performance of duty at a rate not to exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of their regular weekly wage.

"No payment shall be made, however, for the first three days of disability. Pending receipt of copies which we will forward of this act and subsequent regulation you and the local administrations may utilize the local Post Office where copies of the act and regulations concerning duties of official superiors, and list of designated medical facilities are available.

The application which has been presented to the Civil Works Board by the Metropolitan District Commission seeking a grant of \$215,000 to provide work for 1200 men was reduced to \$200,000 by the board today.

William E. Whitaker, secretary of the District Commission, said that the amount allowed would provide work for 1100 men through Feb. 15. He said the new setup was a very good one for the community pay toward the expense of the district. It was stated that Boston will furnish about 50 per cent of the 1100 men.

The State Board today allotted \$10,000 to the town of Wellesley to be used for swamp drainage in the section south of Worcester street. This project will provide work for sixty-one men. The tentative grant for Wellesley has been set at \$25,000, and other projects are to be passed upon tomorrow.

# FEDERAL AID IS APPROVED

Large Number of Public Works Jobs in State To Benefit

*Herald* 11-23-33

TOTAL PROJECTS OVER \$11,000,000

Federal aid for a large number of non-federal public works projects in Massachusetts totalling \$11,112,860, in addition to \$308,700 for Newton schools and \$45,000 for hospital improvements for Boston, announced yesterday, has been approved at Washington, according to information made public through the Massachusetts state recovery board.

Still other applications for aid for state and municipal projects in this state have been forwarded to Washington by the state advisory board of the public works administration. The total of these, including the \$853,700 of the Newton and Boston items approved yesterday, bring the total of Massachusetts non-federal projects thus far applied for up to \$18,105,000. If all these are granted there still will be approximately \$4,000,000 of the \$22,000,000 of public works funds allotted to Massachusetts still available for Massachusetts communities that are enterprising enough to try to obtain it.

## FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS

The federal allotments do not always show the entire amount that will be spent, as in a number of cases cities and towns applied only for the federal grant, which the national government donates outright, to pay 33 per cent of the labor and materials cost, and of the municipality will raise the remainder, considerably increasing the amount of money that will be spent.

The state projects thus aided far outnumber those of municipalities. The commonwealth receives full loans and grants for building a troop headquarters for the state police at Framingham, to cost \$72,000; state police stations costing \$40,000 each at Concord, Hyannis, Shelburne Falls, Topsfield and Athol or Westminister and stations costing \$41,000 each at Reading and either Norwell or Pembroke.

The State College at Amherst will benefit by steam and electric systems costing \$121,000, a library costing \$238,000, and a men's dormitory for \$197,000. Some of the state projects are:

Point of Pines bridge, \$1,400,000; Boston State Hospital, \$2,421,000; male employees' building, \$334,000; new officers' quarters building, \$177,000; laboratory and mortuary building, \$60,000; three dormitories at Norfolk state prison colony, \$160,000; storage barn, \$10,000, and installation of boilers, \$47,000; North Andover state hospital, \$240,000; ward building, \$240,000; building and service building, \$106,000; Westboro State Hospital, development of dining hall and kitchen, \$237,000; nurses' home, \$272,000; laundry building, \$30,000; and vegetable storage building, \$17,000; wines, medical and surgical buildings at Metropolitan State Hospital, Waltham, \$842,000; Tewksbury State Ins. mat., \$135,000; boiler plant alterations Grafton State Hospital, \$132,000; Monson State Hospital, storehouse and cold storage, \$112,000; sewer beds, \$35,000; state highway, Arlington-Belmont-Lexington-Lincoln, \$1,100,000; Metropolitan State Hospital, Waltham, electrical distribution cables \$12,000; wines medical and surgical building, \$642,000; storage for artillery transportation, at Natick, \$114,000; storehouse Gardner state colony, \$129,000; widening state highway North Andover-Lawrence, \$45,000; kitchen, State Teachers' College, Framingham, \$34,000; fire protection Massachusetts reformatory, West Concord, \$33,000; sand filter beds at Lakeville state sanitarium, \$9500; sand filter beds at West field state sanitarium, \$10,500; sewer beds and drain, Rutland state sanitarium, \$6000.

Among the municipal projects are: Marlboro sewerage treating plant, \$25,000; Salem, street construction, \$100,000; Newburyport, water filtration plant, grant only \$24,300, total cost to be \$81,000; Paxton water supply system, \$85,000; Worcester street improvements, \$478,607; Springfield sewer construction, \$423,000; North Adams sewer improvements, \$373,320; Brookline surface water drains, grant only \$4230, total cost to be \$14,350; North Andover water main extension, grant only \$4500, total cost to be \$15,000; Belmont municipal light building, grant only \$6845, total cost to be \$63,450.

# WOMEN STORM WORK OFFICES MORE THAN 400 REGISTER

With 80 municipal projects before it, awaiting sanction, the Civil Works Board divided itself into three parts of equal authority today to speed up the program of creating 97,000 new jobs in Massachusetts by Dec. 15.

Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett gave State Treasurer Huxley and Engineer John J. Fitzgerald equal power with himself, each to authorize projects without consulting other members of the board.

Bartlett said some complaints had been received that on projects already under way there was "soldiering" on the job by the new employees. Where such complaints were heard he advised municipal authorities to discharge the worker just as in any other case.

In the event of such discharges affecting men put into jobs from welfare lists it was not made clear whether they would be restored to welfare, but presumably they will not be.

## LONG EMPLOYEES 250

With 3362 jobs provided for in the Boston program partially sanctioned yesterday, actual jobs were passed out to about 250 men by Park Commissioner William P. Long today. Acting in accordance with the new ruling that jobs be equally divided between men on the welfare and men not on the welfare, Long drew 125 workers from the dole list and 125 from the registration list of the federal reemployment officer.

The board's new order was received with enthusiasm by new thousands registering at the South Armory as unemployed who have come through the depression so far without falling upon charity. Previously they had been disheartened.

A total of 2700 were registered there yesterday and today there was another huge throng extending for blocks from the Armory doors. To speed up registration, the number of clerks was doubled to 46.

## 400 WOMEN REGISTER

The first registration office exclusively for women was opened today on the ninth floor of the public works building in Nassau st. By 1 p. m. between 400 and 500 women had appeared to register with the dozen clerks on duty.

Most of these were young women, in the thirties, who have done office work. Many were well dressed, but admittedly without funds, and one girl, who gave the appearance of having stepped from a limousine, told of walking from her Roxbury home because she did not have carefare.

## WOMEN PLACED

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the woman's division, announced today that several hundred women already had been placed in jobs. She has appointed prominent women to work with the municipal

boards looking after women's interests. Among the first to accept was Mrs. Frederick Smith, Gov. Ely's sister, for Westfield; Mrs. Cornelia J. McMahon for Boston, Mrs. Carroll Chase for Cambridge, Mrs. William C. Atwater for Springfield and Mrs. Donald Richman for Williamstown.

Organized labor's criticism of the state board continued when Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, complained to Bartlett that the "50-50 order" was "the bunk" because men outside Boston didn't even have a chance of registering before Dec. 1, let alone getting placed in jobs. Bartlett again replied that re-employment registrations would be set up everywhere.

National CWA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins notified Bartlett that all civil works employees injured at work shall receive free medical attention and two-thirds pay during disability, providing the disability lasts more than three days.

Mayor Curley, told yesterday by Bartlett that he was expected to provide work for 10,000, was studying the rest of his program today and figuring how he could do it on Boston's grant of \$2,533,000 with which he had planned to provide about 6000 jobs.

Chairman Bartlett suggested double shifts, which Mayor Curley agreed could be used on some jobs, but not on others. Eventually however, the mayor promised that 10,000 will be employed, half from the welfare lists.

"I sincerely trust," he said today, "that the emergency finance board will approve the Huntington ave. subway project as that will make it possible to absorb 2000 on necessary work."

# C.W.A. Cash Withheld, Lynn Crowd Rebels

100 Workers Spurn Grocery Orders, Demand Cash, Storm City Hall

One hundred men who on Tuesday were given work with five hundred others under the civil works administration plan in Lynn and who were today temporarily laid off, stormed Lynn City Hall this noon when cash payment for their two-days' work was not forthcoming. Miss Theresa Mannin, secretary and sister of Mayor Fred Manning, becoming alarmed, called police, who cleared city hall of the men.

The six hundred men were put to work on Tuesday morning and were promised payment of \$15 a week in cash. Today the men were told that work would have to stop until the funds became available. They were also told that they could have orders on Lynn grocery stores, such as the welfare department has used in the past.

Angered because they were not given the money they felt they should be given, a crowd of between seventy-five and one hundred marched in a body to city hall. They demanded to see Mayor Manning. He was in conference with department heads at the time and refused to see the men or their spokesmen.

The crowd shouted and jeered. Twelve officers rushed to the hall and drove the men out, threatening them with arrest if they refused to go. The crowd left and a guard was placed at city hall for the remainder of the day.

# 10,000 JOBS DUE UNDER CWA

Curley Promises Two Shifts to Give All Work

While municipal officials were puzzling over changes in interpretations of the civil works board, the beat of marching feet rose to a crescendo today as thousands more men returned to work.

Increasing the previous fast pace, the board, in a sitting lasting until midnight, approved applications of more than a score of cities and towns calling for expenditure of \$1,700,000 and providing employment for upwards of 7000 men.

## EQUAL CHANCE FOR ALL

The most important of the changes in the rules was the announcement that unemployed whose names are not on welfare lists, shall have immediate equal opportunities with others.

Until receipt of instructions by telephone from Washington, local officials had proceeded on the theory that workers on emergency projects must be taken from the welfare and soldiers relief rolls until Dec. 1.

After the new interpretation was received, the board sent telegrams to all local civil works administrators, which read:

"On all projects approved to date and hereafter to be approved 50 per cent of the employable number of men shall be taken from welfare and soldiers' relief rolls; the other 50 from United States employment agencies as soon as the agencies can furnish the persons."

The interpretation was taken to mean that the government is determined to take care of thousands of unemployed whose pride has forbidden them to accept welfare aid.

## WORK FOR 10,000 HERE

It was understood that no changes would have to be made where men are already at work, but that starting today jobs be evenly distributed.

The other ruling, that it will be necessary to refigure the federal allotment on the basis not of money, but of jobs, caused Mayor Curley to throw up his hands when it was called to his attention by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the board.

The mayor, assuming the city was to be given \$2,533,000, had estimated about 6000 jobs. He was told that he must provide for 10,000 and declared it could not be done, as it was more than the entire number of city employees.

Chairman Bartlett suggested double shifts, which Mayor Curley agreed could be used on some jobs, but not on others. Eventually however, the mayor promised that 10,000 will be employed, half from the welfare lists.

## BOARD CUTS CITY SUM

He had previously received a disappointment when the board approved only \$949,168 of the city of Boston projects, even after the mayor had spent the entire afternoon explaining the others. This cut down the immediate jobs provided for Boston to an estimate of 3362.

However the other projects are to come up again for consideration tomorrow, when the city officials have had an opportunity to be more specific about details that run into big money.

## ELY ORDERS SPEED

Chairman Bartlett warned the mayor that if the price for materials contained in the applications are above prevailing market prices the money will be withheld by the government.

"Our purchasing department is a competent organization," the mayor replied, "and you need have no apprehension."

The revelation that municipalities must create work for all its unemployed, was a shock to city and town officials, presenting a hitherto unthought of problem.

It was learned that the Commonwealth will take a larger proportion of the estimated \$12,000,000 civil works fund than first expected. Through the department of agriculture and the state reclamation board, it has been allotted in excess of \$420,000. Chairman Bartlett conftrted with Gov. Ely and it was determined the Commonwealth would take a large part in speeding the process of getting men to work.

The chief executive of the state was apparently moved to this decision by the fact that some cities and towns are in a sense wasting money in their haste to put men to work. The state department projects will emphasize the element of permanency so that the state will derive lasting benefit.

## 15,000 AT WORK

The task of putting more men to work as rapidly as possible was speeded by the announcement of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Robert W. Kelso that if Massachusetts does not fill the jobs by Dec. 15, the money will go to States that can. Already it was stated Pennsylvania has created 53,000 jobs.

Kelso praised the activity of the state civil works board, which was expected to push its job allotments even more swiftly through the remainder of the week. The board appeared to have passed the 15,000 mark, although no official figures were available.

# FIRST MEN GET JOBS IN BOSTON

*Boston Herald* 11-23-33

Sent From Public Welfare to Park Department

The first of Boston's complement of men for work in the Civil Works program went on the payroll this morning. They were assigned from the Public Welfare to the Park Department in line with the Park Department program which was approved yesterday.

The golf course at Hyde Park drew 50 men, the Airport 65, and Franklin Field 12, and a group also went to Franklin Park.

The Civil Works administrator for Boston, Walter V. McCarthy, said that every effort was being made to draw the most deserving and most competent men from the welfare lists. Preference is being given to men with dependents. At the present time there does not appear to be much chance for the single man without dependents who is on the welfare rolls.

Mayor Curley is seriously considering the ultimatum of Commissioner Joseph Bartlett of the State Civil Works program that Boston supply work for 10,000 men. Mayor Curley's original plan called for 3000 men, which he planned to stretch to 6000.

Regarding the matter of work for 10,000 men, the Mayor today said that if the State Finance Board will approve his plans for a Huntington-av subway at a cost of \$5,000,000 it will be possible to put 2000 men at work at once. The Mayor also said that the subway was necessary.



TRAVELLER 11-23

### Projects Approved Throughout State

Easthampton—42 men—\$13,965.28 for storm sewer construction.  
 Chicopee—263 men—\$65,720 for building repairs; sewer construction and water main.  
 Revere—384 men—\$62,929.21 for school remodeling and road construction.  
 Haverhill—80 men—\$10,799.33 for extension of water system; forestry work and school flooring.  
 Franklin—35 men—\$9837 for street construction.  
 Gloucester—100 men—\$23,594 for shore walk construction, dike and ditch.  
 Attleboro—122 men—\$27,721 for street construction.  
 Westfield—182 men—\$42,122 for removing trees, street construction and drainage work.  
 Wilmington—15 men—\$2890 for water shed work.  
 Watertown—100 men—\$22,999.30 for drainage work.  
 Oak Bluffs—15 men—\$4725 for road construction.  
 Newburyport—57 men—\$16,613.07 for buildings repairs and tree trimming.  
 Southbridge—58 men—\$12,681 for sewer construction and cutting brush.  
 Brewster—30 men—\$1699.25 for grading town hall grounds.  
 Brockton—48 men—\$11,626 for drainage.  
 Brockton—64 men—\$10,795.50 for park developments.  
 Needham—75 men—\$23,047 for sewer construction.  
 Needham—20 men—\$3499 for mosquito control.  
 Marion—12 men—\$286.55 for moving stones.  
 Marion—11 men—\$893.50 for a wall.  
 Malden—70 men—\$11,800.30 for cemetery work.  
 Gardner—45 men—\$15,583 for storm sewer construction.  
 Gardner—62 men—\$15,531 for domestic sewer construction.  
 Wakefield—21 men, \$2296—cleaning brush; 20 men, \$1870.50, park improvement; 21 men, \$5000, moving ledges.  
 Holyoke—77 men, \$19,844—sewer construction; 10 men, \$400, school painting; 12 men, \$200, grading work; 12 men, \$200, school painting; 63 men, \$30,000, renovating schools.  
 Lynn—42 men—\$1632 for gravel pits.  
 210 men—\$37,000 for gravel pits.  
 51 men—\$12,000 for storm drains.  
 134 men—\$57,562 for schoolhouse repairs.  
 562 men—\$112,920 for Lynn woods reservation.  
 Brimfield—9 men—\$1830 for street work.  
 Reading—10 men—\$496 for playground work.  
 20 men—\$2629.56 for sewer construction.  
 44 men—\$4876 for street construction.  
 3 men and 3 women—\$1819 for surveying street numbers. The three women to be taken from those among the registered unemployed.  
 Reading is one of the first communities definitely to provide work for women under the civil works project.

### Unemployed to Be Registered Locally

Registration of residents outside Boston for employment on civil works projects will be conducted in their own communities shortly, it was announced yesterday by M. J. McCartin, director of the Massachusetts state employment service.  
 This local registration makes it unnecessary to appear at the state employment office at 169 Congress street.  
 Registration of Boston residents will continue at the South armory, Irvington street, Back Bay, where 40 registrars are registering applicants as fast as possible. Residents must bring proof of residence and citizenship. Ex-servicemen must bring their discharge papers.

TRAVELLER 11-23

## MORE GRANTS TO BAY STATE

### Newton and Other Places Benefit by Federal Allotments

**BULLETIN (Latest)**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Mayor Charles A. Ross and City Auditor George H. Bonsall of Quincy, Mass., today urged public works officials to speed action on municipal public works projects involving \$850,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The public works administration today allotted \$5,082,200 for 38 non-federal projects in all parts of the country which officials said would provide 30,145 man months of quick direct employment.  
 Twenty-six of the projects received grants of 30 per cent. of the cost of labor and materials, representing a gift of the federal government and the remainder as a loan to be repaid with interest at 4 per cent.  
 Eleven of the allotments were for 30 per cent. of the cost of labor and material with the balance to be raised locally.

One allotment was a loan to a private corporation which was not eligible for a grant.

The allotments include:  
 Massachusetts — Newton, loan and grant, school building, \$148,800; Foxboro, loan and grant, buildings, \$294,000; Belchertown, loan and grant, buildings, \$98,000; Monson, loan and grant, steam lines, \$100,000; Norfolk, loans and grants, building \$146,000, boiler equipment \$35,000; state of Massachusetts, loan and grant, dormitories at the Canton school for crippled children, \$115,000.

Burlington, Vt.—Water system, \$3200.  
 Bridgeport, Ct.—Grant, sewers, \$33,600.

### Gains Also in District

On the projects approved for the Metropolitan District Commission men will be employed from the cities and towns in the district, Bartlett announced last night. The work will be assigned on the basis of the welfare loads and not on contributions to the expenses of the district. By this ruling Boston unemployed and welfare recipients will receive more jobs than under a contribution apportionment.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, who had already secured approval of more than \$400,000 for cutting down old and diseased apple trees, yesterday obtained \$300,000 more for the State Department of Agriculture to conduct an intensive program of improving rural conditions in behalf of public health.  
 His program calls for placing 1064 men to work for 12 weeks. They will go into such varied work as fighting the white pine blister rust, whitewashing and repairing dairy farms and control of the corn borer.

### Question of Payrolls

Officials of the Civil Works Board were not sure last night whether or not men already employed on projects would be able to receive pay at the end of this week. The State Board is prepared to approve payrolls, but members thought it unlikely that municipalities having projects underway would be able to submit them before the end of the week. Unless payrolls are so submitted, payments will be delayed until next week.

In regard to conversion of pay checks into cash, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston yesterday announced that a telegram from President Roosevelt had been received, requesting all banks cooperate in the cashing of Government pay checks issued to workers by the Civil Works Administration at the end of this week.

"The Nation-wide civil works program which the Government launched in order to give men and women employment in place of relief, is now underway," the telegram read.

### Calls Banks to Cash Promptly

"More than 1,000,000 employees of the Civil Works Administration will receive their first week's pay on Saturday, Nov. 25. They will be paid by checks drawn upon the Treasurer of the United States. To prevent delays in the payment of this initial week's wage, it is essential that our banks throughout the country cooperate to the fullest extent, cashing these checks as far upon proper identification."

"This identification will, in most cases, be an identification card given to the payee by the local Civil Works Administration."

"I urge bankers to communicate with the local C. W. A. to make certain that checks will be cashed promptly and in full."

Chairman Bartlett yesterday received permission from Washington to treat purchases of supplies and materials for civil works projects as emergency purchases. This authority will allow all municipalities to cut red tape still further and promote speedy awarding of bids.

### Curley to Offer More Today

Under the emergency purchase plans local civil works heads can accept telephone bids from three reputable contractors and award the contract by telephone message. Letters, however, confirming the bids, would have to be submitted.

Mayor Curley and other Boston authorities will appear before the commission again this morning. Boston projects totaling an expenditure of approximately \$750,000 have already been approved and the balance of its program amounts roughly to \$1,000,000.  
 "We will take up any and all projects offered," Chairman Bartlett declared.

# Mayor Curley and Bartlett Plan Jobs For Unemployed PROSPECTS IN BOSTON DOUBLE

## Federal Airport and Work on Strandway Included

A few moments of dramatic action doubled the job prospects for Boston's unemployed this morning.  
 Mayor James M. Curley and State Civil Works Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett agreed upon extraordinary steps to assure more than 5000 additional jobs under the works program that the Government offers to finance.

State and Federal cooperation offered the Civil Works Administration and the city indicated that other thousands of men would be put to work on projects which will call for sidewalks along State highways and tremendous new aviation developments in the city of Boston.

### Mayor's Assignment

It becomes Mayor Curley's assignment, by the compact entered into with Bartlett, to get authority from the City Council Monday to borrow \$300,000 to contribute to the employment of 1500 men on the vast Strandway project, and then to go to Washington to confer with Commerce Department officials on a new Government airport for Boston.

The airport was suggested in wire offering cooperation in civil works by the aeronautics division of the Commerce Department this morning. Curley told Bartlett he had planned all ready for developing Governors Island as a Federal airport to use 5000 men.

### To Washington Monday

"Can you go to Washington or tonight?" Bartlett asked.

The Mayor wanted a day or two to get his materials together and wanted to sit with the Council Monday personally to steer through the authorization to borrow \$200,000 to materials on the Strandway.

They agreed the Mayor should go to Washington Monday night to take up the Government's aviation field offer. Bartlett made an appointment to have his own representative meet Curley in Washington.

"Ten o'clock Tuesday morning," Curley said.

### Full Cooperation

Stretching his authority to a limit, Bartlett went along with Mayor in giving tentative approval to vast expenditures that he has previously been unwilling to accept. The Mayor on his part volunteered to borrow money to make a contribution, something which on Wednesday he had said he did not feel the city should be required to do.  
 At the close of the swift, energetic hearing, Bartlett congratulated Mayor on the projects presented.  
 "They are well thought out," he said.

Curley, who once this Fall left hearing before Bartlett, declaring he could get no justice there, this time patted the chairman on the shoulder when he left the State House to gather up his plans on the huge Governors Island project which has long been a Curley dream, but never till today held a promise of Federal cooperation.

### For 2345 More Jobs

In a few minutes, Chairman Bartlett had definitely approved new projects brought in by the Mayor for 2345 more jobs, at a cost of \$1,167,614.  
 This, with the 2341 jobs approved Wednesday, brought Boston's accepted program to \$2,116,780 for 5586 jobs.

Then Mayor Curley made an eloquent plea for reconsideration of his Strandway project. He realized it included large items for materials, but it was hard to find sound projects for thousands of men in a great city without running into materials costs.

"It is the largest single project the city could make," he urged. "It would put 1500 men to work. It is something the city will eventually have to do."

"I recognize you have got to have big projects to put 19,000 men to work here," Bartlett said.

### Telegram On Airport

"We have got to approve some of these projects in some way to let you hire your quota of men," Bartlett said. "I have \$1,600,000 left in my appropriation power," Curley said. "The Council has been on my neck to use it for three new municipal buildings in Dorchester and Charlestown, but I should have the right of way. I think I can get \$300,000 to pay for the two miles of granite edges on this project."

"Can we know definitely if you can get it before we pass on it?" Bartlett asked.

"I'll get it. I'll be there myself," Curley assured him.

"I'm in sympathy with this. I think it's the sort of thing we've got to come to get these men to work," Bartlett said.

"We'll take it up Tuesday morning as soon as the Council acts on the loan. I don't pledge me to something I haven't seen."

Then out of a clear sky, Bartlett brought up the Federal Government's airport development.  
 "Let me read you a telegram," he said.

It was to the Governor from the director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, E. L. Vidal. It read:

"Aeronautics branch of Department of Commerce is prepared to construct a national network of airports in cooperation with civil works administration. Sites must be owned or leased by State or municipality. Plan also includes improving existing inadequate fields. Civil Works Administration work must be under way in two weeks."

"Your cooperation by urging municipalities in your State to acquire and submit sites to aeronautics branch of Department of Commerce immediately is requested. Further request that you send a representative to Washington immediately to discuss program for your State."

### Needed Day or Two

Curley immediately explained that the Boston airport had been filled out to within 100 feet of Governors Island and that he had several times urged the Federal Government to develop Governors Island as a national airport and complete the connection with the city airport.

"The Government could put 5000 men to work there under direct Government supervision," he said.

Bartlett asked: "Could you go to Washington on this tonight?"

Curley thought he needed a day or two to prepare. He suggested Monday night.

"This is a big thing," said the chairman. "Could you go yourself?"

"Yes, and take my department heads who have the details."

"You'll have time to give me an outline of it so I can send a representative who is familiar with it?"

"Yes, we'll give him everything."

"Say, get Joe Murray," Bartlett swung around to one of his clerical staff. "Tell him about this program."

Presently Bartlett's emergency assistant, Joe Murray, appeared and the Mayor and chairman and Murray got their heads together on the project.

### Sidewalks on Highways

Early in the hearing, Mayor Curley suggested that if the Governor would have the Public Works Department build sidewalks along the State highways that would be a great protection to pedestrians and would create a huge number of jobs for city unemployed. "It's a devil of a job finding projects you can honestly propose to set thousands of men immediately to work in a city," the Mayor urged.

Bartlett thereupon revealed that he expects a project for sidewalks on the State highways to be presented.

"I have discussed it with the Governor and I believe he is in favor of it in large measure. I understand he is having it presented by the proper department."

"That will make one of the largest projects for employing men that could be undertaken," Curley said, "and it should be of an immense safety value to cut down deaths on the highways."

Curley described the Strandway as a two-mile boulevard with a plaza and granite steps leading down to the sea, at Wollaston Beach. He recognized that it called for more expense for materials than was desired in the civil works projects. But he felt that the city could take care of the bulk of the materials cost.

He revealed that he proposes later to submit under the larger public works program a \$750,000 project to construct a solarium and bathing beach in connection with the Strandway that will give Boston a health reservoir such as no other city has at the present time."

### Boston Figures

The new Boston projects which received final approval from the State board this morning were:

Item	Amount	Men
Public buildings repairs...	\$336,000	450
Hospital improvements...	\$28,450	338
Street work...	\$75,000	900
Fire station improvements...	\$5,370	75
Health department projects...	\$16,800	42
Retirement board projects...	\$475	10
Total today...	\$1,167,614	2,345
Previously approved...	\$949,166	2,241
Total...	\$2,116,780	5,586

To these the Mayor tentatively adds:  
 Item Amount Men  
 For the Strandway...

Governors Island development... \$1,000,000 5,000  
 Retirement work will employ all women, checking their card system.

Fire Department projects call for painting the interiors of 22 firehouses. Public buildings work calls for repairs on 43 city and county buildings.

Nothing was said about the Strandway.  
 The Mayor promised more projects by Tuesday. He declared he was up till midnight last night trying to develop works that would make jobs.

## Curley to Ask \$300,000 Loan for Strandway

Mayor Curley announced today that he will submit to the city council next Monday an order for a loan of \$300,000 to be used for the development of the Strandway in South Boston. The mayor made the announcement during a hearing before Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State civil works board on the program submitted by the city for projects to be undertaken with funds provided by the Federal Government under the civil works administration.

Although all of the projects presented today were approved by Chairman Bartlett, no action was taken on the Strandway proposal. Mayor Curley said it would provide employment for about 1500 men in Boston.

The first project approved by Chairman Bartlett today was that covering repairs in forty-three city and county buildings involving an expenditure of \$128,000 and providing employment for 224 men. Mayor Curley said this project would get underway as soon as the men and materials are obtained. He thought the repair work could be carried on for ten or fifteen per cent less than the regular contract price.

Upon receiving assurance that women would be employed on the project, Chairman Bartlett approved the expenditure of \$2475 in checking the contents of cards in the Boston retirement system. The next project approved called for the expenditure of \$35,218 in painting the interior of twenty-two fire stations, providing work for seventy-six men.

Chairman Bartlett approved a project of involving an expenditure of \$327,339.75 for hospital repairs. It is proposed to put 553 men to work on this undertaking. Urging this project, Mayor Curley said building repairs of all kinds have been neglected in all municipalities "in order to conserve funds for welfare use." If funds were not supplied under the Civil Works Administration, the mayor said, the repairs would have to be neglected further.

For the repair of schoolhouses, Chairman Bartlett approved an expenditure of \$315,000 in order to furnish work for 450 men. The next project approved was that calling for an expenditure of \$270,537 in repainting and constructing streets and public alleys to provide work for 900 men.

At this point the mayor suggested the construction of sidewalks along all State highways as an advisable civil works undertaking for the Commonwealth. "Such a proposal," Mayor Curley declared, "would be in the interests of public safety and would furnish employment to hundreds of men." Chairman Bartlett informed the mayor that he has discussed the matter with Governor Ely and that the chief executive hopes to have some State department take up the matter.

For repairs to buildings controlled by the city health department the board approved the expenditure of \$14,400 to furnish work for forty-three men.

A proposal of the police commissioner that \$37,224 be spent to employ eighty-four men in making repairs on the headquarters building and a number of station houses, was also approved by Chairman Bartlett. Before passing on this project the chairman inquired if the mayor and the police commissioner were in accord with the project. "We are," Mayor Curley replied, "and I guess it is the only thing we are in accord on."

The only other projects submitted by the mayor and approved by Chairman Bartlett today were those calling for the expenditure of \$682,249 for repairs on ferry piers to employ 100 men, and \$36,307 for the cleaning of brook channels. This latter work would provide employment for 20 men.



# JOBS FOR BOSTON MEN NOT ON WELFARE LIST; \$201,902 FOR DAIRIES

## GILBERT TO HIRE 1063 TO CLEAN BARN IN STATE

Metropolitan Board Will  
Get \$215,000 to Hire  
1080 of City's Idle

## AWARDS TO DATE TO EMPLOY 13,175

## Large Share of \$12,000,000 Grant to Be Sought for

A major share of jobs on civil works projects undertaken by the metropolitan district commission will be given to unemployed residents of Boston not on the welfare list, it was announced last night by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board. The announcement came after a conference between Chairman Bartlett and Davis B. Keniston chairman of the metropolitan district commission, during which the commission was allotted \$215,000 to hire 1080 men for work in Greater Boston.

The pressing problem of how to take care of Boston's unemployed was thus partly solved by Bartlett, who ruled that if Keniston wanted to allot more than the usual share of jobs to Boston residents he would not object. Also, it indicated that the state itself will seek a large share of the estimated \$12,000,000 fund. Gov. Ely feels that the state should take at least \$2,000,000, the chairman said.

An important project which will affect every dairy farmer in the state and result in better quality milk for the Massachusetts consumer, was approved by Chairman Bartlett. He awarded the state department of agriculture \$201,902 to hire 1063 men to spray, clean and whitewash dairy barns throughout the state.

**HARD PRESSED FARMERS**  
Commissioner Arthur W. Gilbert of the agriculture department said that hard-pressed farmers could not comply with health regulations and were being barred from the Massachusetts market.

With the barns cleaned, the regulations would be complied with and the farmer, with better milk, would be allowed to sell in Massachusetts markets. A check of the figures yesterday revealed that the state civil works board, which has been in existence just a week, has awarded in three days a total of \$4,088,137 to provide work for 13,175 men throughout the state.

Yesterday, Chairman Bartlett deputized Robert F. Bradford, assistant secretary to Gov. Ely, and John J. Fitzgerald, engineer to the board, to assist him and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley in passing on applications. Working at top speed, the four men passed on a large number of projects, among which were:

WELLESLEY—60 men—\$10,000 to drain South swamp.  
ATLEBORO—122 men—\$20,381 for highways and rail removal.  
BELMONT—160 men—\$27,784 for sewer work.

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WINCHESTER—94 men—\$32,600 for mosquito control work.

DANVERS—70 men—\$13,332 for gravel roads.

BROOKTON—112 men—\$17,704 for drainage and park work.

This speed has been matched by William B. Coy, a member of the civil works board, who has been assigned to handle the accounting end of the civil works administration. From nothing he has created an organization which, he announced yesterday, will be able to put out pay checks tomorrow if necessary.

Today at 11 A. M. the additional projects to be submitted by Boston will be presented to Mr. Bartlett. To date Boston has had projects totalling \$951,000 approved to provide employment for 3241 men. The city has been allotted \$2,500,000 tentatively, and it is expected that Mayor Curley will present the new projects to use up the rest of the money.

A question of considerable importance to the cities and towns was settled yesterday by the chairman, when he ruled that purchases of supplies for civil works projects will be considered "emergency purchases." He added that city and town purchasing agents must obtain three bids on any one commodity from reputable firms, and one can be accepted orally over the telephone.

When bills for payment are presented, the telephoned bids must also go in the records. Only the lowest bid will be accepted, and even there the special disbursing agent will check the price paid against the "fair market price" and if the materials cost more the civil works board will refuse to pay.

What some considered a "drive to oust dose grafters," but which Chairman Bartlett termed a "statement on what the law means," was presented yesterday when the chairman told applicants for civil works funds to insist that able-bodied welfare recipients be forced to work. Those who refuse to work will automatically, under a state law, be dropped from the welfare list. In Boston Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the welfare department, said he would take legal action against such men. Mayor Mahoney of Worcester has said that he will charge such men with non-support of their families.

Mayor Mahoney had a long conference yesterday with Chairman Bartlett. He was told he would be given money to put 4000 men to work in his city, 2000 from the welfare and 2000 unemployed not on the welfare. While Bartlett approved all of the \$710,000 program brought in by the mayor as absolutely worthy he felt that Worcester should be restricted to its allotment of \$448,000. Ralph G. Lacey, Worcester engineer, will sit down with the chairman today to eliminate some of the projects. Within a week 2000 men will be at work in Worcester, mostly on street projects.

Late in the afternoon Chairman Bartlett announced that the board can pay one-half the cost of materials. Previously the board had tried to get the cities and towns to bear this expense as a fair contribution to the success of the civil works program, but this could not be done in every case. The cost of the materials, however, will be closely checked by the board.

## UNION QUESTION

The highly controversial union question was thrust into the foreground during a conference between Chairman Bartlett and James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor and Alfred Ellis, Jr., president of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Moriarty wanted Bartlett to issue an order giving union men preference on civil works projects. He held that the act which created the public works fund—from which the civil works fund of \$400,000,000 was drawn by President Roosevelt as an emergency move to create employment—provided that contractors were to obtain union workers from the unions, and, upon failure of the unions to assign men within 24 hours, then get the men elsewhere.

"The act provided that union men were to be given the preference," said Moriarty. "We have told our men not to register for civil works jobs, because we felt the act safeguarded them. We feel that the city or town engaged in a project is a 'contractor' within the terms of the law, and union men should be given preference."

Chairman Bartlett replied that he had nothing to do with the assigning of men, and that the federal re-employment service would have to decide the question. He referred the union leaders to Col. W. S. Quinby, who is head of the service in Boston. Moriarty and Ellis intend to see Quinby and if they cannot obtain his approval for a union preference will endeavor to bring the matter to the attention of authorities at Washington. Atty.-Gen. Homer Cummings has ruled in favor of union men, they contended, and as the money comes from the same fund the ruling should apply.

Yesterday, Mr. Coy completed his organization to handle the financial end of the civil works program. He designated city and town treasurers as assistant disbursing officers who will be limited to making payments for payrolls and for non-personal services. There are 1,000,000 blank checks ready for distribution, so that there will be no delay in paying out the money.

All expenditures in cities and towns will be certified by the civil works certifying agent, who will be the chairman of the welfare board for the community. This will be true generally but changes will be made in certain cases.

The disbursing officers will be bonded and the state board has arranged to bond the men for \$5000 each, lowest sum obtainable, with one company. This will expedite matters considerably, it was said. Checks will be made out in triplicate, one for the payee, one for the state civil works board, and the third for the office of H. H. Barraclough, special disbursing agent of the board. Mr. Barraclough is the disbursing officer of the Boston office of the veterans' administration.

While Chairman Bartlett and the other men passing on civil works projects were urging the community leaders to set aside sums for "white collar" workers, particularly women, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who was appointed head of the women's division of the CWA for this state, made her first appointment.

She named Mrs. Cornelia G. McMahon of Brighton as director of the Boston unit of her organization. Mrs. McMahon is a member of the board of welfare commissioners of Boston, and recently was a candidate for the Boston school committee. Later, Mrs. Carol L. Chase of Cambridge was named to a similar post in that city.

Boston department heads conferred to a late hour last night working on civil works projects cheered by the thought that the first batch of men engaged on civil projects in the city had begun

working earlier in the day at the Hyde Park golf course, Franklin Park, Franklin field, and the East Boston airport.

Mayor Curley, who was asked to plan on 5,000 jobs in Boston to be divided among welfare recipients and those unemployed not on welfare rolls, said yesterday he thought it could be done, but felt that the money allotted to Boston, \$2,500,000, was not sufficient. Events yesterday led observers to believe that all the \$890,000 which the federal relief administration will give Boston for welfare expenditures would be tagged for the Boston contribution to the civil works program. Mayor Curley holds that half the sum is a sufficient contribution for the city.

# TO DO WORK FOR DAIRY FARMERS

## Civil Works Board Grants \$201,902 to Clean Up Barns---Other Big Projects Pass Muster



**MORE APPLICANTS AND MORE JOBS!**  
Here they are, pouring into the South Armory by the thousands, filling out applications for jobs in the new emergency public works plan. The scene above shows the men at a long table, making out the blanks.

**BY JOHN GRIFFIN**  
Dairy farmers throughout the State will be greatly benefited by a civil works grant to the State department of agriculture yesterday, calling for the expenditure of \$201,902 for the cleansing and spraying of dairy barns in every city and town. This, together with a grant of more than \$200,000 to the Metropolitan District Commission, which will provide jobs for many Boston men, was the outstanding development of the day in connection with the civil works programme.

At the close of the day, a total of \$4,088,127 had been allotted to the cities and towns of the State, calling for the employment of 13,175 men and women. Since the civil works board only started to function Monday, the progress made was considered remarkable, and constituted more than one-third of the total possible allotment to this State. At least \$2,000,000 of the remainder will go for State projects, it was decided.

Continued on Page 20—First Col.

## Arms Work

Applications, the board split up into sections. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley conducted one, Chairman Bartlett another. The board engineer, John J. Fitzgerald, and Robert F. Bradford, assistant secretary to Governor Ely, assisted in the work of examining applications.

Chairman Bartlett announced that at 1 o'clock this morning he will continue the hearing which was given Mayor Curley Wednesday. The board has approved applications of Boston to the amount of \$775,000, and there is more than \$1,000,000 in projects yet to be discussed.

## Compensation Order

Assurance that employees under the Civil Works administration will be protected by the workmen's compensation laws was given in a telegram from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. "All employees of the Civil Works administration who suffer injuries while in the performance of duty will be paid compensation during disability," Hopkins telegraphed, and provided with medical attention under the conditions prescribed in the federal compensation law of Sept. 7, 1918, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Employees Compensation Commission.

"You are hereby authorized to instruct all Civil Works administrations to pay Civil Works employees during periods of disability resulting from accidental injury in the performance of duty at a rate not to exceed 66-2/3 per cent of their regular weekly wage. No payment shall be made, however, for the first three days of disability."

Several appointments were announced by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division of the Civil Works Board. Mrs. Cornelia McMahon was made director of the Boston unit for the women's organization, and Mrs. Carol L. Chase was named to a similar post in Cambridge. A third appointment was that of Mrs. Frederick Smith, sister of Governor Ely, to serve in Westfield.

## WARNS OF POLITICS

### Administrator Hears Reports of Interference in Youngstown—Starts Probe and Says City Will Not Get Relief Funds if That Is So

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A charge that politics had intermingled with activities of the Civil Works Administration in Youngstown, Ohio, today caused Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, to warn in incisive language that the city would get none of the works relief fund if the reports were true.

Hopkins was told that John J. Farrell, the Youngstown Democratic boss, had advised Democrats wanting jobs under civil works to register at the City Employment Bureau and then report to the deputy of the elections board.

Farrell was quoted as having said: "I cannot promise any jobs but I will try to see that the men are placed."

## Hopkins Acts

His explanation was that he asked the unemployed to register so he would know the men in question were getting work and would not have to worry about their requests for other jobs.

The Civil Works Administration, a branch of the Federal Relief Administration headed by Hopkins, was set up early in November to transfer approximately 2,000,000 men on work relief from charity rolls and provide employment for 2,000,000 others. Secretary Ickes made \$400,000,000 available to it from the public works fund.

Hopkins today telegraphed F. D. Henderson of Columbus, chairman of the Ohio Civil Works Administration, to call a meeting of the Youngstown Administration to see whether through a political interference some persons were getting an advantage in obtaining jobs.

"No civil works funds will be expended in Youngstown if these conditions are true," he said. "The Civil Works Administration will not tolerate political interference."

It was said, however, at the Relief Administration that Hopkins did not wish to penalize Youngstown unemployed for political interference and that his statement was to be interpreted literally only if a complete divorce could not be obtained between relief and politics.

Farrell is not a member of the Youngstown Civil Works Administration, officials said, and Mayor Moore was reported to have denied that his administration was interfering with job assignments.

## First Such Case Reported

In announcing the Civil Works Administration, President Roosevelt said: "We would like to have a rule that everyone associated with relief work will never ask whether persons needing assistance are Democrats, Republicans, Socialists or anything else."

Hopkins emphasized the non-partisan character of relief even more. His subordinates said the Youngstown case was the first and only report of political interference and that through it he intended to make it plain that he would not brook such meddling.

## Over 500,000 Men Placed

The administration said today it had no accurate figures on how many persons had been transferred from relief rolls to civil works projects. The number was placed at well above 500,000 men and Hopkins has said that arrangements have been made to meet a payment of 1,000,000 or over tomorrow or Saturday.

The administrator ruled today that employees injured on civil works projects would receive two-thirds of their pay until recovered.

He and his assistants went ahead with plans for carrying approximately 1,000,000 families on relief rolls over the winter. These probably will remain in need if the civil works accomplishes its purpose of putting 4,000,000 persons on pay rolls.



Boston Herald Nov. 24, 1933

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Chairman Bartlett replied that he had nothing to do with the assigning of men, and that the federal re-employment service would have to decide the question. He referred the union leaders to Col. W. S. Quinby, who is head of the service in Boston. Moriarty and Ellis intend to see Quinby and if they cannot obtain his approval for a union preference will endeavor to bring the matter to the attention of authorities at Washington.

Atty.-Gen. Homer Cummings has ruled in favor of union men, they contended, and as the money comes from the same fund the ruling should apply.

Yesterday, Mr. Coy completed his organization to handle the financial end of the civil works program. He designated city and town treasurers as assistant disbursing officers who will be limited to making payments for payrolls and for non-personal services. There are 1,000,000 blank checks ready for distribution, so that there will be no delay in paying out the money.

All expenditures in cities and towns will be certified by the civil works certifying agent, who will be the chairman of the welfare board for the community. This will be true generally but changes will be made in certain cases.

The disbursing officers will be bonded and the state board has arranged to bond the men for \$5000 each, lowest sum obtainable, with one company. This will expedite matters considerably, it was said. Checks will be made out in triplicate, one for the payee, one for the state civil works board, and the third for the office of H. H. Barraclough, special disbursing agent of the board. Mr. Barraclough is the disbursing officer of the Boston office of the veterans' administration.

While Chairman Bartlett and the other men passing on civil works projects were urging the community leaders to set aside sums for "white collar" workers, particularly women, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who was appointed head of the women's division of the CWA for this state, made her first appointment.

She named Mrs. Cornelia G. McMahon of Brighton as director of the Boston unit of her organization. Mrs. McMahon is a member of the board of welfare commissioners of Boston, and recently was a candidate for the Boston school committee. Later, Mrs. Carol L. Chase of Cambridge was named to a similar post in that city.

Boston department heads conferred to a late hour last night working on civil works projects cheered by the thought that the first batch of men engaged on civil projects in the city had begun

working earlier in the day at the Hyde Park golf course, Franklin Park, Franklin field, and the East Boston airport.

Mayor Curley, who was asked to plan 1,000 jobs in Boston to be divided among welfare recipients and those unemployed not on welfare rolls, said yesterday he thought it could be done, but felt that the money allotted to Boston, \$2,500,000 was not sufficient. Events yesterday led observers to believe that all the \$890,000 which the federal relief administration will give Boston for welfare expenditures, would be tagged for the Boston contribution to the civil works program. Mayor Curley holds that half the sum is a sufficient contribution for the city.

The grant to the department of agriculture for the dairy barns was only one item allowed that department. Another of \$28,892 was approved for the use of the department in the white pine blister rust control, and approval was given for a campaign of corn borer control to cost \$23,850, bringing the total allotment to the department to \$33,734. It is expected that approximately 1700 men will be employed.

Of that number 563 will be engaged in the dairy barn project. Some 150 groups of six men each will be sent out into the towns to assist dairy farmers who have been hard hit financially, because of the small returns for their products. Barns will be cleaned, sprayed and whitewashed. Supervisors in control of the project will contact dairy farmers in each town, offering to do the work at no cost to the farmer.

**To Accomplish Three Things**  
The department hopes, by this project, to accomplish three things. Essentially it will provide work for the needy. It will assist dairy farmers who have been laboring under financial burdens for years and have been unable to do all the cleaning work they would like to do, and finally, it will provide protection to the consumer of milk, who will be assured that the product is prepared and delivered under the most sanitary conditions.

An important ruling of the board was made yesterday in an effort to speed up projects. It had to do with the purchase of materials, and the cities and towns were notified that materials for the civil works projects are to be treated as emergency purchases. Bids will be accepted by telephone, and purchases may be made with the understanding that when the bills are presented they must be accompanied by bids of three reputable firms.

**First Pays Next Week**  
The Metropolitan District Commission will employ on their projects men from cities which contribute to the commission. Permission was given by the board to the commission to employ the men from cities and towns on the basis of the welfare load, and on that basis Boston's welfare recipients and other unemployed will be put to work in larger numbers than if the usual contribution apportionment were used.

The question of payrolls lies with the cities and towns. The board has a set-up which will allow for payrolls this week, but it is unlikely that money will be paid until next week, for the city of the welfare lists have municipalities which have projects already under way will probably not be able to submit their payrolls on the formal blanks this week.

**All Able Must Work**  
The programme of the Metropolitan District Commission includes allotments for sidewalks on Fellsway West, drainage work on Fellsway East, painting of buildings, restoration of the wall at Santasket Beach, replacing walk at Revere Beach, repairing sea wall at Quincy, grading at the Blue Hills reservation, grading at the Riverside recreation grounds, and work on police camp.

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## Allot Funds for Dairy Farms Work

Continued From First Page

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who is able, but unwilling to work, may be removed from the welfare rolls, so that if a municipality finds some of its able-bodied welfare recipients refuse to take the employment offered under the Civil Works programme, their names may be stricken from the rolls.

**Thousands Seek Work**  
A problem giving the board some thought is that of inducing municipalities to add some of their own appropriations to the allotment of the board. Of the approximately 60 municipalities which have obtained approvals of projects, only a small percentage have agreed to add some of their own funds to the projects. Springfield is the only one thus far which has made any sizable contribution.

Thousands of men and women thronged the registration places again yesterday to get their names down on the lists from which the new employees will be taken. Many hundreds of women applied at the State office in the new Public Works building in Nassau street, and thousands of men appeared at municipal buildings and the State registration place at the South Armory in Irvington street.

**Misunderstanding in Lynn**  
In Lynn, confusion arose when city officials got the impression that half of the men already at work under the programme had to be replaced by men who were not on the welfare lists but who had registered with the State and federal employment service. An order withdrawing the men was issued, and 100 of the workers appeared at the Lynn City Hall to protest.

Mrs. Theresa Manning, sister of the Mayor of Lynn, called for police, and the group was finally dispersed, after the situation had been explained. Mayor Manning later announced that 800 men will be put to work this morning, and additional workers will be given employment Monday. It is expected that about 1000 men in that city will be employed until Feb. 15 under the civil works grant. The entire grant will go to the payroll, the city paying out of its own treasury for supervision, materials and equipment.

**Speed Up Hearings**  
In a successful effort to speed up the work of receiving and approving ap-

## MORE APPROVALS BY WORKS BOARD

The following approvals were given by the Civil Works Board yesterday:

State Department of Agriculture, \$312,734, for 1699 men.  
Metropolitan District Commission, \$221,408 for 1080 men.  
Worcester, \$82,471, for 335 men.  
Chelsea, \$47,820, for 125 men.  
Wellesley, \$10,000, for 60 men.  
Fall River, \$110,000, for 370 men.  
Belmont, \$27,784, for 160 men.  
Westboro, \$7560, for 35 men.  
Southwick, \$3716 for 30 men.  
Millis, \$1356, for 40 men.  
Lexington, \$20,430, for 97 men.  
Duxbury, \$3020, for 40 men.

Applications, the board split up into sections. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley conducted one, Chairman Bartlett another. The board engineer, John J. Fitzgerald, and Robert F. Bradford, assistant secretary to Governor Ely, assisted in the work of examining applications.

Chairman Bartlett announced that at 11 o'clock this morning he will continue the hearing which was given Mayor Curley Wednesday. The board has approved applications of Boston to the amount of \$775,000, and there is more than \$1,000,000 in projects yet to be discussed.

**Compensation Order**  
Assurance that employees under the Civil Works administration will be protected by the workmen's compensation laws was given in a telegram from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. "All employees of the Civil Works administration who suffer from injuries while in the performance of duty will be paid compensation during disability," Hopkins telegraphed, "and provided with medical attention under the conditions prescribed in the federal compensation law of Sept. 7, 1916, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Employees Compensation Commission."

You are hereby authorized to instruct all Civil Works administrators to pay Civil Works employees during periods of disability resulting from accidental injury in the performance of duty at a rate not to exceed 66 2/3 percent of their regular weekly wage. No payment shall be made, however, for the first three days of disability."

Several appointments were announced by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division of the Civil Works Board. Mrs. Cornelia McMahon was made director of the Boston unit for the women's organization, and Mrs. Carol L. Chase was named to a similar post in Cambridge. A third appointment was that of Mrs. Frederick Smith, sister of Governor Ely, to serve in Westfield.

**WARNS OF POLITICS**  
Administrator Hears Reports of Interference in Youngstown—Starts Probe and Says City Will Not Get Relief Funds if That Is So

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—A charge that politics had intermingled with activities of the Civil Works Administration in Youngstown, Ohio, today caused Harry L. Hopkins, administrator, to warn in incisive language that the city would get none of the works relief fund if the reports were true.

Hopkins was told that John J. Farrell, the Youngstown Democratic boss, had advised Democrats wanting jobs under civil works to register at the City Employment Bureau and then report to the deputy of the elections board.

Farrell was quoted as having said: "I cannot promise any jobs but I will try to see that the men are placed."

**Speed Up Hearings**  
In a successful effort to speed up the work of receiving and approving ap-

## Hopkins Acts

This explanation was that he asked the unemployed to register so he would know the men in question were getting work and would not have to worry about their requests for other jobs.

The Civil Works Administration, a branch of the Federal Relief Administration headed by Hopkins, was set up early in November to transfer approximately 2,000,000 men on work relief from charity rolls and provide employment for 2,000,000 others. Secretary Ickes made \$400,000,000 available to it from the public works fund.

Hopkins today telegraphed F. D. Henderson of Columbus, chairman of the Ohio Civil Works Administration, to call a meeting of the Youngstown Administration to see whether through a political interference some persons were getting an advantage in obtaining jobs.

"No civil works funds will be expended in Youngstown if these conditions are true," he said. "The Civil Works Administration will not tolerate political interference."

It was said, however, at the Relief Administration that Hopkins did not wish to penalize Youngstown unemployed for political interference and that his statement was to be interpreted literally only if a complete divorce could not be obtained between relief and politics.

Farrell is not a member of the Youngstown Civil Works Administration, officials said, and Mayor Moore was reported to have denied that his administration was interfering with job assignments.

## First Such Case Reported

In announcing the Civil Works Administration, President Roosevelt said: "We would like to have a rule that everyone associated with relief work will never ask whether persons needing assistance are Democrats, Republicans, Socialists or anything else."

Hopkins emphasized the non-partisan character of relief even more. His subordinates said the Youngstown case was the first and only report of political interference and that through it he intended to make it plain that he would not brook such meddling.

## Over 500,000 Men Placed

The administrator said today it had no accurate figures on how many persons had been transferred from relief rolls to civil works projects. The number was placed at well above 500,000 men and Hopkins has said that arrangements have been made to meet a payment of 1,000,000 or over tomorrow or Saturday.

The administrator ruled today that employees injured on civil works projects would receive two-thirds of their pay until recovered.

He and his assistants went ahead with plans for carrying approximately 1,000,000 families on relief rolls over the winter. These probably will remain in need if the civil works accomplishes its purpose of putting 4,000,000 persons on pay rolls.



Herald Nov. 24, 1933

## NEWTON GIVEN BIG U. S. LOAN

Canton Aso Included in  
Towns Getting Aid for  
Building Projects

Herald Nov. 24, 1933  
**\$294,000 ALLOTTED  
FOR FOXBORO WORK**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The public works administration today allotted \$5,082,200 for 38 non-federal projects in all parts of the country which officials said would provide 30,145 man months of quick direct employment.

Twenty-six of the projects received grants of 30 per cent. of the cost of labor and materials, representing a gift of the federal government and the remainder as a loan to be repaid with interest at 4 per cent.

Eleven of the allotments were for 30 per cent. of the cost of labor and material with the balance to be raised locally.

One allotment was a loan to a private corporation which was not eligible for a grant.

The allotments include:  
Massachusetts — Newton, loan and grant, school building, \$148,800; Foxboro, loan and grant, buildings, \$294,000; Belchertown, loan and grant, buildings, \$98,000; Monson, loan and grant, steam lines, \$100,000; Norfolk, loans and grants, building \$146,000, boiler equipment \$35,000; state of Massachusetts, loan and grant, dormitories at the Canton school for crippled children, \$115,000.

Burlington, Vt.—Water system, \$3200.

Bridgeport, Ct.—Grant, sewers, \$33,600.

The loan and grant of \$148,800 to Newton is for construction of an addition and alterations to the existing school building at Park street, Newton Corner. Thirty per cent. of the labor and material cost, approximately \$115,000, is a grant, the balance a loan secured by 4 per cent. general obligation bonds. Work can start in 30 days and the PWA estimated at would give 64 men employment for eight months.

The \$217,000 loan and grant to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is for construction of a two-story and basement ward building with accommodations for 54 patients at the Foxboro state hospital.

For additional work at Foxboro, Massachusetts received a loan and grant of \$77,000 for construction of a one-story laundry building and laundry equipment.

A \$98,000 loan and grant to Massachusetts was for construction of an addition to the dining room and kitchen service building and construction of a building to house the cannery at Belchertown state school, department of mental diseases, at Belchertown.

A loan and grant of \$100,000 to Massachusetts is for the running of steam lines and returns from the boilerhouse to various isolated building units at the state hospital at Monson.

Two allotments totalling \$181,000 were made to Massachusetts for work at the state prison colony at Norfolk.

A loan and grant of \$14,000 is for construction of a two-story building to serve as a school and library for prisoners.

A loan and grant of \$35,000 is for use in the removal of fire tube boilers and settings from the Norfolk prison colony and installing them on suspension type support at the Rutland State Sanatorium.

A \$115,000 loan and grant to Massachusetts is for construction of two dormitory buildings, one for girls and the other for boys, at the Massachusetts hospital school for crippled and deformed children at Canton.

American Nov. 24, 1933

## CWA Airport Work Ready for Bay State, Ely Told

The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce informed Gov. Ely today that it was ready to begin immediately with the construction of new airports and the modernization of existing ones in all parts of the state.

This is to be its contribution to the Civil Works program and is to be carried out in co-operation with the state and municipalities, it was pointed out to the governor in a telegram today from G. L. Vidal, director of aeronautics of the department.

Construction activity in this state is to be part of a nation-wide undertaking, complete details of which are to be worked out in Washington at once, Gov. Ely was requested to send a representative to the capital at once to discuss Massachusetts' share in the project.

He turned over the wire to Joseph Bartlett, head of the emergency finance board, which has supervision of the commonwealth's participation in the civil works program. The wire follows:

"Aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, prepared to construct national network of airports in co-operation with CWA, states and municipalities. Sites must be owned or leased by state or municipality.

"Plan also includes improving existing inadequate fields. CWA must be under way in two weeks. Your co-operation by urging municipalities to acquire and subdivide sites to aeronautics branch, Department of Commerce, immediately is requested. Further request that you send a representative to Washington immediately to discuss program for your state."

The message is signed by G. L.

Vidal, director of aeronautics, who only a few days ago announced the completion of an elaborate survey of the nation's flying facilities and flying needs. He is a brother of the West Point football hero.

Bartlett, on receiving the message from the Governor, at once conferred with Adj. Gen. George Agnew, requesting him to submit the name of a qualified man who can be sent to Washington today to get further information about the proposal.

Definite plans for Massachusetts' part in the project will be formulated just as soon as this representative sends his first report from the capital.

American, Nov. 24, 1933

## USE OF ENTIRE \$2,500,000 IS PROPOSED

2d Day Begun by 250  
Drawn From the Dole  
and Non-Dole Lists

### BULLETIN

The CWA board today approved additional Boston projects aggregating \$1,157,614, bringing the total already sanctioned to \$2,116,780 and the total jobs created to 5586. In addition, Mayor Curley obtained the board's tacit approval of his \$1,500,000 Strandway project to employ 1500 men providing he gets a city order for \$300,000 for materials.

Another project for employing 5000 more men in development of the airport to include Governor's Island is a probability.

Additional Boston projects will be submitted to the State Civil Works board today as the city's first group of men to be put to work under the program start their second day of employment here.

A total of 250 men, drawn equally from the welfare rolls and the lists of those who have not been receiving aid, went to work on Boston projects yesterday at the same time that thousands of unemployed men throughout the State started working on approved projects in various communities.

A grant of \$2,500,000 has been tentatively allotted to Boston and already the Civil Works Board has approved projects totalling about \$950,000 for the city. Mayor Curley will present additional projects for using the remainder of the allotment today.

The civil works board has also taken another step to fill up the quota allotted to Massachusetts by grants to state departments. This will take care of funds, which local communities feel they cannot handle, even though the grant is given to them by the government.

It was announced the State Department of Agriculture had been allotted \$213,734 to provide jobs for 1699 men and that a grant of \$221,408 to give work to 1080 men had been assigned to the Metropolitan District Commission. A total of \$2,000,000 will probably go to the state.

Globe Nov. 25

## INSTRUCTIONS CAUSE HITCH IN HIRING

Required "United States Employment  
Agencies" Not Yet Established

The challenging question that faced a hundred Massachusetts municipalities this morning was whether the tremendous energy that the State Civil Works Board has used to cut red tape in making jobs is to be largely nullified by new rolls of red tape in the National Reemployment Service, which has the responsibility for filling a full half of all these new jobs.

Local officials woke up this morning to find telegraphic instructions from Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State board that half of all the jobs on projects approved this week must be given to unemployed men not on welfare lists.

Most officials welcomed that news, though some were disappointed that they could not entirely clear their welfare lists upon the new Federal works payrolls.

But the hitch in the new instructions came in that part of Mr. Bartlett's telegram which stated: "The other 50 per cent shall be taken from United States employment agencies as soon as the agencies can furnish the persons."

cities, the National Reemployment Service, which has this vast task of filling half of 97,000 immediate jobs, had up to today established no local agency for registering these unemployed men. Local officials, except in a few instances, had not even had any communication from the National Reemployment Service headquarters in Boston.

Thousands of jobs are waiting for unemployed men. Thousands of men are waiting for jobs. But in scores of towns, with these approved works projects ready to start, nobody has any idea how the men are to be connected with the jobs.

Local officials with his offer to finance jobs for 4,000,000 men. The Massachusetts State Civil Works Board has been staying up till midnight passing the local projects as swiftly as they could be prepared by local officials who have given their exclusive attention to this vital project for all the week.

But their projects are held up at the start for lack of ways and means to get the men for the work.

### Stoneham a Typical Instance

A typical instance is Stoneham. A Stoneham project was approved Tuesday. Welfare men were put to work yesterday. This morning the local officials learned from Bartlett that half the jobs on the project should be given to nonwelfare men. But Stoneham had heard no word about enrolling unemployed men by the National Reemployment Service. They didn't know what to do about their instructions.

They telephoned to Dr. Robert S. Quinby, director of the National Reemployment Service at the Federal Building in Boston. He said he was working as fast as possible to establish local registration of unemployed. Pressed to speed up action on Stoneham's project, he instructed the Stoneham Selectmen to pick out a competent unemployed man and send him in to Dr. Quinby this afternoon. If he proves a satisfactory man, Dr. Quinby will authorize him to handle the enrollment of unemployed in Stoneham.

### Reading Engineer Turned Down

Reading had projects approved last night calling for the employment of 80 men. This was only the first half of the projects they planned to submit. They intended to take this first half of welfare. Learning yesterday of the necessity to count half the jobs for nonwelfare men, the Reading Selectmen, hearing nothing from the National Reemployment Service, placed an unemployed engineer in the Town Hall in charge of registering local unemployed. Fifty-three had registered by this morning.

When Chairman Albert N. Leman reached Dr. Quinby by telephone this morning to tell him the steps taken in Reading, Dr. Quinby declared that these 53 men were not properly registered, and that the registration would have to be repeated when the National Reemployment Service should set up its agency in Reading. It might take a little time to get registration started.

These two local situations multiplied by 100 present the picture of the inundation facing the National Reemployment Service as it stands between the jobs that have been provided and the men who have been told that the jobs are for them as soon as they can find a place to enroll for the work.

Globe Nov. 25

## SENT OUT 39,000 BLANK CHECKS

Disbursing Officer of Civil  
Workers Busy

Herbert Barracough, disbursing officer at the regional office of the United States Veterans' Administration, in the Postoffice Building, this morning described the method of payment of the civil workers wherewith the Veterans' Administration is associated.

"In every community throughout the State," he said, "there is appointed a certifying officer. He prepares a payroll dealing with the work in that community of each civil works man for the week extending from Friday to Thursday."

"That payroll is handed to the treasurer of the community, who has become a sort of deputy to me. It is his job then to fill out, in accordance with the payroll, the blank checks which I have sent to him for that purpose."

"When does such payment begin?" Mr. Barracough asked.

"It probably has begun," he replied, "for last night I sent out 39,000 such blank checks to the treasurers of 21 towns and communities in this State. The partial week from Tuesday to Thursday was thus accounted for."

"Shall you go through similar procedure each week?"

"Not necessarily. Shall send out such blank checks only when they are asked for by the community treasurers needing them in accordance with the method described."

"Come back and ask me any further information you may need. I shall probably be on the job here up to midnight tonight."



















*Traveler Nov. 27, 1933*

## C. W. A. Secretary Keeps Smiling as Work Piles up

*Traveler 11-27-33*



LUBERTA MARIE CLAUSS

**Luberta M. Clauss, Efficient Aide to Bartlett, Rushed to the Limit as Thousands Are Given Jobs**

By THOMAS TOMLINSON

Miss Massachusetts Civil Works Administration! She has had the title but seven days. And in that short space of time has had the head men from most of the 355 Massachusetts cities and towns trying to catch her eye.

Mayors, city managers, aldermen, and selectmen, all have vied with one another to gain audience with her.

### AIDE TO BARTLETT

She is, to State House and Cambridge folk—Miss Luberta Marie Clauss, daughter of Mrs. Julia Clauss of 34 Essex street, in the university city.

To Joseph W. Bartlett, our many-millions-a-minute man, she is the amanuensis of the administration.

That "amanuensis" business belongs to Chairman Bartlett. We think he got it from Noah Webster for the low dollar.

At any rate, it means that Miss Clauss is a secretary extraordinary and recorder of the wants and needs of our cities and towns, suddenly revived by the civil works program.

She is smiling 23-year-old brown haired girl. She has hazel eyes and only once did a punster tell her they were witching. He was discouraged.

### BORN IN CAMBRIDGE

Born in Cambridge, her earlier education was received at the Harvard grammar school. Later she entered Cambridge High and Latin school. Graduating from there, she took several special courses at Harvard College business school.

Then, with the feeling that she had absorbed sufficient book-lore, she joined the Houghton-Mifflin Company, where she worked for a time, and acquitted herself creditably.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley happened to be in need of an assistant secretary. Luberta was recommended and hired. She joined the state treasurer's staff and there remained until Joseph W. Bartlett became commissioner of this, that and several other big money jobs.

When Mr. Bartlett was made director of the state emergency finance board, Miss Clauss transferred to that board and found herself a most busy person.

stormed the doors with projects in hand.

### MEN QUICKLY PLACED

However, by 4:30 P. M. of the first day, the city of Worcester had had a project approved and the first batch of men were placed at work the following morning. The first of 100,000 men and women to be placed in the security of a job for the winter months at least.

By Tuesday afternoon our amanuensis was about ready to ask the first person she met to tell her who she was exactly. She was that rushed.

Of course, Miss Clauss is only the secretary to the administration and the full responsibility for handling the more than \$12,000,000 worth of C. W. A. money rests with Chairman Bartlett, Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy.

But, in the midst of an important conference, whether with the genial mayor of our own Boston or the chairman of selectmen from the smallest village in the state, Chairman Bartlett may suddenly turn a knotty problem by saying, "Oh, take that down, Miss Clauss and fix it up." Just like that, Miss Clauss takes it down, grins and keeps on compiling data and more data.

In the short week, the board has put more than 25,000 to work and has authorized the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000. In fact the Messrs. Bartlett, Hurley and Coy, who comprise the board, plus Miss Clauss and the others, have received high compliment from official Washington for the speed and orderly manner in which the Massachusetts C. W. A. has been set in motion.

### TEAM WORK DISPLAYED

Speaking of the others, Miss Clauss proved her unselfishness and openly declared that every other employee had made the high speed possible. Chairman Bartlett agreed with her and has already declared his appreciation of the team work displayed by the stenographers and typists who are:

Agnes Harrington, Agatha Schmitz, Sarah Finnegan, Grace Brosnahan and Brenda Barbour. All of them have worked every bit as hard as the board themselves during one of the most trying weeks in their recollection.

Not one of them could find a place to hide from the insistent questioning of some town father, himself anxious that his town get going on an unemployment project. None of them lost their smiles though the opportunity for doing so presented itself ever other 10 minutes. And today they started on another week that promises a repetition.

Miss Clauss also pointed out the Trojan-like work by Charles S. Ramsey, the personnel manager; John J. Fitzgerald, engineer to the board; John Morris, counsel; Commodore Distributor Joseph O'Connell, J. Ostle Sears, accountant, and W. S. Broughey, office manager, all five equally busy aiding the 300-odd community managers to straighten out their puzzles and complexities as the C. W. A.

While all this goes on, Luberta doesn't get much time for her pet at home, a blooded Irish terrier named "Skeezix." And her two brothers, Louis and Edward, and sister Helen, see little of the busy Luberta.

Work, and more work, what with the federal government dumping another 10 to 12 million dollar project, the airport network, into her office the chances are that Miss Luberta won't realize an eight hour day for at least another fortnight.

Nevertheless, our Miss M. C. W. A. is still smiling.

### BURIED IN WORK

But it did, and within an hour after the meeting broke up, she was buried in piles of "programs," proposals and projects. In seven, fast travelling days, she jotted down and added up more men, money and materials than most Wall street brokers played with at the height of the boom.

First of all, every town and city, from Abington to Yarmouth, alphabetically, had to fill in a series of forms that would make a Philadelphia lawyer wince, before they could receive the all-powerful permission of the board to put men to work.

Chairman Bartlett wanted the entire office pitched to a "Fast, not faster," speed. A complete clerical set-up was needed. The three members of the board, Miss Clauss and a few other workers strove to meet the task, as waves of selectmen and others

# WORK FOR 19,000 HERE BY DEC 15

*Boston Globe Nov. 27*

## Bartlett Says City Must Fill Civil Works Quota or State Board Will Act—7000 Employed

## Goal For State Is 97,000 With 27,646 Jobs Already Assured; 1300 Fight Moths Today

### Mayor's Reply

Mayor Curley gave out the following statement:

"My attention has been directed by the representatives of the press that Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board is contemplating having the State do certain work in Boston, and basing his position upon the failure of the city to provide work for 19,000 persons.

"Upon Saturday last I sent a communication to all department heads, including county officials, a copy of which reads as follows:

"To all department heads: The Massachusetts State Public Works Administrator is desirous that the number of persons employed on the civil works program be increased to 19,000.

"The total that I have been able to provide work for to the present time is 7000.

"I am desirous that you carefully examine at once the requirements of your department that would come under this head and submit a list to me not later than 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, Nov. 27, 1933.

"Very truly yours, James M. Curley."

### 1000 Additional Jobs

"I have arranged in addition to submit a loan order to the City Council on Monday, making provision for a loan of \$300,000 to cover the cost of materials required upon the Strandway work, and which project will provide employment for 1000 additional men. The contribution by the city upon this particular project is nearly 50 percent of the total cost of the work, and this is being done with a view to meeting her wishes of the State Public Works Administrator.

"If there are any suggestions that he has to make, or that any other citizen has to make, I shall be most pleased to receive them and provided they are sound and do not represent a waste of public money, I shall be most pleased to act upon them.

While the Civil Works Board shelled for the time being the application of Commissioner York for an expenditure of \$542,000 in various forest fire prevention undertakings, Chairman Bartlett suggested that the commissioner get in touch with Atty Gen Joseph E. Warner and ascertain if the expenditure would be legal.

Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to convey to Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, the pleasing information that this long delayed project has finally received the approval of the State Public Works Administration Board.

"My relations with Mr. Bartlett have been most harmonious during the consideration of the relief program at

Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board practically served notice on Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon that if 19,000 jobless men are not given employment in the city by Dec 15, the State Board will step in and endeavor to find a sufficient number of jobs in Boston to complete the city's quota of 19,000 men.

"It might be possible for State work to be done in Boston," Mr. Bartlett volunteered.

His remarks were made in a conversation with newspapermen at the State House about the quotas of workers for each of the municipalities of the State. At a recent hearing before the board, Mayor Curley said he would endeavor to provide work for 10,000 men, but he threw up his hands when told that Boston, under the quota arrangement, is called upon to provide jobs for 19,000 men. Originally Mayor Curley had planned to employ only 6000 men.

During the afternoon, projects calling for the expenditure of \$385,320 and the employment of 3449 were approved.

### State Board May Act

Continued on the Sixth Page

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### Worcester Asks \$546,600

Worcester this afternoon asked for an allotment of \$546,600. A total of \$359,000, providing employment for 2900 men, was allowed for the time being. Mayor Mahoney wants 4000 men at labor by Dec 15, mostly in unskilled labor.

Among the projects on the Worcester program are: Repairs to local rifle range; retaining walls around numerous schools, grading, painting, wooden fences, painting of firehouses, etc.; completion of a cow barn and dairy garage at the Home Farm, construction of a clearance of 60 acres of land for tilable purposes, repairs to the infirm-ary; forestation and grading at sewage filtration plant, a trunk sewer in Maplewood and the grading of 34 streets.

The 2000 men who will secure work

*Boston Globe, Nov. 27, 1933*

under the approval will be given employment for 10 weeks.

The list of approvals today follows: Worcester, \$359,000, for 2000 men. Hobbart, street work, \$5320, 50 men. Marlboro, \$5807, 21 men. Medway, gravel road, \$2215, 14 men. Whitman, repairs, \$4352, 23 men. Framingham, sewers, \$23,725, 128 men. Dennis, grading, \$4156, 35 men. Mansfield, grading, \$13,632, 223 men. Braintree, grading, \$13,632, 223 men. Melrose, parks, \$4883, 23 men. Everett, sewers, \$4100, 35 men. Fall River, sewers, \$121,000, 676 men. Lawrence, sewers, \$22,500, 168 men. Berkeley, painting, \$2800, 16 men.

### Bartlett Reviews Work

Chairman Bartlett discussed what the State Civil Works Board has done in the past week, whether the results will be satisfactory, whether the work is on the level, and what leadership municipal officials must furnish in order to have the national undertaking successful, in a speech over Station WBZ yesterday afternoon.

"As soon as the program of civil works was announced," he said, "municipal officers grasped its significance because they have intimate knowledge of the welfare and unemployment situations.

"What must have been the astonishment of those of you who are in contact when you saw and read of the thousands of men and women who need our streets seeking employment through the established agencies? These men had been fighting against public welfare. We knew of conditions that many of you did not know of. We knew more when we saw this push for employment. We, too, cut a degree red tape and said, 'You are going to get a chance at work, and so we are endeavoring to get a equitable in employment through this program. We are not thinking of the taxes, but we are thinking also of the man who is in dire straits.

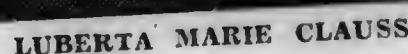
"Is this work on the level? You may wonder whether this is another effort job. You may wonder whether it is well administered and you may wonder whether, as a whole, it is on the level?

"First, it is being done in the open. Newspapers and others have had full opportunity to see what we are doing; to hear what we are saying. The work to be done will be done in the open; will be reported upon; will be observed and watched by all of the citizens of Massachusetts. The man who is able to work; and is unwilling, will be found out and classified. The man in charge of these projects will be under observation by the public and if unwilling to do right will be justified in the public mind.

"You, in leadership in the community, in public positions, have not yet begun to go. Studies of social and economic problems can be made; traffic conditions in our cities can be studied and constructively reported upon; health and sanitation can have more attention. Conditions as to crime and the administration of justice can be studied and constructively reported upon. All classes of people are in distress, brains and brawn, we want to include them all. Let us all work together on this. Ninety-seven thousand real men and women of Massachusetts on an earning basis by Dec 15. This is not a welfare problem. This is a problem in encouragement to our people."



Traveler 11-27-53



### Given Jobs

When Mr. Bartlett was made director of the state emergency finance board, Miss Clauss transferred to that board and found herself a most busy person.

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Massachusetts C. W. A. has been se  
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Globe, Nov. 27

## "BOLONEY DOLLAR" IS CHEERED BY MEN

Continued From the First Page

and the despondent since the advent of the new deal.

The men went to work Wednesday, being among the first to be given employment in this State. Their work has consisted of laying a water main along Franklin st from Melrose High-lands to Pine st, a distance of about a half-mile.

They work a six-hour day, starting early in the morning, so that they usually drop their work about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly before that hour today there was a conference between Simeon C. Fuller, town treasurer, and Arthur D. Kenney, local civil works administrator.

Mr Kenney wished to have the men paid off today. Mr Fuller, objecting, said that he had received no order from the State House and was therefore in doubt as to whether he should pay the men, at that moment busily at work in the vicinity of "Dreary Dog Town."

### "Not Ornaments"—Kenney

Kenney insisted that the checks for the men had been received, and that they were not intended as ornaments. He assumed full authority for disbursing the checks, as civil works administrator for Stoneham, and ordered that they be given out at once.

Kenney and Fuller, together with a number of other town officials, then proceeded to "Dreary Dog Town" where the men quit work for the day at 2:30.

As regular municipal employees looked on, the men filed to the paying booth of Mr Fuller and were issued their checks, which they received with various emotions, some with faces glowing, others with moist eyes. In the crowd looking on Mr Kenney recognized ex-Selectman Leander V. Colahan.

Mr Colahan was called forward, and asked for a speech.

He is a popular local figure. For the past quarter-century he has been chairman of the Democratic Town Committee. He was the original Roosevelt man in town, gaining local fame by sending grass seed to the Republican Town Committee when it was said Roosevelt's election would mean that grass would grow in the streets.

### "Plenty of Hot Dogs"

Ascending a pile of sand, Mr Colahan raised his lapel against the wind, and addressed the men. He asked them to be sure to give a fair day's work and to back the President in his recovery program.

And then, amid the waving of hats and the rounds of cheers, he declared that although the checks might represent "boloney dollars they'll certainly buy plenty of eats, plenty of hot dogs!" The men, as he ended his address, gave three spontaneous cheers for the "boloney dollar."

And finally, with three tigers for the President, they faced into the wind, and started home.

## ALL CONCORD UNEMPLOYED TO HAVE JOBS FOR WINTER

CONCORD, Mass. Nov. 26.—The first group of men of the nearly 100 who are to be employed during the next 10 weeks by the local Selectmen on the five public works projects mapped out by the board will commence actual work tomorrow, and the rest will be put on the job as soon as possible, so that by the end of the week the entire force will be working. Concord has been allotted \$18,700 by the Federal Government for these projects. This work will take care of all the unemployed in the town through the greater part of the winter. War veterans are being given preference, next citizens now on the welfare list and lastly other unemployed residents.

## Red Tape Cut for Payment

## Local Chief Refuses to Await Order

## Wages Are First in Long Time

## Tears in Eyes of Some When They Get Checks

Special Dispatch to the Globe

STONEHAM, Nov. 27.—"Three cheers for the boloney dollar! Rah, rah, rah; Three tigers for Franklin D. Roosevelt! Tiger, tiger, tiger!" Mingling with the cutting blast of the north wind as it raced over "Dreary Dog Town," these cheers of unbounded joy and profound sincerity came from the lips of 59 civil workers this afternoon when they were given the first pay they had received in months—in some cases, in years.

Fathers, wrapped only in the thin, frayed coats they had worn as they trudged hopeless, disheartening miles in search of work; men whom the depression had prematurely aged; men whose savings had disappeared and whose American homes had known hunger, joined in the cheering and the applause.

### Demonstration Is Joyous

The demonstration was perhaps the most spontaneous and the most enthusiastic—despite the frigid wind—that has occurred among the dismayed

Continued on the Fifteenth Page

## 347 CWA JOBS FOR TEACHERS HERE APPROVED

Program First Offered by a City Department to Be Accepted

## BARTLETT ASKS NEW SCHOOL PROJECTS

900 Cambridge Workers Get \$5000—59 in Stoneham Receive \$176

Civil works projects which will employ 347 teachers and 131 clerical assistants in Boston schools were approved yesterday by the Massachusetts civil works administration. It was the first time approval was granted for projects submitted by a division of a city government.

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state civil works board, urged William Arthur Reilly, chairman of the Boston school committee, and Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools, to present additional projects which will employ "white collar" and professional persons.

The approval was particularly pleasing to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, member of the state board and a member of the Cambridge school committee for 12 years. Intimately familiar with school problems, he sent a telegram to Washington asking whether the state board has authority to allocate money for repairing and cleaning school books, and buying new ones.

### \$5000 IN CAMBRIDGE

Yesterday the board had a "breathing spell" during which it held an executive session. William B. Coy, third member of the board, reported that payroll blanks had been distributed throughout the state to those communities about to pay. Later it was learned that \$5000 had been distributed to 900 Cambridge workers, and \$176 to 59 in Stoneham workers.

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, state commissioner of agriculture, announced that 200 women will be hired by Friday in Suffolk county to knit sweaters, suits and similar things. Only experienced knitters will be taken. It was said by C. W. Buckler, of the agriculture department, who has been placed in charge of the work in which 1000 women will be engaged all over the state.

Gilbert reported that 1280 men are now working on apple pest eradication work, about 400 on dairy barn sanitation and approximately 600 more will begin on European corn borer and white pine blister rust eradication projects.

### SOMERVILLE STRUGGLE

For hours Chairman Bartlett struggled with the Somerville civil works program. This was in striking contrast to the few minutes spent on the program submitted by Mayor George Bates of Salem, which took about eight minutes to approve. The Salem program includes work for 1000 men, working in two shifts, at a cost of \$73,111.

The Somerville program as presented by Mayor John J. Murphy and his department heads was not so simple. The costs of materials were too high, in the chairman's opinion. He insisted that Somerville contribute a certain percentage of this cost and Mayor Murphy agreed to present loan orders to the

## Teachers Here ed by State CWA

ple reports which the state department of education has been asking for during the last six weeks, but which a small clerical force did not have time to compile.

Chairman Reilly issued the following statement after approval had been granted:

Boston is the first city to have such a plan approved. It has been judged educationally and economically sound. It helps the pupil and the long list of teachers who were becoming discouraged in their quest for work. The credit for speedy approval goes to State Treasurer Hurley, Chairman Bartlett and Mr. Coy. Mr. Hurley received my request at 10 A. M., met with me at 4 P. M. and at 5 o'clock the state board gave its approval.

Regarding the possibility of buying books and repairing old books, Mr. Hurley said: Many cities and towns have cut their book purchasing appropriations to the bone. The result is that in every school in the commonwealth there are books being used by children which should be replaced. They are worn and dilapidated and to some extent constitute a health menace. Their replacement not only will benefit the children but will provide employment for hundreds of men and women in the printing, bookbinding and allied industries.

Large numbers of men claiming skill in carpentry and painting and similar lines to obtain the skilled labor wage of \$1.20 are faking, said James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He urged that the state board give union men, of known skill, preference in these jobs, but Chairman Bartlett ruled that such matters had to be handled by Robert S. Quimby, director of the federal re-employment service, to whom cities and towns apply for non-welfare workers.

Projects approved yesterday by the

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SALEM—1000 men, \$73,111 for sewer, storm drain, playground and water pipe laying work.

MASHPEE—Fire lines, \$890, 25 men.

MANCHESTER—Roads, drainage, \$3544, 20 men.

REHOBOTH—Brush cutting, grading, \$512, 25 men.

READING—Water main, library work, \$13,800, 25 workers.

HANCOCK—Painting, \$1027, 18 men.

TEWKSBURY—Grading, drainage, roads and brush cutting, \$22,538, 175 men.

MILFORD—Sewers and roads, \$20,952, 80 men.

NORWELL—Painting, brush work, \$3265, 21 men.

EAST LONGMEADOW—Road work, \$10,982, 40 men.

ATHOL—Grading, painting, water and sewer, \$13,583, 113 men.

UPTON—Grading and painting, \$3892, 30 men.

AMESBURY—Excavation work, \$20,831, 130 men.

BEVERLY—Sewers, water, grading, drainage, \$60,538, 240 men.

HELMONT—Clerks, \$1768, eight workers.

HALEFAX—Excavation, \$1804, 11 men.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Grading, drainage, \$6013, 40 men.

BELLINGHAM—Drainage, grading, repairs, \$877, 16 men.

ROCKPORT—Sidewalks, clearing, \$4395, 30 men.

ACUBURN—Water holes, \$375, five men.

MARLBOROUGH—Water, \$3340, 20 men.

BURLINGTON—Repairs, painting, grading, \$3329, 25 men.

FOURBE—Clerical, grading, road, \$4602, 34 men.

SUTTON—Grading, repairs, painting, \$5048, 42 men.

## WORKS PROGRAM PASSES COUNCIL

Individuals Snipe Vainly at Curley Proposals

Norton Assails Young's Lease;

Realty Owners to Fight It

The supplementary public works program under the Public Works Administration, submitted to the City Council by Mayor James M. Curley yesterday for approval, occasioned much talk and discussion, but the Council finally passed the items, which totalled \$6,075,000, for the first reading. The second reading will be in two weeks.

A Boston contribution of \$300,000 to the Strandway project was opposed by Councilors Cox and Norton. The item of \$1,000,000 for reconstruction of streets rode through unopposed. Councilor Kelly alone voted against \$700,000 for new water main from Roxbury to Dorchester and \$1,000,000 for sewers; Councilor Cox opposed the expenditure of \$450,000 for a new Wayfarers' Lodge; Cox, Kelly and Norton were recorded as against the item of \$1,075,000 for Fire Department improvements; Cox, Fish and Kelly opposed \$800,000 for new buildings at Deer Island, and Cox, Kelly and Norton voted against \$750,000 for police stations to consolidate Stations 9 and 10 in Roxbury and Station 13 in Jamaica Plain and Station 17 in West Roxbury.

### Dowd Opposes Delay

Councilor Kelly of the Committee on Finance wanted the orders referred to that committee, which would hold the matter over for a week before the first reading. Chairman Dowd of the committee announced that he would be placed in the position of doing anything to delay the measures and said there was nothing in the orders with which the Council was not familiar.

Mayor Curley had planned to appear in person before the Council in executive session concerning the supplementary program, but there was so much lengthy debate and argument that the Mayor chose to take a train to Washington to present his plan for enlarging the airport rather than miss it and address the Council.

A crowded gallery of unemployed found considerable of an amusing nature in the arguments. Councilor Norton started the lengthy session with a request that the Law Department answer several questions concerning the lease of Young's Hotel, negotiated by Mayor Curley Saturday.

Councilor Norton characterized it as order, a "bold, brazen affair," and said that it was "wrong and unnecessary" and "the unfairness ever made by the city." Incidentally he complained that the lease cramped Mayor-Elect Frederick W. Mansfield, in that it tied the latter's hands for a year. The outburst by the Hyde Park representative did not develop supporters and the order went to the graveyard of the Council, the Committee on Rules.

### Conference Is Proposed

A request from Councilor Norton that Mayor Curley confer with Mayor-Elect Mansfield, who is in Bermuda, regarding the Federal civil works program for the city of Boston, in order to put men to work, started lengthy remarks that occupied considerable time and played a part in the Mayor's failure to appear before the Executive Committee.

The Council went on record, in an order offered by Councilor Barker of East Boston, that it approves the decision of the House regarding legislation to permit taverns.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, announced last night that her organization is going to make an effort to have Mayor Curley's \$45,000 lease of Young's Hotel property cancelled.

"If necessary, we will go to court with a petition signed by 10 taxpayers," Mrs. Connors said. "It seems a shame that the Mayor should have at the last minute added at least another \$100,000 to the burden of the taxpayers. The city does not need Young's Hotel. Room for Joe Conry and his gold-headed cane could doubtless have been found elsewhere."

The form of the petition to be brought, Mrs. Connors said, is now being prepared by lawyers.

Globe, Nov. 28

Herald, Nov. 28

Post, Nov. 28

## 2,000,000 MEN

## AT WORK SOON

Before End of This Week, Says U. S. Official

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Out of the big broad-fronted endeavor to put men to work and boost buying power came a prediction today from Harry L. Hopkins, director of the Civil Works Administration, that 2,000,000 men who were receiving relief Nov. 16 would be at work before the end of this week.

He said 1,000,000 men and women had been transferred from relief rolls to pay rolls during the last 10 days.

"The objective of the Civil Works Administration," he said, "is the employment of 4,000,000 persons by Dec. 15."



**"BOLONEY DOLLAR" IS CHEERED BY MEN**

Continued From Page 1

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**Not Dogs**

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**3RD UNEMPLOYED JOBS FOR WINTER**

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**Teachers Here Are Approved by State CWA**

(Continued from Page One)

If the city gives \$45,000 for materials. Mayor Murphy was urged to consult with Mayor-elect James Hagan of Somerville on projects to be submitted by the city under the civil works and the public works programs. Asked whether he would suggest such a move to Mayor Curley so that Mayor-elect Frederick W. Mansfield will "know what is going on," Chairman Bartlett laughed and said: "Mr. Mansfield is having a rest and I'm not going to disturb him." The mayor-elect of Boston is vacationing at Bermuda.

Last night Mayor Curley left for Washington where he is to present his plan to expand the East Boston airport by razing the hill on Governor's Island in Boston and using the fill to connect the island with the mainland. The project, the mayor claims, will need 5000 men. The mayor will meet Lt. Francis P. Kendall of the 101st observation squadron, 26th division, who is the representative of the civil works board at a conference to be held with E. L. Vidal, director of the federal aeronautics service of the department of commerce.

The Boston projects necessary to complete the Boston allotment of \$2,500,000 under the civil works plan will be presented to Chairman Bartlett today at 11 A. M. Whether the Strandway project in South Boston, which Mayor Curley strongly advocates, will be approved seemed doubtful. Yesterday the city council approved a \$300,000 loan order to be added to a civil works grant of \$300,000 to begin the project.

The Boston school projects were given swift approval by Bartlett and Hurley.

Keenly aware of school problems, Hurley questioned Supt. Campbell and Chairman Reilly as to the number of persons to be employed. The following list was made out:

One hundred elementary teachers, one to each school district, at \$5 a day. One hundred so-called "cadets" or unpaid girls receiving school experience by assisting teachers with extra large classes.

Thirty teachers in evening schools, 20 men and 10 women, \$3 an evening, for trade classes.

Thirty-five teachers in day practical arts schools, \$3 a session, two days a week. Eighty high school and intermediate school teachers, \$6 a day for women and \$7 for men.

Two teachers to visit crippled children at home, \$6 a day. One hundred and twenty-five girls at \$15 a week to do clerical work throughout the system.

Six cataloguers at \$25 a week. Supt. Campbell said that the civil works projects will permit the use of all those on the waiting list in Boston, leaving only a small number available for substitute and temporary work. What will happen Feb. 15, when the employment ends, he could not say but he was hopeful the general situation would improve to permit steady employment. He pointed out that the girls will com-

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- SUTTON—Grading, repairs, painting, \$5048, 42 men.

**111 AT WORK ON CWA PROJECTS IN BELMONT**

One hundred and eleven men, 17 from the welfare roll and 94 from the ranks of the unemployed of the town, went to work in Belmont yesterday morning on a civil works project. Tomorrow morning there will be 80 more taken from the unemployed and given jobs on another project.

The first project, costing \$20,760, is construction of sewers and the second, amounting to \$24,256, is the construction of storm drains. The men who went to work yesterday will have their first pay day after tomorrow's work, in order to have money for Thanksgiving, and the regular pay-day will be Saturday.

**CWA JOBS FOR 4000 IN WORCESTER DEC. 15**

WORCESTER, Nov. 27—It was announced today that 4000 men and women from the welfare list and the unemployed rolls of the city will be working on civil works projects here by Dec. 15. The first detail started operations this morning, with 1000 men assigned to jobs on six street projects.

Mayor John C. Mahoney and the civil works administrator, Hammond P. Douglas, plan to assign another 1000 persons to work before next Monday, a third 1000 workers by Monday, Dec. 11, and the remaining 1000 before Dec. 15.



yearly were:

Reading, drainage, \$3467. 34 men.  
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West Springfield, road, \$4847. 21 men.  
West Springfield, road, \$3055. 30 men.  
Walden, grading, \$4980. 25 men.  
Walpole, water, \$1000. 10 men.  
Walpole, water, repairs, \$1005. 10 men.  
Walden, road, excavation, \$15,357. 310 men.  
Walpole, drainage, sidewalk, \$21,090. 145 men.  
Clinton, sewer, clearing, \$17,023. 140 men.  
Westfield, sewer, road, \$15,506. 274 men.  
Chainsford, painting, plastering, work, \$11,300. 74 men.  
Hallowell, painting, cemetery, \$2569. 28 men.  
Holden, sidewalk, road, \$6118. 35 men.  
Hawfield, \$2835. drainage, 27 men.  
Hallowell, \$2835. public buildings, school.  
Ludlow, \$11,228. road work, 72 men.  
Ludlow, \$1142. road work, 6 men.  
Yermouth, \$4505. repaving, drainage, road work, 27 men.  
Eastham, \$864. park work, 21 men.  
Barnstable, \$9701. repainting and painting.  
Buckland, \$2000. grading, 19 men.







# \$850,000 PROJECTS APPROVED

*Post-11-29-32*  
Cities and Towns Are Urged to Find More and More Jobs

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

The Civil Works Board yesterday approved city and town projects amounting to more than \$850,000 and designed to put more than 4500 men and women to work in the next few days.

At the same time the board expressed disapproval of the attitude of many towns which have not yet come forward with projects, and declared that the unemployed men and women in those towns will probably soon demand an accounting from their officials.

The board also asserted that some cities which have received approvals have not yet put enough men to work, and must think up other projects that will reduce the ranks of the unemployed. Appeals were issued to county commissions to initiate projects to put men to work, and the appointments of the sheriffs as civil works administrators in the counties was announced.

To add to the general improvement in employment, the Public Works Board, the membership of which is also the membership of the Civil Works Board, approved projects totalling \$5,550,000 for the city of Boston. These projects now only await the approval of the administration at Washington. They constitute more than half of the Boston maximum, and are to be carried out on a basis of a 70 per cent loan from the federal government and a 30 per cent grant.

## Boston Projects

The projects include: \$1,000,000 for reconstruction of streets, \$2,000,000 for a new high school in West Roxbury and a new intermediate school in South Boston, \$1,500,000 for a new hospital building and repairs to present hospital buildings, \$1,000,000 for the replacement of sewers and \$350,000 for a new water main in Brookline avenue.

The session was enlivened by three protests, two of which charged that administrators in Grafton and Randolph were using unjustified methods. The Randolph charge was dismissed after an investigation by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, and the Grafton investigation will be completed today.

The first protest against the putting through of a civil works project came from George F. Willett of Norwood, who opposed a plan, already tentatively approved, for the extension of Pleasant street, Norwood to the new State highway. The views of the town planning board will be sought before final approval is given.

## Problem in Psychology

A strange problem in psychology is facing the board and seems difficult of solution. That is the difficulty in trying to convince Mayors and Selectmen that they should spend all the money they can. Most of the municipal officials are striving to spend as little as possible, and when the members of the board direct them to find more projects and put more people to work and ask for more money from the board, they stand amazed.

Yet, that is just what the board is aiming at, and Mayor Curley has been told that \$5,000 must be put to work in Boston, the board asserting him that the government will provide the money. The same situation arose yesterday when Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford presented projects and obtained approval for the expenditure of \$140,000 to employ 1000 men.

He was told that he would have to find projects to put 2000 men to work. "You have got to get 2000 to work pretty soon," Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett said, "regardless of the cost, except of course, on the question of materials." Mayor Ashley said he would act immediately, though he appeared nonplussed at the order. Chairman Bartlett directed him to have more applications in by next Monday.

"New Bedford will meet your requirements," Mayor Ashley declared as he left. Boston received approvals for civil works projects calling for an expenditure of \$103,000 and for the employment of 254 men. These included \$53,897 for repairing buildings at the Long Island Hospital, for 150 men; \$6373 for administration of civil works projects, 25 employees; \$9720 for repairs to voting booths, 22 employees; \$7200 for checking tax accounts, 44 employees; \$19,000.25 for courthouse repairs, 35 employees, and \$2800 for consolidation of vital statistics, 18 employees.

An effort to obtain a change in regulations so that men and women can be hired for short-time jobs was made when the board sent a telegram to Washington asking for advice. The present regulations state that those employed must be assured work until Feb. 15.

## Projects Not Approved

One of the Boston projects which the board declined to approve called for the employment of 68 persons in the statistics department for a check-up system on all persons having official contacts with the city. This would include persons receiving tax abatements, those on the welfare list and others. Chairman Bartlett declared that the inclusion of names of those receiving tax abatements would not be approved, and he said that the recording of names of welfare recipients for public inspection was against the law.

A planning board housing project was not approved, because the chairman felt that the problem was being handled by the State Housing Commission. There will be a later conference on the question. A third project which failed of approval was for a disbursing programme, which the board held was not necessary.

Sheriffs will be notified today to get in touch with the board for instructions on the positions as county administrators, and they will be asked to give some thought to possible projects under county auspices. Charles F. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, was named co-ordinator for State projects. All projects advanced by State departments will be referred to him before approval is given.

## Plans for Teachers

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley consulted with school officials in connection with the effort he is making to extend plans for the employment of school teachers. He suggested that local school organizations get together and draw up programmes for presentation to school committees, with complete roll call votes in those bodies on all projects submitted. The board feels, it was explained, that there is plenty of opportunity for the employment of teachers in almost every section of the State.

A batch of projects was presented by the Metropolitan District Commission calling for the employment of 450 men. These included construction of a road in the Blue Hills from Administration road to Granite avenue, improving the shore of the Mystic River from the Somerville bath house to the Wellington bridge, grading the overpass on the Revere Beach boulevard at Broadway, Revere, and grading the westerly and southerly slopes of Bunker Hill.

## State Public Works Projects

Twenty-five projects submitted by the State department of public works, calling for the expenditure of \$150,000 and the employment of 850 men, were approved.

The following projects were included: Lynnfield, catch basin outlets, 20 men. Rutland, removing dead trees and widening slopes, 15 men.

Lakeville, loaming State road slopes, 13 men.

Holden, widening State road, 18 men.

Worcester, eliminating blind curve 7 men.

Lynn, drainage from State road, 40 men.

Bourne, loaming, 20 men.

Chatham, repairs to shore front, 23 men.

Boston, removing hulks in Boston Harbor, 104 men.

Middleton, grading, 11 men.

Concord, drainage, 12 men.  
Tewksbury, drainage, 24 men.  
Milbury, road widening and removing rails, 65 men.  
Canton, widening ditches, 15 men.  
Billerica, drainage, 15 men.  
Somerset, road work, 48 men.  
Bridgewater, road work, 13 men.  
Plymouth, road work, 15 men.  
Yarmouth, drainage, 18 men.  
Kingston, loaming, 13 men.  
Berkeley, road beautification, 26 men.  
Williamstown, water drains, 20 men.  
Weymouth, ditch work, 20 men.  
South Hadley, curve widening, 20 men.

North Andover, drainage, 65 men.  
Montague, drainage, 40 men.  
Hamilton, excavation and graveling, 40 men.

Paxton, removing dead trees, three men.

The men employed in the projects will be hired in the various cities and towns where the work is to be done.

## CHARGES UNFOUNDED

Complaints That Illegal Methods Were Used in Randolph and Grafton in Handling Applicants for Jobs Investigated

Complaints that civil works supervisors in Randolph and Grafton were using unfair and illegal methods in handling applicants for jobs under the civil works programme, created a stir at a meeting of the Civil Works Board yesterday. An immediate investigation was ordered, and before nightfall, one of the officials had been cleared, and the other had strongly denied the charges.

The complaint against Charles R. Powers of Randolph, supervisor of a department of agriculture project under the civil works, had employed his own son and used some of the men working in his own dairy on the civil works job, was dismissed after Charles Cleary, a State investigator, had reported to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who was in charge of the investigation for the board.

Today Cleary will go to Grafton, where Wilfred E. Prue, civil works administrator, is charged with influencing applicants for jobs to trade in a certain store. Prue yesterday confronted the board and denied the accusation, saying that it was brought about by local jealousies.

Powers, who comes from a prominent Randolph family, and who holds the post of town animal inspector, admitted without hesitation that he had put his 19-year-old son at work on the project, explaining that since he was unemployed, county and town officials had told him it was all right.

Jealousy was given as the reason for the complaints. Powers said that a certain man had gone to the county authorities who are handling the apple maggot eradication under the State Department of Agriculture and had tried to get his job from him.

Others who know nothing of the art of swinging an axe had also looked for jobs. Powers said, explaining that since he could only hire three men, it was not possible to hire everyone that wanted work.

## TWO SHIFTS BECAUSE OF TOOL SHORTAGE

Inability to get a sufficient amount of tools and equipment to carry on CWA projects has caused them to adopt a plan under which two shifts of men, each working five hours a day, six days a week, carry on the work, according to Medford officials.

The plan was put into operation yesterday. More than 500 men, now at work on projects, were divided into two shifts, one working from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon, and the other working from noon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

## Present New Evidence to Reopen Bearse Case

BARNSTABLE, Nov. 28.—State police officials will go before Judge Thomas Otis in the local District Court tomorrow and present new evidence which is expected to result in the reopening of the slaying by run runners a year ago of Franklin Bearse, Osterville baseball player and father of three children.

# 2,000,000 NEEDY IN JOBS THIS WEEK

Civil Works Fund Will Last Until Mid-February; Look to Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (A. P.)—Out of the broad-fronted endeavor to put men to work and boost buying power came a prediction today from Harry L. Hopkins, director of the Civil Works Administration, that 2,000,000 men who were receiving relief on Nov. 16 would be at work before the end of this week. He said 1,000,000 men and women had been transferred from relief rolls to pay rolls during the last 10 days.

"The objective of the Civil Works Administration," he said, "is the employment of 4,000,000 persons by Dec. 15."

Hopkins said the \$400,000,000 allotted to the civil works organization by the

Public Works Administration would last until about the middle of next February and that "whether the jobs go on after that time will depend upon the action of Congress."

During the day the Administration assigned 6562 men to seal 21,400 abandoned coal mines in the Ohio river basin to protect public water supplies.

In the meantime, public works officials indicated this administration might need more money in the next few months.

Congress voted \$3,300,000,000 for public works and only about \$438,000,000 remains unallotted. About \$600,000,000 is actually under contract on Federal projects and \$200,000,000 under contract advertisement.

*Herald*  
\$26,543,053 FOR NEW WORK

71 Non-Federal Projects to Provide 161,249 Man Months

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The public works administration today allotted \$26,543,053 for 71 non-federal projects in 25 states and Hawaii, which officials said would provide 161,249 man-months of employment.

The largest allocation was \$11,900,000 to the Delaware river joint commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for construction and equipment of a rapid transit shuttle line across the Delaware river bridge between Philadelphia and Camden.

Other large allocations included \$2,100,000 to Westchester county, New York, for sewers; \$1,650,000 to Onondaga, N. Y., for sewers; \$1,326,000 to Chicago for schools and \$1,500,000 to Jefferson City, Mo., for roads.

Rhode Island—Providence, loaned and grants, streets, \$522,333, sewage, \$475,000.  
Connecticut—State of Connecticut, grants, roads, \$67,400; Enfield, grant, road, \$42,000.

Massachusetts—Worcester, loan and grant, water supply, \$135,000; Lexington, grant, water supply, \$11,000.

The loan and grant of \$139,000 to Worcester, Mass., is for construction of a 24-inch high pressure water main approximately 8000 feet long on Park avenue from Pleasant street to Pratt street. Thirty per cent. of the labor and material costs, totalling approximately \$109,000, is a grant, the balance a loan secured by 4 per cent. general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and the PWA said it would give 150 men employment for six months.

The grant of \$11,000 to Lexington, Mass., is to aid in the erection of a 1,000,000-gallon elevated steel tank and installation of 3000 feet of 10-inch and 12-inch water mains. No loan was requested, and the allotment represents 30 per cent. of the labor and material cost on the project which cost a total of \$41,810. The town will provide the necessary balance. Work can start in one month and the PWA estimated it would give 45 men employment for four months.

## Library Aids Get First CWA Salaries

Today was Boston's first CWA pay day, the Public Library having issued \$487.50 worth of checks to 47 women who spent the first three days of the week in repacking the library catalog cards. This was the first CWA payroll in the city.

There are now 60 CWA workers in the library department, and it is hoped to increase this number to 319 by next Friday. Of these, 235 will be "white collar" workers.

The department is having some difficulty in putting people to work as fast as is desired because the work to be done requires certain training or experience, it was explained.

# Traveler CWA IN WEEK CREATES JOBS FOR 1,250,000

Figure for Bay State Awaited by Works Chief

The first Boston CWA payroll, \$487.50, to be paid 47 women, was made up at the Public Library today and forwarded to Walter McCarthy, civil works administrator. The cash will be paid at 2 P. M. tomorrow at 581 Boylston street. It is believed to be the first "white collar" payroll in the state under the CWA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The civil works administration announced today that "approximately 1,250,000" were put on the civil works payroll during the first week of operation.

## 44 STATES REPORT

Reports to Harry L. Hopkins from 44 states and the District of Columbia were that 1,183,267 were employed as of November 25.

New Mexico, North Dakota, Massachusetts and Minnesota have not reported and Hopkins said their reports probably will bring the total to 1,250,000.

Oklahoma during the first week completed its entire quota under the program designed to give jobs to 4,000,000 persons throughout the country.

That state put 101,000 persons on civil works jobs, and Hopkins said today there are no more jobs for Oklahoma.

## FIGURES BY STATES

The states reporting and the number of men placed on jobs follows:

Alabama, 37,170; Arizona, 6279; Arkansas, 17,180; California, 20,500; Colorado, 19,331; Connecticut, 4711; Dela-

ware, 794; District of Columbia, 90.

Florida, 45,865; Georgia, 71,483; Idaho, 1000; Illinois, 47,920; Indiana, 23,804;

Iowa, 14,689; Kansas, 32,084; Kentucky, 1113; Louisiana, 37,940; Maine, 691;

Maryland, 7839; Michigan, 42,000; Mississippi, 19,814; Missouri, 5121; Montana, 6343; Nebraska, 8000; Nevada, 250; New

Hampshire, 3179; New Jersey, 17,750; New York, 163,083; North Carolina, 5686; Ohio, 58,047; Oklahoma, 101,000;

Oregon, 5067; Pennsylvania, 37,441; Rhode Island, 8060; South Carolina, 38,178; South Dakota, 7661; Tennessee, 30,190; Texas, 133,889; Utah, 2801;

Vermont, 3060; Virginia, 5642; Washington, 19,849; West Virginia, 22,535;

Wisconsin, 40,000; and Wyoming, 700.

Total, 1,183,267.

## RAILROADS CO-OPERATE

Relief rolls in October increased 2 per cent. over September. Preliminary figures showed that 2,851,804 families on relief rolls at the end of October as compared with 2,794,640 at the end of the previous month.

The railroads have agreed to haul merchandise designed for relief distribution at reduced rates beginning today. The eastern roads are granting a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular commercial rates on all merchandise except coal and coke. On coal and coke the reduction is 20 per cent.

However, a minimum charge of \$15 per car to pay for road haul service is to be made.

The western and southeastern railroads already were subject to reduction of from 35 to 40 per cent. on federal government shipments under the federal land grant and bond aid clause and because of this no further reductions are being asked.



Globe Dec. 1

# CALLS FOR SPEED TO FILL 62,000 MORE JOBS HERE

*Boston Globe* 12-1-33  
**Bartlett Ready to Turn Them Over to State  
Unless Municipalities Hasten Plans**

Giving away millions of dollars in Massachusetts is not such a simple task as one might expect. With a great supply of Federal funds to draw from, the State Civil Works Board is experiencing much difficulty in granting outright to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth funds to create 97,000 jobs before the 15th of this month.

So far only a little more than one-third of the quota of jobs for the Bay State have been created, and the first rush of applications for funds seems to be over.

"Jobs are what we want to see," Chairman Bartlett emphatically tells each Mayor and town official who comes before him with proposed projects. "You make the jobs, we

Continued on the Third Page

## Local Plan Best for Town

The creation of jobs in communities all over the State seems to be lagging, and members of the Civil Works Board are afraid that measures will have to be taken if cities

the State and counties, which will use the money and hire the men. In this case, however, the benefit of the work, instead of accruing to the town, will go wherever the State or county officials decide it will do the most good.

Already tentative nomination of Chairman Charles P. Howard, of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, has been made by Chairman Bartlett, to coordinate State projects. Mr. Howard has been working with State department heads in this capacity for some time. The County Commissioners of each county have been notified that they are county administrators for the Civil Works, and are to take immediate steps in preparation of county civil works projects in an attempt to fill the 97,000 job quota.

## Others Besides Manual Labor

Chairman Bartlett told a Globe reporter last night that the fine work the newspapers have been doing in covering the Civil Works Administration has helped him immeasurably in putting the program across as far as it has gone.

He agreed that publication in concise form of suggestions which he and Federal Administrator Hopkins as well as members of his board have made would serve possibly to clear up problems in the minds of the city and town officials throughout the State.

"In the first place," he says, "the smaller towns are not adequately creating jobs for the white collar worker and the skilled worker. Only in the larger cities throughout the State, and in a few towns have projects calling for other than manual labor been proposed."

## "Almost Limitless" Chances

A tentative outline of types of work, which was made by Federal Administrator Harvey L. Hopkins recently, and recommended by Bartlett, include the following: clerical and professional, pest control, parks and playground improvement, sanitation, highways, protection of water supply, general public improvements, repair and rehabilitation of public utilities, handling of relief supplies.

Hopkins said: "The variety of researches that can be made is almost limitless. Committees can be set up to make scientific studies of almost every important problem facing communities today. Politics, economics, agriculture, engineering, traffic, sanitation, health, water supply and utilities are all excellent."

Chairman Bartlett adds to this list by naming adult and vocational education, such as Boston has already taken advantage of; white-collar workers to augment regular staffs in playgrounds and in cultural centers;

painting, cleaning and rehabilitation of public buildings. Chairman Bartlett also pointed out that in many cities and towns novel projects which will prove of great worth have already been put into operation. A plan still awaiting final approval from Washington, suggested by State Treasurer Charles Hurley for the Boston school men, involves buying new books to bring school libraries up to date, give printers and allied tradesmen work and protect the health of the children.

Reading has advanced plans to eradicate poison ivy in the town; Marlboro is clearing fields of stones; Lexington is improving playgrounds; the State Department of Agriculture is fighting blaster rust. Supt. of Schools Patrick T. Campbell of this city has received approval of a project calling for extra school teachers.

Other towns will consolidate marriage and death records, make lists of people who have connections with the town, start researches into all types of town problems, and create other jobs for both the laborer and the white-collar man.

The State Board will resume hearings at 11 o'clock this morning.

## Total Jobs Offered, 129,000

Massachusetts should feel that she is being well taken care of by the civil works program, said Mr. Bartlett last night. Besides the 97,000 jobs which it is the duty of the municipalities to make and the board to approve, there will be from 30,000 to 35,000 additional jobs made by Federal projects, to be carried out on Government property.

"This is true all over the country," he explained. "The number of persons to be employed by the State Civil Works Boards is 75 percent of the total. In Massachusetts this figure is out to 97,000 to be recruited for our jobs, and about 32,000 more for Federal jobs, bringing the entire total up to 129,000."

With the first of December here, the perplexing problem of the 50-50 division on civil works jobs, half from the "welfare lists and half from the registered unemployed, is over. "It will be a strict 50-50 division as far as is possible from now on," Chairman Bartlett stated.

## SALEM WILL START 500 ON CIVILIAN WORK JOBS TODAY

SALEM, Nov. 30.—When the local Civil Works program gets under way here tomorrow morning 500 men will go to work on playground improvement, sewer repair, drainage and waterworks. Before the end of the week the number will be increased to 800, according to Mayor George J. Bates.

Additional work will include building of a municipal garage and remodeling of the old Town Hall. The workmen will be divided equally, half from welfare lists and half from registered unemployed.

For general welfare purposes the city will continue to raise funds by contributions of 10 percent of the salaries of city employees.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS HIGHWAY SURVEY AT HEARING



Civil works board meets Technology men. Left to right, seated, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett and William B. Coy, members of the Massachusetts civil works administration; and Miss Lubertha M. Claus, executive secretary of the administration; standing: Maj. Paul H. Hines, Col. R. C. Eddy, and Prof. Erwin Shell of Tech faculty, Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of M. I. T., and Edward A. Ekdahl.

## BOARD TO HEAR MAYOR-ELECT

*Boston Herald* 12-1-33  
**Mansfield Will Attend as  
Curley Presents \$6,000,000  
Program**

Refreshed by his post-election vacation in Bermuda, Mayor-elect Frederick W. Mansfield arrived in Boston last night and announced his intention of being present when Mayor Curley presents a \$6,000,000 public works program to the state emergency finance board today.

The mayor-elect will have no official standing before the board, but Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the board, has indicated that he will give serious consideration of any opinion voiced by him as the future chief executive of the city. Mansfield is reported to hold strong views on certain projects, particularly as Boston must raise 70 percent of the money to obtain a federal State free grant of 30 percent.

The emergency finance board has approved projects totalling \$5,850,000 out of major projects reviewed, Bartlett going so far as to ask that the number of persons to be employed on one project be tripled or quadrupled if possible. Projects costing \$84,112 to provide employment for 274 men were approved.

Figures released by the board late last night showed that, as of Sunday last, projects furnishing employment for 63,983 persons had been approved, the federal government contracting to pay a labor bill of \$10,777,287.90 and a material bill of \$1,785,048.28. Cities and towns presenting the projects agreed to contribute \$2,259,945.45. This brings the total CWA money available to \$14,822,281.60.

Sharp warning was given Mayor O'Neill of Everett to get busy assigning welfare recipients to work. Because of political differences, it was said, there has been a delay in getting men to work, although several projects presented by the city officials have been approved. Because of complaints, Chairman Bartlett telephoned the mayor and demanded action. He was told that political differences would be swept

## BOARD Will Hear Mansfield Today

*Dec. 6*  
aside and men put to work today or tomorrow.

Bartlett was in touch by telephone with CWA officials in Washington. He could not obtain a ruling on the project submitted by the Boston school committee to employ 400 teachers, but did learn that Col. Harry Hopkin, federal civil works administrator, is sympathetic.

Those who represented Boston at the hearing were Mayor Curley, Dr. Charles F. Willinsky, deputy health commissioner; Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools; Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the school committee; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the city planning board; Mark E. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian; Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the welfare department and civil works administrator for the city.

Willinsky's project to have 677 men make an unemployment census of Boston with relation to health and incidence of disease was taken up with Washington by Bartlett, who reported that the federal officials "do not want people disturbed by visitors from several divisions of government, because either the state or the national government plans to make such a survey."

Bartlett seized on the deputy health commissioner's plan to increase by eight the number of dental hygienists now teaching care of the teeth, and flipped the papers back and suggested that the number of hygienists be augmented so that all the 65,000 children without such care be handled before Feb. 15. Chairs in the Tufts Dental School, Harvard Dental School and Forsythe Infirmary will be utilized to widen the scope of the project.

To Supt. Campbell the chairman explained that despite his earnest request for speedy action on teacher projects, he had not been advised of his authority in the matter by headquarters at Washington. He pointed out that he personally favored the teacher employment projects, and understood Col. Hopkins was sympathetic. He has sent a strong letter urging the projects and hopes for action. Meanwhile, 400 teachers in Boston will remain until Friday.

Just before leaving Mayor Curley explained that a survey by Dr. Victor Safford had disclosed that certain neighborhoods in the city will always have "sore spots" until private alleys are cleaned. The mayor asked permission to employ men to "scrape and clean the eight inches of mud and spread gravel and a little tar" so that the health of citizens may be safe-guarded. Bartlett indicated he would approve when the project was brought before him tomorrow.

In a few quick sentences the chairman and Park Commissioner Long buried the South Boston strandway project, which was to cost \$950,000. When the chairman showed a desire to tackle that unless the project could be completed as a whole its value would be lost. The project was killed.

Led by Maj. Paul H. Hines, who suggested the highway safety survey, experts from Massachusetts Institute of Technology appeared before the chairman to place the institution on record as willing to undertake the job if Gov. Ely makes such a request. Those present were Maj. Hines, Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of the institute; Col. R. C. Eddy and Prof. Erwin Shell of the faculty, and Edward A. Ekdahl.

Dr. Bush said Technology would go into the scheme only because the school officials felt it would be a public benefit, that Technology in such cases feels it a public obligation to undertake such work when requested. He emphasized that Technology would not become involved in a squabble with organizations now doing such work in part, but would co-operate and correlate the efforts of all.

Impressed with the arguments of Maj. Hines, who stressed that the survey would not be a traffic survey but a scientific attempt to find the causes of accidents, Chairman Bartlett agreed to see Gov. Ely after he had been told that Prof. Miller McCintock, who directed the famous traffic survey in Boston, had vigorously endorsed the plan when questioned by the Technology officials.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the civil works board, questioning Maj. Hines about the injuries to 60,000 school children between 1927 and 1932, stated that additional police at busy intersections would reduce accidents involving children.

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers visited Chairman Bartlett with Mrs. Joseph W. Green of Lowell, who spoke of a sewing project for women in Lowell. Mrs. Green said that 800 unemployed women had registered in Lowell. Even as she spoke, the sewing project and others were being presented to a deputy board of the civil works administration by Mayor Charles Slowe of Lowell, and were approved.

Advices from Washington received yesterday informed Chairman Bartlett that his board will authorize federal CWA projects in this state, and will approve the disposition of men and money. William B. Coy, Boston banker and third member of the civil works board, will be in charge of the financial end of the projects in this state.



Globe Dec. 1

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Hopkins said: "The variety of researches that can be made is almost limitless. Committees can be set up to make scientific studies of almost every important problem facing communities today. Politics, economics, agriculture, engineering, traffic, sanitation, health, water supply and utilities are all excellent."

Chairman Bartlett adds to this list by naming adult and vocational education, such as Boston has already taken advantage of; white-collar workers to augment regular staffs in playgrounds and in cultural centers;

painting, cleaning and rehabilitation of public buildings.

Chairman Bartlett also pointed out that in many cities and towns novel projects which will prove of great worth have already been put into operation. A plan still awaiting final approval from Washington, suggested by the State Treasurer Charles Hurley for the Boston school men, involves buying new books to bring school libraries up to date, give printers and allied tradesmen work and protect the health of the children.

Reading has advanced plans to eradicate poison ivy in the town; Marion is clearing fields of stones; Lexington is improving playgrounds; the State Department of Agriculture is fighting blight rust. Supt. of Schools Patrick T. Campbell of this city has received approval of a project calling for extra school teachers.

Other towns will consolidate marriage and death records, make lists of people who have connections with the town, start researches into all types of town problems, and create other jobs for both the laborer and the white-collar man.

The State Board will resume hearings at 11 o'clock this morning.

#### Total Jobs Offered, 129,000

Massachusetts should feel that she is being well taken care of by the civil works program, said Mr. Bartlett last night. Besides the 97,000 jobs which it is the duty of the municipalities to make and the board to approve, there will be from 30,000 to 35,000 additional jobs made by Federal projects, to be carried out on Government property.

"This is true all over the country," he explained. "The number of persons to be employed by the State Civil Works Boards is 75 percent of the total. In Massachusetts this figures out to 97,000 to be recruited for our jobs, and about 32,000 more for Federal jobs, bringing the entire total up to 129,000."

With the first of December here, the perplexing problem of the 50-50 division on civil works jobs, half from the welfare lists and half from the registered unemployed, is over. "It will be a strict 50-50 division as far as is possible from now on," Chairman Bartlett stated.

#### SALEM WILL START 500 ON CIVILIAN WORK JOBS TODAY

SALEM, Nov. 30.—When the local Civil Works program gets under way here tomorrow morning 500 men will go to work on playground improvement, sewer repair, drainage and waterworks. Before the end of the week the number will be increased to 800, according to Mayor George J. Bates.

Additional work will include building of a municipal garage and remodeling of the old Town Hall. The workmen will be divided equally, half from welfare lists and half from registered unemployed.

For general welfare purposes the city will continue to raise funds by contributions of 10 percent of the salaries of city employees.

## EXPERTS DISCUSS HIGHWAY SURVEY AT HEARING



Left to right, seated, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Chairman Joseph E. Curley, and others of the Massachusetts civil works administration; standing, Maj. Paul H. Hines, Col. R. C. Eddy, and Prof. Erwin Shell of Tech. Univ. of Mass., vice-president of M. I. T., and Edward A. Ekdahl.

## Civil Works Board Will Hear Mayor-Elect Mansfield Today

(Continued from Page One)

of the \$10,000,000 it allotted to Boston. Mayor Curley is willing to have Bartlett select from his \$6,000,000 program worthy projects which will use up the balance of \$4,150,000.

Bartlett yesterday agreed to visit Gov. Ely today and place before him a project to make the first scientific survey of highway ever attempted in this state. He will ask the Governor to enlist the aid of experts from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to supervise the work of 1000 technicians. Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of Technology, promised that the institution would accept the offer if it is made.

#### PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE

The dove of peace fluttered about the state treasurer's office in the State House yesterday as Bartlett considered the supplementary civil works projects submitted by Mayor Curley. The mayor and chairman, one-time bitter antagonists, were in absolute accord as the projects were reviewed, Bartlett going so far as to ask that the number of persons to be employed on one project be tripled or quadrupled if possible. Projects costing \$84,112 to provide employment for 274 men were approved.

Figures released by the board late last night showed that, as of Sunday last, projects furnishing employment for 63,983 persons had been approved, the federal government contracting to pay a labor bill of \$10,777,287.90 and a material bill of \$1,785,048.26. Cities and towns presenting the projects agreed to contribute \$2,258,945.45. This brings the total CWA money available to \$14,822,281.60.

Sharp warning was given Mayor O'Neill of Everett to get busy assigning welfare recipients to work. Because of political differences, it was said, there has been a delay in getting men to work, although several projects presented by the city officials have been approved. Because of complaints, Chairman Bartlett telephoned the mayor and demanded action. He was told that political differences would be swept

aside and men put to work today or tomorrow.

Bartlett was in touch by telephone with CWA officials in Washington. He could not obtain a ruling on the project submitted by the Boston school committee to employ 400 teachers, but did learn that Col. Harry Hopkin, federal civil works administrator, is sympathetic.

Those who represented Boston at the hearing were Mayor Curley, Dr. Charles F. Willinsky, deputy health commissioner; Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools; Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the school committee; Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the city planning board; Mark B. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian; Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the welfare department and civil works administrator for the city.

Willinsky's project to have 677 men make an unemployment census of Boston with relation to health and incidence of disease was taken up with Washington by Bartlett, who reported that the federal officials "do not want people disturbed by visitors from several divisions of government, because either the state or the national government plans to make such a survey."

Bartlett seized on the deputy health commissioner's plan to increase by now teaching care of the teeth, and cleaning teeth of school children. He pointed out that the number of hygienists be augmented so that all the 65,000 children without such care be handled before Feb. 15. Chairs in the Tufts Dental School, Harvard Dental School and Forsythe Infirmary will be utilized to widen the scope of the project.

To Supt. Campbell the chairman explained that despite his earnest request for speedy action on teacher projects, he had not been advised of his authority in the matter by headquarters at Washington. He pointed out that he personally favored the teacher employment projects, and understood Col. Hopkins letter urging the projects and hopes for action. Meanwhile, 400 teachers in Boston will remain until Friday.

Just before leaving Mayor Curley explained that a survey by Dr. Victor Safford had disclosed that certain neighborhoods in the city will always have "sore spots" until private alleys are cleaned. The mayor asked permis-

sion to employ men to "scrape and clean the eight inches of mud and spread gravel and a little tar" so that the health of citizens may be safeguarded. Bartlett indicated he would approve when the project was brought before him tomorrow.

In a few quick sentences the chairman and Park Commissioner Long buried the South Boston strandway project, which was to cost \$950,000. When the chairman showed a desire to tackle it piecemeal to give work, Long declared that unless the project could be completed as a whole its value would be lost. The project was killed.

Led by Maj. Paul H. Hines, who suggested the highway safety survey, experts from Massachusetts Institute of Technology appeared before the chairman to place the institution on record as willing to undertake the job if Gov. Ely makes such a request. Those present were Maj. Hines, Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president of the institute; Col. R. C. Eddy and Prof. Erwin Shell of the faculty, and Edward A. Ekdahl.

Dr. Bush said Technology would go into the scheme only because the school officials felt it would be a public benefit, that Technology in such cases feels it a public obligation to undertake such work when requested. He emphasized that Technology would not become involved in a squabble with organizations now doing such work in part, but would co-operate and correlate the efforts of all.

Impressed with the arguments of Maj. Hines, who stressed that the survey would not be a traffic survey but a scientific attempt to find the causes of accidents, Chairman Bartlett agreed to see Gov. Ely after he had been told that Prof. Miller McClintock, who directed the famous traffic survey in Boston, had vigorously endorsed the plan when questioned by the Technology officials.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the civil works board, questioning Maj. Hines about the injuries to 60,000 school children between 1927 and 1932, stated that additional police at busy intersections would reduce accidents involving children.

Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers visited Chairman Bartlett with Mrs. Joseph W. Green of Lowell, who spoke of a sewing project for women in Lowell. Mrs. Green said that 800 unemployed women had registered in Lowell. Even as she spoke, the sewing project and others were being presented to a deputy board of the civil works administration by Mayor Charles Slowey of Lowell, and were approved.

Advices from Washington received yesterday informed Chairman Bartlett that his board will authorize federal CWA projects in this state, and will approve the disposition of men and money. William B. Coy, Boston banker and third member of the civil works board, will be in charge of the financial end of the projects in this state.



*Herald*  
**\$1,255,733 TO  
NEW ENGLAND**

**Worcester and Lexington  
to Lay Water Mains  
Providence Allotments From  
Federal Funds for Streets**

By CHARLES S. GROVES  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Allotments totaling \$26,543,053 for 71 non-Federal projects were announced today by the Public Works Administration. Today's allotments provide 161,249 more months of direct employment scattered through 25 States and Hawaii. The New England allotments, totaling \$1,255,733, include three distinct projects, totaling \$996,333, for Providence and are as follows:  
Providence—Loan and grant for \$158,700, for use in resurfacing with asphalt of three city streets. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$138,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in six months, giving 180 men employment during construction.

**To Improve 24 Streets**

Also loan and grant for \$362,633 to the city for construction of 10 city streets with penetration macadam, one new street with sheet asphalt on concrete base, rebuilding four streets with penetration macadam, seven streets with sheet asphalt on concrete base and two streets with sheet asphalt on present concrete base. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$307,700, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in six months, giving 380 men employment during construction. Also loan and grant for \$475,000 to the city for the construction of an addition to the present sewage disposal plant of a compressor room, settling tank and 20 aeration tanks. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$371,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in 10 days and be completed in nine months, giving 100 men employment during construction.

**Lexington Tank and Mains**

Worcester—Loan and grant for \$139,000 for the construction of a 24-inch high pressure water main, approximately 5000 lineal feet, along Park av from Pleasant st to Pratt st. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$109,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in six months, giving 150 men employment during construction.

Lexington—Grant of \$11,000 to Lexington, to aid in the erection of a 1,600,000 gallon elevated steel tank and installation of approximately 3000 lineal feet of 10-inch and 12-inch water mains. No loan was requested. The allotment represents 30 percent of the cost of labor and material on the project, of which the total cost is \$41,810. The balance will be furnished by the applicant from other revenues. Work can start in one month and be completed in four months, giving 45 men employment during construction.

*Dec. 2, 1933 American*  
**BARTLETT ASKS  
CITIES, TOWNS  
FOR PROJECTS**

**Total of \$20,000,000  
May Be Had if the  
Jobs Are Speeded**

Refreshed by their first day of test since the State Civil Works Board was organized, its members today resumed their efforts to provide jobs with a new impetus which is expected to have every city and town in Massachusetts putting men and women to work.

The holiday provided the members of the board, who have been working day and night, Sundays included, with their first day of rest. As a result no additional allotments have been made but the board will plunge into this work again today, determined to make up for the lost time.

**WORK FOR THOUSANDS**

Chairman Joseph E. Bartlett said the state's allotment for the federal civil work fund might reach \$20,000,000. The amount was tentatively set at \$12,000,000 but no definite sum has been announced as the limit for Massachusetts.

Should this increase in the allotment be correct, thousands of additional unemployed men will be put to work under the civil works program, it is understood. This will naturally save various communities large amounts which would ordinarily be used in welfare disbursements.

Chairman Bartlett pointed out that the attitude of the cities and towns would have a great deal to do with the amount of money which the State will be allotted. He said that if less than \$20,000,000 comes to the State it will be because an insufficient number of projects have been developed. He declared that any city or town presenting a worthwhile project for approval, could be assured it would be accepted and the funds furnished if the project was presented before Dec. 15.

**ONE-THIRD WORKING**

Chairman Bartlett and his board have repeatedly emphasized the fact that the main idea of the program, as far as Massachusetts is concerned, is to get 97,000 persons to work. More than one-third of that number have already been put to work in various communities.

No estimate has yet been made of the net savings to various welfare departments as a result of the civil works program. It is understood that much of the gross saving has been used to furnish the city or town's share of the costs of materials. As a result the net savings will be small.

**\$150,000 Allotted to  
Lexington, Worcester**

The Public Works Administration today allotted \$11,000 to Lexington for use in connection with its water supply and \$139,000 to Worcester for work from Washington. These are two of 71 allotments totalling \$26,543,053 made today.

Today was pay day for CWA workers in Lynn, too. City Treasurer Frank A. Turnbull announced he would pay out approximately \$20,000 to 1000 workers by noon tomorrow. The first of them received checks this afternoon.

He also announced that all CWA jobs in the city have been exhausted. There is now a waiting list of 2700 men and 1000 women.

*6186*  
**BOARD VOTES  
51,290 JOBS**

**City and Town Officials  
Try to Reach Quotas**

**Large C. W. A. Grants for Hub  
Mean Work for 2600**

**Extensive Government  
Projects for U. S. Property**

Projects involving employment of 51,290 persons in Massachusetts had been approved when the State Civil Works Board adjourned late last evening after one of its longest and busiest sessions.

Increased activity on the part of town and city officials, appropriation of State department projects, further large grants to the city of Boston and announcement of extensive Federal projects to be carried out in Government property, helped to swell the totals at the State House yesterday.

Approval was given to Mayor Curly for a list of projects calling for an expenditure of more than \$500,000 and for the employment of 2600 more persons, including many white collar workers.

**Fort Devens Project**

Announcement was made by Civil Works Board member William B. Coy that more than \$450,000 had been allotted by the Federal Civil Works Board for employment of more than 1000 men in improving Fort Devens, Fort Banks, the Springfield Army and the seacoast defense units of Boston and New Bedford. It was also announced that Washington looked favorably on a project for the 1st Corps Area and other Federal property projects located in Massachusetts, calling for additional thousands of dollars and creating thousands of jobs.

The State Division of Fisheries and Game yesterday received appropriate

*Continued on the Second Page*

*Traveler*  
**PWA Broken Down, Says Smith;  
Nursing Grudge, Ickes Replies**

**Ex-Governor Charges CWA Merely Smoke-  
Screen to Hide Failure of Bigger  
Works Program**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith said today the public works administration has broken down and that the civil works program was set up to hide its failure, to which Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, promptly replied from Washington:

"It is impossible to satisfy any man who is nourishing a grudge as the result of disappointed ambitions."

"Instead of acknowledging the failure of the public works administration," said the former Governor, "this crazy, top-heavy structure, choked with red tape and bureaucracy is being left as it is, and out of it is being created the civil works administration to raise relief wages and get more people to work during the winter."

"Half way between a lemon and an orange is a grapefruit; half way between a public work and a relief work is a civil work. Up to now the federal establishments only recently scheduled for consolidation, have been increased to include an AAA, an FCA, a PWA, an FERA, an NRA, a CCC, a TVA, an HOLC, an RFC—and now we have a CWA."

"It looks as though one of the absent minded professors had played anagrams with the alphabet soup. The soup got cold while he was unconsciously inventing a new game for the nation, a game which beats the crossword puzzle—the game of identifying new departments by their initials."

Smith's attack was made in an editorial in the New Outlook, the same issue of which contained his demand for "sound money" and a return to the gold standard, made public last week.

To effect the civil works program, the editorial said, Harry Hopkins "has been given a new title and \$400,000,000 of Mr. Ickes's money, and has been instructed to take 2,000,000 men from relief work and put them on civil works and to put 2,000,000 more men on new civil works projects to be devised overnight."

"No one has as yet described just what a civil works project is, except that it is some sort of minor construction or repair work which does not require the service of a contractor, which can be finished before Feb. 15 when the money gives out, and which does not involve a great deal of supervision or material."

"One thing is obvious, and that is that without a complete reorganization of the public works administration there will be no more public works under way on Feb. 15 to absorb the civil workers than there are today to absorb the relief workers. The more we string out the public works program, the less men are employed at any one time, and the surer we are not to put enough priming in the industrial pump to get it working by itself."

"I have the greatest possible sympathy with increasing the wages of present underpaid relief workers. I enthusiastically endorse the idea of putting more men to work. I am for a five day week rather than a three day week, and for paying skilled laborers the prevailing rate rather than paying them as ditch diggers, but I cannot for the life of me see how worthwhile projects, midway between public works and made work, can be devised overnight, or how this hastily conceived civil works program can lead ultimately to anything but confusion."

"This program cannot benefit the heavy industries. It cannot produce much that is valuable between now and Feb. 15. It will certainly lead the localities more and more to dump their entire relief program on the central government. It will certainly discourage the private building industry."

**TO 'DISLOCATE' WAGES**

"It will certainly dislocate wages in thousands of communities and further discourage private initiative. It will certainly cause men who are now loafing on made work with nothing to work with or at, to loaf more hours. If the rule giving an absolute preference to veterans with dependents is carried out, there are whole regions where no man below 35 years of age will even be eligible for appointment."

"The civil works program will certainly afford an alibi for the incompetents in the public works administration, and will perpetuate the delay and red tape which are holding back and bedeviling the real public works program. The public works crew can now take a long winter's nap, undisturbed by the necessity of issuing statements as to how many hundreds of millions of new projects have been approved, and as to why more men are not at work."

Asking why others have not raised these objections, Smith said:

"The answer is very simple. No sane local official who has hung up an empty stocking over the municipal fireplace is going to shoot Santa Claus just before a hard Christmas."

As long as the gifts are going to

be distributed anyway, who will be fool enough not to take his share? Some day we shall find out how much it cost to install Santa Claus in the civil works administration.

"The public works administration has functioned efficiently to date in spite of Mr. Smith and will survive this latest outburst. The civil works administration was a logical development of the public works program. Its conception denoted real statesmanship."

"It was designed to and in fact is taking up the slack in employment that in the nature of things the public works administration could not hope to reach. The people understand thoroughly what is the matter with Mr. Smith. Even those who love him have delighted to follow him in the past feel too deep a pity for him to want to engage in any personal controversy."

**RASKOB EXPLAINS**

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—John J. Raskob, former Democratic national chairman and one of the financiers of the Empire State Building, tonight said arrangements for financing the building were made before former Gov. Alfred E. Smith became connected with the building.

His statement was issued in connection with the recent utterances of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, who last night repeated that Smith rode "with a bishop and another clergyman to the House of Morgan to arrange for a loan for the Empire State Building." Father Coughlin emphasized, however, that he "did not say that the ex-governor obtained the loan or that he personally saw Mr. Morgan." Coughlin's original statement was made during an address broadcast last Sunday night over an independent hook-up and amplified during an address in New York defending the monetary policies of President Roosevelt, which Smith had criticized.

"My purpose for making it," Fr. Coughlin said last night, "is simply to show that Alfred E. Smith is banking minded."

Raskob's statement, sent here from his home at Princess Anne, Md., said:

The character and reputation of the Hon. Alfred E. Smith and of Mr. J. P. Morgan and his partners need no defence. But the public deserves to have the record straight, as, by reason of the lie given to former Gov. Smith's statement by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, it becomes by duty to issue this simple statement of fact.

Arrangements for financing the erection of the Empire State Building were made before ex-Gov. Smith became connected with the building company and he had no part whatever in these financial negotiations.

I personally negotiated the first mortgage loan with Mr. Frederick Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The balance of the money required to erect the building was supplied by the owners. No securities of any kind were ever offered or sold to the public, and except for the first mortgage all Empire State securities are still held by the owners of the building. At no time were the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., or any other bank, bankers or brokers

*Dec 2*  
**CWA IN WEEK  
CREATES JOBS  
FOR 1,250,000**

**Figure for Bay State  
Awaited by Works  
Chief**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The civil works administration announced today that "approximately 1,250,000" were put on the civil works payroll during the first week of operation.

**44 STATES REPORT**

Reports to Harry L. Hopkins from 44 states and the District of Columbia were that 1,183,267 were employed as of November 25.

New Mexico, North Dakota, Massachusetts and Minnesota have not reported and Hopkins said their reports probably will bring the total to 1,250,000.

Oklahoma during the first week completed its entire quota under the program designed to give jobs to 4,000,000 persons throughout the country.

That state put 101,000 persons on civil works jobs, and Hopkins said today there are no more jobs for Oklahoma.



## WORK FOR 2550 MORE IN BOSTON

Bartlett to Take up Cur-  
ley's Strandway Plan to  
Employ 1500

Herold 12-2-33  
After approving civil works projects yesterday totalling \$562,487 to provide work for 2550 Boston men, Joseph M. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, announced he would inspect the strandway project submitted by Mayor Curley which would give work to nearly 1500 men at a cost of \$980,000.

Bartlett will meet William P. Long, park commissioner, at 9 A. M. today to make a thorough inspection of what he called the largest civil works project submitted. The city has agreed to raise \$300,000 on a loan to pay for materials, and asks the civil works board to pay the labor bill of \$680,000 on the beautification and roads project.

Beginning the second half of the civil works program yesterday, the board was cheered by the realization that it was ahead of schedule, having created 51,000 jobs thus far out of the 97,000 goal set for this state. The board's intention to "put men to work and never mind the money" was emphasized by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member, in an address.

Thousands of men will be paid for work on civil works projects today, William B. Coy, Boston banker, and third member, announced yesterday. He has formed an organization which will function in six-sevenths of the state to pay men who have worked as long as a week on certain projects, and only a few days on others.

The first federal civil works projects

in this state were announced yesterday after receipt of word from Washington. A total of 828 men will be put to work at a cost in excess of \$429,000, as follows:

At Ft. Banks, Winthrop, 38 men will erect a reservation fence and improve the drainage, to cost \$90,000; at Boston quartermaster depot, 446 will be engaged at a cost of \$254,000 in renewing water mains, repairing certain buildings and building roads; at Ft. Devens in Ayer, 203 men will paint the interior of buildings, grade and drain roads and grade firebreaks, at a cost of \$97,735; at New Bedford the sea coast defenses will be improved by 33 men at a cost of \$31,000, and at Springfield roads will be repaved by 56 men at a cost of \$29,000.

Also, the state board was notified, under allocation from funds of the public works administration, 375 men will be engaged by the geodetic survey—10 engineers, 105 second engineers, and 260 others—and 14 persons will be engaged in special meteorological work at the Boston weather bureau. After a long telephone conversation with Washington officials, Coy was able to obtain authority to centralize the disbursement of funds for the federal projects. He named Clifford L. Elliott, certifying officer, and Stanley C. Lary, assistant disbursing officer for such projects. Both are attached to the federal re-employment service which will assign all workers to federal projects.

### COUNTY PROJECTS

The first county chairman appeared before the board yesterday when Clarence E. Hodgkins, chairman of Hampshire county commission, presented a project to hire 18 men at a cost of \$4207.50 to paint the county sanatorium at Leeds; build a filter bed there, and also cut brush. All were approved.

An interesting project was presented by David Chapman, former head of the smoke abatement division, which the Legislature abolished. After waiting 11 hours to see Chairman Bartlett he unfolded a plan to employ 1250 engineers to make a smoke nuisance survey of the state, which would be useful from health and fuel-saving angles. He was told to get the backing of Dr. Henry Chadwick, health commissioner, and the project would then be given consideration by the board.

Mayor Curley presented the Boston projects with Park Commissioner Long, Budget Commissioner Charles Fox, Neal Holland, a principal assessor, and Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer. The plan to check the assessing department records, and those of the department records, would be helpful to the city and mean saving "much time." He declared that tax abatement is "a racket greater than liquor," and said \$600,000,000 in real estate value—this plan to cut 2,000,000 granite blocks into the size now used by Boston, thus providing the city with 4,000,000 blocks, was approved when the mayor explained that in this city granite blocks were used as a base for heavy traffic streets, and with cement joints in downtown streets where heavy trucking is done.

Of the bridge surveys, the mayor said that a survey would be made and plans drawn for a future bridge where the Warren street bridge was now, except that traffic would be sent around the Y. M. C. A. building at City square, Charlestown, to relieve traffic in the square. The next bridge to be built is the Summer street bridge.

An alphabetical listing of city employees, "which proved of benefit mostly to loan companies and the finance commission in the past," will be revived and brought up to day after a lapse of four years.

Building Commissioner Reemer said that there were at least 33 buildings in the city which were dangerous and had been abandoned. The city will take over and demolish these buildings and try to get the money from the owner under a project approved by the chairman.

Mayor Curley referred to his recent visit to Washington where he tried to get the war department to give or lease Governor's island to the city, so that the East Boston airport could be enlarged by razing the island hill and using the fill to connect the island with the airport. The project was favorably received but he found that the war department was eager to have its own airport in Boston.

### HYDROAIRPLANE LANDING

He suggested that the department raise the hill on CWA money and use Boston men. The city could then build a hydroairplane landing at the airport and Boston would have a municipal and federal airport for commercial and military purposes second to none in the world. Such an airport would put the city 10 years ahead in its air program, he explained.

Lt. Francis M. Kendall of the 26th division, who went to Washington as the representative of the civil works board, to find out about the CWA funds for airports, returned yesterday and reported to Chairman Bartlett. He could not learn the amount that Boston's airport project had been allotted, but Mayor Curley heard \$150,000 had been.

The Curley program called for \$1,500,000 and the employment of 5000 men. Chairman Bartlett approved the employment of 411 men at a cost of \$194,714 for the elimination of starfish along the coast, a project submitted by the conservation department.

### MILTON TO GIVE OUT CWA PAY CHECKS TODAY

100 Men Working on Several Projects

The first pay checks under the federal allotment to the town of Milton for civil works projects will be given out today to 100 Milton men who have been working on these projects since Monday. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state civil works board, allotted \$36,000 last week to the town. The projects on which the 100 who will be paid today have been working were approved by Chairman Bartlett only yesterday. The approval was made retroactive to last Monday.

These projects consist of drainage work on three parcels of land on School street, Canton avenue and Milton street; work on the high school playground at Milton Centre, and building of a retaining wall and a new roadway in Milton cemetery.

Chairman Bartlett took under advisement seven other projects that Frederick A. Gaskins, chairman of the Milton selectmen, had filed with him. These include new sidewalk construction on Centre street and Brook road; enlarging of the assessors' quarters in the town hall; enlarging of the vault for the engineering department of the town; a new sewer system for the town hall and an adjoining lot, and employment of women clerical assistants in the offices of the board of assessors, tax collector and town accountant.

### Projects Approved

BOSTON—2550 men—\$562,487 to compile poll tax system (\$9550 to hire 52 workers); 1st city employees (\$2140 to hire eight workers); split granite blocks for future use in paving (\$94,200 for 540 men); survey Warren, Summer and Chelsea street bridges (\$13,300 to hire 33 workers); post and check records of tax appeal board and city assessors (\$7150 to hire 23 workers); remove dangerous dilapidated buildings (\$24,202 to hire 302 men); bring building department up to date (\$1902 to hire 12 workers); regrade and reland certain parks and playgrounds (\$267,873 to hire 1444 men); excavate and regrade municipal cemeteries (\$84,150 to hire 235 men); PITTSFIELD—300 men—\$102,000 to improve streets, enlarge several school houses and widen causeway across Quota lake. EASTHAMPTON—20 men—\$7693 to enlarge school buildings. MASSACHUSETTS—Hampshire county—\$4207.50 to paint buildings of Hampshire county sanatorium at Leeds; build filter bed and cut brush. Haverhill, painting and grading, 98 men, \$12,180. Southbridge, roads, draining, painting, 42 men, \$1905. Arlington, repairs, forestry, 8 men, \$538. Carlisle, town park, 7 men, \$1201. Groveland, repair work, 80 men, \$2820. Saugus, road work, 60 men, \$11,430. Fitchburg, repairs, 13 men, \$3206. Brookline, painting, grading, cemetery, 280 men, \$68,355. North Adams, reforestation, 153 men, \$19,670. Boston, grading, repairs, 110 men, \$8507. Dover, grading, painting, repairs, 27 men, \$2330. Falmouth, trees, playgrounds, forestry, 77 men, \$7216. Wakefield, drainage, 103 men, \$20,403. Southwick, cemetery, roads, 30 men, \$3300. Northbridge, grading, repairs, 117 men, \$11,904. Oakham, drainage, 8 men, \$1063. Bellingham, grading, draining, 74 men, \$3823. Cohasset, roads, repairs, draining, 79 men, \$3945. Harvard, graveling, 15 men, \$1211. Mansfield, road work, 20 men, \$4320. Walpole, streets, 16 men, \$1132. Rutland, roads, 30 men, \$4500. Middleboro, water works, 59 men, \$13,378. Shelburne, street, 14 men, \$2923. Foxboro, painting, 13 men, \$3424. East Brookfield, road work, 10 men, \$1790. Winchendon, repairs, road work, 23 men, \$3374. Bridgewater, sewer work, 51 men, \$9250. Salisbury, sidewalks, 16 men, \$729.

## CARPENTERS TO FIGHT FOR \$1.20 C. W. A. PAY

Set Up Board to Receive  
Complaints in Boston

Special Dispatch to the Globe  
WORCESTER, Dec 2—A special two-day conference of the general executive board of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters was opened today at the Labor Temple, with Edward Thompson of Beverly presiding and 80 delegates present.

Today's meeting was devoted entirely to discussion and reports by delegates from various sections as to progress and administration under C. W. A. and P. W. A. projects. It was reported by several that the \$1.20 an hour which it had been understood, was to be paid to skilled carpenters, was being "ducked" in some places, where the highest pay for all workers was only 50 cents an hour.

Delegates were instructed to take steps to remedy violations of C. W. A. and P. W. A. agreements in their own localities.

It was also decided to form a special council in Boston to handle all complaints uncovered by the delegates. It was pointed out that a single committee of this nature would be better fitted to take speedy action on difficulties which might arise. Tomorrow resolutions relative to the building construction code will be acted upon.

A committee is called upon the Mayor of Quincy Monday relative to P. W. A. projects there.

John J. Power of Worcester, vice chairman of the Massachusetts Recovery Board and chairman of the Public Works Commission of that board, reported to the meeting that plans have been made for starting the public works program when Government money, expected to be about \$30,000,000 for this State, is received. He said one of the projects is the construction of a new \$1,400,000 bridge at Lynn to replace a wooden structure there.

### 100 GET FIRST PAY CHECKS UNDER MILTON CIVIL WORKS

MILTON, Dec 2—The first pay checks under the Federal allotment to this town for civil works projects was given out this afternoon at the Town Hall to 100 men, who have been working since Monday.

The projects on which the men have been employed included work on a new drainage at Canton av and Elliot st, grading and leveling of the Brook road playground in rear of the High School and miscellaneous work around the parks.

Other projects under consideration include building of a new retaining wall and new roadway in Milton Cemetery, new sidewalk construction on Centre st at Brook road, enlarging of assessors' quarters in the Town Hall, enlarging of the vault in the engineering department of the town, new sewer system for the Town Hall and Junior High School for East Milton.

The town accepted \$30,000 of the \$36,000 allotment and the Selectmen expect to employ 500 men.

George F. Moulton of Plymouth av, East Milton, former School Committeeman in the town, has been appointed in charge of employment. Up to today 300 men have registered.

### METROPOLITAN PROJECTS WIN APPROVAL OF BOARD

The State Civil Works Board approved yesterday projects submitted by the Metropolitan District Commission costing \$140,000 and giving work to 973 men.

The projects included work in the Blue Hills, upper Charles River district, Middlesex Fells, Revere Beach and Old Colony Parkway. One of the undertakings will be removing the mud from Fellsmead Pond, Malden.

The board also approved the hiring of approximately 700 men by the State Department of Public Works on small jobs along State highways throughout the State. The expenditures will total \$180,000.

## MANY JOBS ON STATE HIGHWAYS

Worcester Given \$300,000

to Put 1600 to Work

Globe 12-2-33

Proposal That 1500 Men Dig

Waterholes for Fire Use

Culminating its second week of daily hearings, the State Civil Works Board yesterday postponed further consideration of projects until Monday.

The new work to be done under the Metropolitan District Commission will be carried out in the Blue Hills, the upper Charles River district, the Middlesex Fells, Revere Beach and the Old Colony Parkway. A feature of the works approved is the project calling for the cleaning out of the mud in Fellsmead Pond, Malden.

The State Board yesterday also approved the hiring of approximately 700 men by the State Department of Public Works, at a cost of \$180,000. The men will be employed on small jobs along the State highways in all sections of the Commonwealth.

### Worcester Filling Quota

Approval was given to the State Department of Agriculture to employ 194 additional men in the eradication of the apple pests throughout the State. The expenditure authorized is \$35,000. The board had already approved the employment of 1500 men with an appropriation of \$207,000 for this work. The city of Worcester received the other large appropriation yesterday with approbation of projects calling for the expenditure of \$300,000 and employment of 1600 additional men. The board had already allowed \$650,000 for employment of 2200 men, and the additional projects yesterday practically filled Worcester's jobs quota.

The town of Grafton was allowed \$700 for employment of 16 men on sidewalk and drain repair work. The town was also allotted \$700 for employment of three people to compile the Civil Works Administration force.

### Waterholes in Country

Dr Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, appeared before the board yesterday requesting allotment of funds for additional projects under his department. Chairman Bartlett took under advisement a plan calling for appropriation of \$235,000 and employment of 1500 men in digging waterholes outside of the hydrant area of the towns in the State to provide further facilities for fighting fires.

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem requested authority to make improvements to Salem's Town Hall at an expenditure of \$45,000 and to construct a small sea wall and marine pond on its waterfront at an expenditure of \$80,000. Both applications were held in abeyance as Salem's jobs quota has been filled.

The board will hold an executive session this afternoon to check up on what has been done during the past two weeks, and to make out a report to be sent to the Federal Civil Works administrator in Washington.



Sunday Globe - December 3

## BOSTON GETS ITS FIRST 77 P. W. A. CHECKS



WORKERS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY GET THEIR CHECKS  
Forty-seven workers at the library and 30 at Mt. Hope (see story) were paid yesterday. Pay for the Park Department men at Franklin Field, the airport and playgrounds was postponed until Monday because of a payroll error.

Globe - Dec. 3

## C. W. A. IN THIS STATE FACES HARDEST TEST

Globe 12-3-33

### Must Help Municipalities Find Funds and Jobs for Idle—Board Now Up to Schedule on Work

By LOUIS M. LYONS

The real test of the Civil Works Administration in Massachusetts is just now beginning. Its task in the next 10 days is to find ways to relieve many municipalities of the difficulties that have so far prevented them from making fullest use of the opportunity presented by the Government to put their unemployed people to work.

These difficulties are for the most part real and call for every bit of resourcefulness and cooperation that the State board can apply to their solution.

Since Thanksgiving Day, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State board has been giving intensive attention to the nature of the problems that are keeping back employment projects in many places.

#### Time and Money Problems

The local problems chiefly revolve themselves into time and money. Many places cannot see how to raise the required contribution for civil works projects between now and the beginning of their fiscal year.

The Bartlett board, which has had a year's experience with the financial problems of the municipalities, in its capacity of Emergency Finance Board, now realizes that in many cases contributions must be reduced, or met by arrangements for emergency loans, or postponed until the first of the year.

It can be said on the best authority that the board is prepared to do any or all of these things to find a way out for any community with a sound work program.

Chairman Bartlett himself has been spending much of his time the last two days, and must probably spend most of his time the next two weeks, in hewing through these individual municipal tangles with the local Mayors or Selectmen.

#### Half of Jobs Filled

So far the civil works program for Massachusetts has kept up to schedule. With just half the time to Dec. 15 elapsed more than half the 97,000 jobs quota for the Commonwealth have been filled.

Projects approved represent about 53,000 jobs. Other projects already planned and ready to be presented would run the number up to 70,000. Perhaps 30,000 men have been at work the past week on these new works, as many as 40,000 should be working tomorrow.

The hard end of the task is going to be the filling of the final 30,000 jobs. The first projects were the largest, and most readily presentable to the Civil Works Board, the quickest and easiest to undertake for winter work under such supervision as local boards have available. Those yet to be developed will require the most thought and many cases the most argument to have their worth as a board which is not close to the local problem, no matter how sympathetic that board intends to be.

#### Payroll Near \$750,000

The coming week's payroll on civil works in Massachusetts will be close to \$750,000. This must mean a good deal in local trade and in such manufacturing as finds a market in tools and equipment for these projects. It promises a tremendous boon to all Christmas trade. If the full 97,000 Bay State jobs quota can be filled as intended by Dec. 15 there will then be a weekly payroll of well over \$1,500,000. For a good many of these jobs are going to skilled workers at professional rates of pay and to supervisory and semi-skilled people at more than the basic 50 cents rate for unskilled labor.

The full benefits of this entire employment opportunity for Massachusetts are going to be realized here if hard work and long hours and a broad tolerance in the treatment of local difficulties can work it out. There have been neither Sundays nor holidays for the staff working under Civil Works Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett since the President presented this program Nov. 15.

In full fairness, it should be added that very many local officials, mayors, selectmen, city engineers, town planning boards and welfare chairmen have been spending their holidays and evenings, too, in trying to find ways and means to get every possible chance for their local unemployed.

#### Wrong Time of Year

This opportunity was presented with great suddenness at the most difficult time of year. The season for much outdoor work is nearly at an end, except as the ingenious ways which have been developed in the last two winters to keep outside employment open can be applied on a greater scale than ever before.

Some works that would otherwise be presented cannot be done efficiently in winter.

Other works which would be offered now have already been submitted and approved as public works projects and are not available for this new and quicker program. It is presumed that the gigantic public works machine will get under good headway by Feb. 15, the end time limit for civil works projects now starting.

This limitation upon projects—that they must be such as can be done by Feb. 15—eliminates some things that would otherwise be suggested. The greatest municipal problem is finance. This is the end of the financial year when new appropriations always come hard. This year especially they come hard because almost every town and city made an heroic effort to cut its tax rate by cutting appropriations to the bone. As a consequence many a town that always makes the year with a surplus is coming out in the red this year, or without any balance. The fact is they counted their expected surplus in last spring and eliminated it in advance. This close cutting to make a good showing with the taxpayers is perhaps the chief cause of the embarrassment of many communities now when they are asked to contribute some part of a works project for their local welfare recipients and unemployed.

#### Town Meetings Necessary

In the towns the situation is more difficult because a special town meeting is necessary to authorize officials to apply for emergency loans, which in most cases are available. The calling of such meeting takes time, and the local unemployed are losing their chances of a week's wages for every week so taken out.

In the case of cities with a gap now

ensuing between an old and a new administration, there are in some cases political and personal in addition to financial difficulties about granting a large fund for the launching of big new civic projects. In the case of some existing municipal administrations, there is an evident lack of energy in planning these large and difficult projects which will be largely carried out under the new Mayors. In other cases the difficulty may be the reluctance of the State board to turn over large funds to a city administration which may have been discredited at the polls.

Chairman Bartlett has had the greatest amount of time with the projects of cities that are now experiencing this political hangover. In some cases the situation is further blurred by failure to make provision for public works projects which had been earlier submitted.

#### Cantonment Plan Advanced

Yesterday Marjorie Warren, director for transient activities of the Government in this State, brought in a budget of \$80,000 to register transient unemployed in this State and administer to their immediate needs.

She proposed as the first employment project, the development of the site selected between Sandwich and Hyannis for the National Guard cantonment of the 28th Division. This would provide needed work in a healthful site, and could get under way at once, she recommended.

Miss Warren's first project was in the nature of a report on the peculiar problems presented by her activity. She was frank in admitting that next to nothing is known of the number of transients needing such aid as the Government offers. This year some 10,400 such people, men, women and children, have been assisted in communities on the main highways of the State.

With that sketchy information, she planned five centers of application, to be at Pittsfield, Worcester, Boston and Lawrence besides the State headquarters at 15 Ashburton place.

#### Action on Plan Monday

Each such center, she proposed, should be "adequately staffed" not only for applications, but for actual aid in the form of food, clothing, transportation, medical care, shelter and the like.

Though she presented this project to Chairman Bartlett, it will be taken up Monday noon in a special conference on the subject by Robert W. Keiso, Federal Relief Administrator for the Northeast.

Most of the smaller towns, which had not presented works projects up to Thanksgiving Day, have responded to Bartlett's telegraphic request for prompt action. Most of them have projects ready to send in or promise them soon. In the case of the town of Colrain, it was reported that the farm projects undertaken under the State Department of Agriculture had cleared the entire welfare list. Otis reported six men at work on the State dairy sanitation project. It is probable that in the smallest rural places, the State farm and forest, moth and mosquito and roads projects will take a proportionally larger quota of workers than in the cities and larger towns.

For the present the State Board is estimating that State projects will take about 15 percent of the quotas of local communities and is adjusting the local projects to take only 85 percent.

It appears evident, however, that those communities with live projects that would take more than 85 percent of their quotas will have another opportunity to increase their local works if there continues to be less than the full quota of applications from other parts of the State.

#### One Case in Westhampton

Levi Burt, chairman of the Westhampton Welfare Department, wined Bartlett yesterday: "Only one welfare case in town. He is not able to work." Westhampton, however, is entitled to jobs for six unemployed persons, which would mean a local payroll of at least \$90 if the local officials care to produce a civil works project to employ their quota.

Projects for women and for white collar men continue to be few among the nearly 1300 projects of all kinds so far passed by the board. Sewer and water drains, street and building repairs, forestry and park and playground work take the bulk of projects.

Teaching and clerical work in connection with schools makes the largest white collar projects. Planning boards and assessors are putting a good many people to work on surveys and improvements in mapping and listing.

In Boston 5000 people were cleared from the welfare list to the civil works projects up to Saturday when such transfers ended for the time being. Tomorrow the city will begin employing registered unemployed from the list of more than 22,000 who stood in line for a chance at these jobs.

#### Boston Jobs Provided

So far somewhat less than \$500 jobs have been created for Boston civil works outside of the schools, which will use 1000 teachers, clerks and janitors. That offers about 2500 chances for the registered unemployed. The Strandway, with its potential employment of 1500 men, is not yet an approved project and there may be some difficulty about passing it as it stands. The Federal Government has not met Mayor James M. Curley's ambitious Governor's Island plans with any apparent cordiality. Something like 800 other Federal works jobs are already planned for Boston.

The Metropolitan District Commission yesterday added projects for 900 men to bring its total to above 2500. It has taken 400 men off the Boston unemployment list and will take perhaps 500 more in a day or two.

#### PRACTICALLY NO IDLE LEFT AMONG SWAMPSCOTT FOLK

SWAMPSCOTT, Dec. 2—With nearly 100 men to work on an approved project, officials in charge of this community's Civil Works program, today announced that the welfare list of recipients had been abolished entirely and that within the near future, some 200 men would be employed as C. W. A. workers.

The town's welfare list was reduced to about a score only a few weeks ago, when some of the townsfolk went back to work, others found part time employment and still others found other forms of relief. The balance of about 20 has been placed to work in the improvement of the wooded area surrounding the Swampscott Cemetery. By Monday noontime another 200 are expected to be put to work, leaving the town practically devoid of unemployed.

To get good help use the Daily Globe this week. Read the Went pages today.



Herald Dec. 4.

## STATE BOARD TAKES STEPS TO END ABUSES of Boston Department Ordered

Will Hire 50 Trained Social  
Workers to Look up  
Recipients

**CITY PROJECTS**  
**AWAIT MANSFIELD**  
Incoming Mayor to Be Con-  
sulted—Curley Program  
Limited

A drastic reorganization of the Boston welfare department, in which hundreds of grafting welfare recipients and inefficient personnel will be dropped in an effort to curb the million-a-month spending record of the department, has been financed by the state emergency finance board.

Fifty trained social workers will be employed at a cost of \$50,000 to make investigations of the recipients, while trained office experts will go over the entire disbursing system and endeavor to devise a more effective plan for handling the department's business.

The board, which will consider the \$4,150,000 public works program sponsored by Mayor Curley at a special meeting Wednesday, is ready to postpone the meeting should Mayor-elect Mansfield, now on his way from Bermuda to Boston, make such a request to give him time to study the projects.

The board, fully aware of the financial problems confronting the mayor-elect, is determined he shall be consulted on public works and other projects involving expenditures by the city. The board's authorization of an investigation of the welfare department is also designed to aid Mansfield by reducing expenses there.

Mayor Curley has had \$5,850,000 in public works projects tentatively approved by the board. He plans to submit further projects to cost \$8,000,000, but Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the board, has ruled that Boston's public works limit is \$10,000,000 and the mayor agreed to let the board decide which projects should be rejected.

### RECORD OF TWO WEEKS

Yesterday, the three members of the emergency finance board who constitute the civil works administration—Chairman Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker—announced that in the two weeks the board has heard applications a total of 1624 civil works projects have been approved to cost \$12,563,835.91 and furnish employment for 63,185 men and women throughout the state.

Chairman Bartlett pointed out that

(Continued on Page Six)

One of the projects held over by Chairman Bartlett was one to hire 98 clerks at a cost of \$17,240 to compile a list of citizens having financial dealings with the city.

One aspect of this file would be to check the welfare recipients. Chairman Bartlett was told that certain city commissioners were convinced that a large number of recipients were obtaining money from other city departments and by creating such an index their duplicity would be established at once. The following day the chairman, realizing that such an index would help to rid the welfare rolls of grafters, approved the project, on which work will begin today.

### RESENTED DELAY

Indications were that the board members became incensed at McCarthy's delay, and convinced that he was delaying the investigation desired. Members of the board, realizing that the stake is millions of dollars of tax money, are ready to take further steps to enforce such an investigation, if McCarthy fails to co-operate.

Members of the board, realizing that Boston will have a new mayor on Jan. 1, were eager to have Mayor-elect Mansfield express his opinion on the Curley projects.

Should Mansfield indicate that he would need time to examine the projects in detail, it is understood that the board will gladly permit him to study them and appear before it in public session to record his views. If these views differ radically from those of Mayor Curley, the board will undoubtedly refuse to sanction the projects. Under ordinary circumstances, the board would merely postpone the hearings until after Jan. 1, but the time limit for public works projects is Dec. 31.

Projects approved yesterday were:

WESTMINSTER—23 men, \$4130 to paint Enkline hall, drain schoolhouse area, and gravel public parking space, resurface Cameron road and eliminate two blind corners.

CHESHIRE—65 men, \$6777.50 to reconstruct a street, paint interior of a school, and reconstruct a road.

CONWAY—33 men, \$1855.50 to reconstruct Bradwell Ferry road, repair wooden bridge on North Poland road, and rebuild Jones Corner road.

HUNTINGTON—31 men, \$1705.50 to reconstruct Pleasant and Green streets.

The town of Beckon, in bad straits since the flood several years ago and with much unemployment, was permitted to exceed its quota of money and men.

BOSTON HERALD DEC. 4

## 2,993,360 JOBS GIVEN BY PWA

Ickes Reports 86 Per Cent.  
Of \$3,300,000,000 Fund  
Has Been Allotted

### CWA ANNOUNCES 4 FEDERAL PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, today announced that 2,993,360 men, including members of the civilian conservation corps, were employed under public works allotments on Nov. 25, that more than 86 per cent. of the original \$3,300,000,000 fund had been allotted, and that employment was increasing steadily.

Although he did not refer specifically to criticism of his administration, Ickes said "The facts speak for themselves."

### ATTACKED BY SMITH

"Nobody can intelligently appraise the public works program without studying these figures," he added.

In New York Thursday Alfred E. Smith called the administration's efforts to get men to work a failure.

Ickes's statement, giving figures on public works employment over a period of seven weeks, said that on Nov. 25 all the public works \$3,300,000,000 fund had been allotted except \$438,118,960. He did not specify actual withdrawals from the treasury.

At the same time, the civil works administration, operating under the public works administration, announced its approval of four projects designed to employ 19,015, in the navy, agriculture and interior departments and the veterans' administration, bringing the total employed in this type of relief work to 227,600.

### PROGRAM ENDORSED

Endorsement of the public works program came today from Paul V. Bettens of Chicago, secretary of the United States Conference of Mayors. In a statement saying that mayors and city managers "almost uniformly are convinced it represents the greatest program yet adopted by the federal government."

Ickes's employment figures covered all phases of the government's efforts to put men to work. Of the 2,993,360 men, 347,623 were members of the civilian conservation corps and 1,183,267 were employed by the civil works administration under a \$400,000,000 public works allotment.

The figures being most closely watched now are those indicating employment on strictly federal construction projects, which were shown to have increased each week from 6 to 13 per cent. over the preceding week, the cost of such projects has reached \$579,395,689. In addition, projects totalling \$138,085,061 have been advertised for award within from one to 30 days.

### NEW FEDERAL PROJECTS

Ickes said some of the employment figures had been obtained from distant territories, such as Hawaii and Alaska and were a week or so old. Present work totals would be larger, he added.

The four new federal projects announced are:

Navy department—Repair work, painting, landscaping, and demolition of buildings in 20 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia, 11,631 men.

Agriculture department—Gypsy-moth extermination in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, 5000 men.

Veterans administration—Work of various types around hospitals and bureau institutions in all states except New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Nevada, 1258 men.

Interior department—Architectural survey of historical buildings in all states and the District of Columbia, 1126 men.

The civil works administration's announced program is to put 4,000,000 men to work on various projects by Dec. 16.

BOSTON TRAVELER DEC. 4

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AMERICAN DEC. 4

## CURLEY CANCELS LEASE ON YOUNG'S

Mayor Curley, who leased Young's Hotel for the housing of some city departments, yesterday changed his mind and ordered the agreement which called for \$45,000 yearly rent cancelled after protest of 10 taxpayers had been filed in court.

Officials working under the Civil Works Act program which had already moved in when tax payers' criticism burst will remain at the hotel until the end of the year.

"This lease was in no respect different than other leases I have signed without being questioned or attacked," said the mayor yesterday.

## Fall River Boosts CWA Wage Scale

Fall River, Dec. 8—Assignment of skilled workers to jobs for the first time here today will greatly increase the number of CWA employees in this city, it was revealed.

Both skilled workers and their foremen will be paid \$1.20 an hour.

New projects on which work will be started include a club house on the high school field and work on the Watuppa Reservation.

## \$3,000,000 TO BAY STATE TO SPEED RELIEF

Washington, Dec. 7 (INS)—The federal government released over \$4,000,000 today as relief grants to help three states care for their unemployed during the month and assure their needy food at Christmas time.

Georgia got a grant of \$1,250,000; Massachusetts, \$3,003,600, and West Virginia, \$350,000.

## 36,000 MORE CWA JOBS

Two perplexing problems confronting the State Civil Works board neared solution today at the same time announcement was made that some 85,000 jobs have thus far been authorized for Massachusetts' unemployed.

The problems were the question of jobs for unemployed women under the civil works program and the teacher situation. The former is expected to be solved by its inclusion as a civil works service program with the money for the women being paid out of federal relief funds.

The teacher situation is still unclarified but is being studied by civil works officials at Washington. Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett pointed out that teachers do not come under the classification of civil works service because definite allocation of funds was made to each state to take care of jobless teachers.

Meanwhile, checkup of the work of the board reveals that 85,000 jobs on civil works projects had been approved already, at a cost of \$15,000,000 in payrolls to be paid by the federal government.

BOSTON HERALD DEC. 4

## CHARGES CITIES DELAYING CWA

Hopkins Says Local Officials Have Failed to  
Provide Projects

HAD HOPED TO HAVE  
3,000,000 AT WORK NOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Reporting that the campaign to return 4,000,000 men to work by Dec. 15 apparently was behind schedule, Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, today placed the blame on failure of local officials to provide projects and inability to obtain necessary equipment.

Hopkins said a telegraphic poll yesterday indicated 2,500,000 men were employed on civil works projects, a great majority of whom had been transferred from relief rolls. He explained the original program provided for 3,000,000 at the end of this week.

### TO BUY 6050 HOGS

Acting in another capacity—as president of the federal surplus relief corporation—Hopkins also announced the government would purchase hogs on the principal markets to meet the needs of the direct relief program. Orders for 6050 were placed today and 14,069 had been purchased previously.

The civil works administrator told newspaper men that when he found the employment program was lagging he directed all state civil works administrators to act on all projects the day they were received, and to speed up sending it by mail.

He said he also sent engineers into a number of states to assist the state administrators.

Under present plans, the civil works program is to continue until Feb. 15.

### \$650,000,000 AVAILABLE

Hopkins said today that states, counties and cities generally were adding approximately 30 per cent. to the federal money, which would make \$650,000,000 available.

The money supplied locally he explained, will be used generally to purchase materials while the federal money goes for wages.

Funds are available, Hopkins has said, only until Feb. 15, but it is understood the administration plans to ask Congress for an appropriation to continue the work if necessary.

Hopkins was described as feeling that some sort of a reservoir of work might well be established permanently by federal and state governments whereby men who found themselves out of jobs could be given work enough to maintain them on other than a charity basis.

### SHORTAGE OF TOOLS

Secretary Perkins, however, recently said "I hope not" in reply to a question as to whether the program might continue indefinitely.

As to the status of the civil works program, Hopkins said it had been impossible to buy picks, shovels, wheelbarrows and other small tools needed to carry on the various jobs because there was not enough of them in the country to meet the situation.

Civil works employment figures reported by states as of Dec. 2 included: Connecticut, 10,103; Maine, 11,377; New Hampshire, 4250; New York, 140,788; Rhode Island, 9540; Vermont (no report) and Massachusetts, 13,121.



## Drastic Clean-up of Boston Relief Department Ordered

(Continued from Page One)

In half the time allotted to approve projects, the Massachusetts board had reached two-thirds of its allotment of 97,000 jobs. He repeated yesterday that no limit had been set on civil works money for this state, and said those communities that were slow in submitting projects might find their allotment given to a more alert community.

For many months the emergency finance board, which includes Bartlett, Hurley, Coy and Daniel Doherty of Springfield and Theodore M. Waddell, director of accounts in the state taxation department, has felt that the Boston welfare department needed a thorough shaking up, and a complete reformation of its manner of handling welfare recipients.

Information that hundreds of welfare recipients, fully capable of caring for themselves, have been placed on the rolls and kept there with the connivance of politicians, and inefficient department employees who owe their jobs to the politicians, has convinced the board that a comparatively small sum spent in reorganizing the department would reduce the department expenditures by millions.

### TO CUT OUT CHISELING

Several weeks ago Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the department, was called before the board, which explained its desire to help Boston taxpayers by eliminating the chiseling recipients. McCarthy was bluntly told that the board would permit him to name the social welfare workers, who were to be drawn from the staffs of recognized Boston agencies, but that the reorganization would be supervised by the board.

McCarthy agreed and the board awaited his list. It never came, but the emergency finance board, or rather three members of it, suddenly found themselves engulfed in work as the civil works plan was developed in this state. The Boston welfare problem, pressing though it was, was relegated to a secondary position while the board went about creating jobs for welfare recipients and unemployed not on the welfare.

Since that time the board members have worked night and day, Sundays included, to speed the civil works program. When the Boston civil works program was presented by Mayor Cur-

ley one of the projects held over by Chairman Bartlett was one to hire 98 clerks at a cost of \$17,240 to compile a list of citizens having financial dealings with the city.

One aspect of this file would be to check the welfare recipients. Chairman Bartlett was told that certain city councilmen were convinced that a large number of recipients were obtaining money from other city departments and by creating such an index their duplicity would be established at once. The following day the chairman, realizing that such an index would help to rid the welfare rolls of grafters, approved the project, on which work will begin today.

### RESENTED DELAY

Indications were that the board members became incensed at McCarthy's delay, and convinced that he was delaying the investigation desired. Members of the board, realizing that the stake is millions of dollars of tax money, are ready to take further steps to enforce such an investigation, if McCarthy fails to co-operate.

Members of the board, realizing that Boston will have a new mayor on Jan. 1, were eager to have Mayor-elect Mansfield express his opinion on the Curley projects.

Should Mansfield indicate that he would need time to examine the projects in detail, it is understood that the board will gladly permit him to study them and appear before it in public session to record his views. If these views differ radically from those of Mayor Curley, the board will undoubtedly refuse to sanction the projects. Under ordinary circumstances, the board would merely postpone the hearings until after Jan. 1, but the time limit for public works projects is Dec. 31.

Projects approved yesterday were:

WESTMINSTER—23 men, \$4430 to paint Enslie hall, drain schoolhouse area and gravel public parking space, resurface Cambridge road and eliminate two blind corners.

CHESHIRE—65 men, \$6577.50 to reconstruct a street, paint interior of a school.

CONWAY—32 men, \$1855.50 to reconstruct Bradley Ferry road, repair wooden bridge on North Poland road, and rebuild Jones Corner road.

HUNTINGTON—31 men, \$4705.50 to reconstruct Pleasant and Crescent streets.

The town of Becket, in bad straits since the flood several years ago and with much unemployment, was permitted to exceed its quota of money and men.

BOSTON HERALD DEC. 4

## 2,993,360 JOBS GIVEN BY PWA

Ickes Reports 86 Per Cent. Of \$3,300,000,000 Fund Has Been Allotted

### CWA ANNOUNCES 4 FEDERAL PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Secretary Ickes, public works administrator, today announced that 2,993,360 men, including members of the civilian conservation corps, were employed under public works allotments on Nov. 25, that more than 86 per cent. of the original \$3,300,000,000 fund had been allotted, and that employment was increasing steadily.

Although he did not refer specifically to criticism of his administration, Ickes said "The facts speak for themselves."

### ATTACKED BY SMITH

"Nobody can intelligently appraise the public works program without studying these figures," he added. In New York Thursday Alfred E. Smith called the administration's efforts to get men to work a failure.

Ickes's statement, giving figures on public works employment over a period of seven weeks, said that on Nov. 25 all the public works \$3,300,000,000 fund had been allotted except \$438,118,960. He did not specify actual withdrawals from the treasury.

At the same time, the civil works administration, operating under the public works administration, announced its approval of four projects designed to employ 19,015 in the navy, agriculture and interior departments and the veterans' administration, bringing the total employed in this type of relief work to 227,600.

### PROGRAM ENDORSED

Endorsement of the public works program came today from Paul V. Bettens of Chicago, secretary of the United States Conference of Mayors, in a statement saying that mayors and city managers "almost uniformly are convinced it represents the greatest program yet adopted by the federal government."

Ickes's employment figures covered all phases of the government's efforts to put men to work. Of the 2,993,360 men, 347,623 were members of the civilian conservation corps and 1,183,267 were employed by the civil works administration under a \$400,000,000 public works allotment.

The figures being most closely watched now are those indicating employment on strictly federal construction projects, which were shown to have increased each week from 6 to 13 per cent. over the preceding week, the cost of such projects has reached \$579,395,689. In addition, projects totaling \$138,085,061 have been advertised for award within from one to 30 days.

### NEW FEDERAL PROJECTS

Ickes said some of the employment figures had been obtained from distant territories, such as Hawaii and Alaska and were a week or so old. Present work totals would be larger, he added.

The four new federal projects announced are:

Navy department—Repair work, painting, landscaping, and demolition of buildings in 20 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia, 11,631 men.

Agriculture department—Gypsy-moth extermination in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, 5000 men.

Veterans administration—Work of various types around hospitals and bureau institutions in all states except New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and Nevada, 1258 men.

Interior department—Architectural survey of historical buildings in all states and the District of Columbia, 1126 men.

The civil works administration's announced program is to put 4,000,000 men to work on various projects by Dec. 16.

BOSTON TRAVELER DEC. 4

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AMERICAN DEC. 4

## CURLEY CANCELS LEASE ON YOUNG'S

Mayor Curley, who leased Young's Hotel for the housing of some city departments, yesterday changed his mind and ordered the agreement which called for \$15,000 yearly rent cancelled after protest of 10 taxpayers had been filed in court.

Officials working under the Civil Works Act program which had already moved in when tax payers' criticism burst will remain at the hotel until the end of the year.

"This lease was in no respect different than other leases I have signed without being questioned or attacked," said the mayor yesterday.

## Fall River Boosts CWA Wage Scale

Fall River, Dec. 3—Assignment of skilled workers to jobs for the first time here today will greatly increase the number of CWA employees in this city, it was revealed. Both skilled workers and their foremen will be paid \$1.20 an hour. New projects on which work will be started include a club house on the high school field and work on the Watuppa Reservation.

## \$3,000,000 TO BAY STATE TO SPEED RELIEF

Washington, Dec. 7 (INS)—The federal government released over \$4,000,000 today as relief grants to help three states care for their unemployed during the month and assure their needy food at Christmas time.

Georgia got a grant of \$1,250,000; Massachusetts, \$3,003,609, and West Virginia, \$350,000.

## 36,000 MORE CWA JOBS

Two perplexing problems confronting the State Civil Works board neared solution today at the same time announcement was made that some 85,000 jobs have thus far been authorized for Massachusetts' unemployed.

The problems were the question of jobs for unemployed women under the civil works program and the teacher situation. The former is expected to be solved by its inclusion as a civil works service program with the money for the women being paid out of federal relief funds.

The teacher situation is still unclarified but is being studied by civil works officials at Washington. Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett pointed out that teachers do not come under the classification of civil works service because definite allocation of funds was made to each state to take care of jobless teachers.

Meanwhile, checkup of the work of the board reveals that 85,000 jobs on civil works projects had been approved already, at a cost of \$15,000,000 in payrolls to be paid by the federal government.

BOSTON HERALD DEC. 4

## CHARGES CITIES DELAYING CWA

Hopkins Says Local Officials Have Failed to Provide Projects

## HAD HOPED TO HAVE 3,000,000 AT WORK NOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Reporting that the campaign to return 4,000,000 men to work by Dec. 15 apparently was behind schedule, Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, today placed the blame on failure of local officials to provide projects and inability to obtain necessary equipment. Hopkins said a telegraphic poll yesterday indicated 2,500,000 men were employed on civil works projects, a great majority of whom had been transferred from relief rolls. He explained the original program provided for 3,000,000 at the end of this week.

### TO BUY 6050 HOGS

Acting in another capacity—as president of the federal surplus relief corporation—Hopkins also announced the government would purchase hogs on the principal markets to meet the needs of the direct relief program. Orders for 6050 were placed today and 14,069 had been purchased previously.

The civil works administrator told newspaper men that when he found the employment program was lagging he directed all state civil works administrators to act on all projects the day they were received, and, if approved, to telegraph the verdict instead of sending it by mail.

He said he also sent engineers into a number of states to assist the state administrators.

Under present plans, the civil works program is to continue until Feb. 15.

### \$650,000,000 AVAILABLE

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The money supplied locally he explained, will be used generally to purchase materials while the federal money goes for wages.

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### SHORTAGE OF TOOLS

Secretary Perkins, however, recently said "I hope not" in reply to a question as to whether the program might continue indefinitely.

As to the status of the civil works program, Hopkins said it had been impossible to buy picks, shovels, wheelbarrows and other small tools needed to carry on the various jobs because there was not enough of them in the country to meet the situation.

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# RECORD NUMBER OF JOBS GIVEN APPROVAL FOR CIVIL WORKS

Boston Secures 250 More, State 883—Total Now  
63,983 in State—Col Morse Appointed  
Purchasing Agent for C. W. A.  
Globe 12-6-33

Rushing ahead at full speed in a determined effort to fill the 97,000-job quota by Saturday night so that Massachusetts may receive the benefit of the additional 15,000 jobs promised as a bonus, a record number of approved projects was turned out yesterday by the Civil Works Board.

Approval of extensive projects submitted by the city of Boston and the State Commission of Administration and Finance, as well as those of many cities and towns, helped to swell the lists.

Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State Commission on Administration and Finance proposed projects enough to furnish work for 2000 men and women. Chairman Bartlett approved sufficient of these to employ 883 men, and intimated that he would be glad to approve further projects as soon as necessary changes could be made in their details.

## Boston's New Projects

The city of Boston, represented by Mayor Curley, Supt of Schools Campbell, Dr. Wilensky of the Health Department, Business Agent Sullivan of the School Committee, Secretary of the Welfare Commission McCarthy, Miss Herlihy of the City Planning Board, and Park Commissioner Long, received approval of projects calling for employment of 250 men and women.

Projects approved for Boston were as follows:

- Election department, bringing data on voters up to date, 108 men, \$17,800.
- Westboro State Hospital, 89 men, \$15,946.
- Monson State Hospital, 21 men, 10 women, \$11,494. (The women will

Roxbury District Court, bringing data on non-support cases up to date, seven persons, \$1800; painting traffic cross walks, 40 men, \$18,608; Police Department, painting eight additional buildings, 30 men, \$18,748; public works, painting ferry approaches and bridges, remove coal pocket and erection of recreation pier (detailed sketch to come), 52 men, \$19,359; Health Department, infant and pre-school data, 22 persons, \$3700; School Department, cataloging school libraries, 10 trained catalogers, \$2500; School Department, rearranging supplies in supply building, etc., six men, \$1500.

## Tech Offer of Research

Everett was the only city in the State that had no people working yesterday under the Civil Works program, according to Chairman Bartlett. Mayor O'Neill assured the board that he would have men at work this morning in his city.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accompanied by Maj Paul Hines, Col R. C. Eddy, Prof Erwin Shell and Erwin Ekdahl, presented to the board yesterday afternoon a project calling for extensive research throughout the State in regard to automobile accidents.

The work would be supervised by program of the Institute of Technology. If the State officials requested that institution to do the work, Dr. Bush assured the board. The project would give employment to from 500 to 1000 men.

Chairman Bartlett will confer with the Gov Ely this morning to see if the

plan interferes with work along that line.

## West Roxbury Man N

It was announced yesterday afternoon that Col Harry L. Morf, named purchasing agent who C. W. A. He is a World War veteran and was, prior to becoming consultant, connected with the Lehigh Steel Company, which Representative Edith Nourse Manton and Mrs Joseph Green of La Not formed yesterday with Chair State left. Mrs Rogers wanted to tion information about what Manton is doing for the employment, which she desires to submit authorities in Washington the activities relative to the ment of women.

Mrs Green discussed with man a plan, soon to be calling for the employment Lowell women in various sewing work, the materials be distributed to the poor of

## Gives \$1,785,084 on Mat

Chairman Bartlett announced yesterday that as of Dec 3 tabu projects involving \$3,881 para an expenditure of \$10,777, wages, had been approved. tion to this amount the Fed ernment is paying \$1,785,084.2 materials. Cities and towns had uted \$2,259,000 for materials.

State Department projects yesterday, which will be closely by others now in pr completion, include brush cut draining on the grounds of St pitals and institutions, paint painting, steamfittings, carpenter other miscellaneous projects.

obs by Saturday night, and get an additional 15,000 jobs.

The telegram from Chairman Bartlett was received at 11 o'clock this morning, and at 3 o'clock the project yesterday afternoon a project calling for employment of 43 men had been approved by the Civil Works Board. There are now 100 men at work in the town under the Civil Works

Corish Admitted to Federal Bar

Joseph R. Corish, Somerville, former star Boston University debater, and captain of the varsity tennis team, was admitted as a member of the federal bar yesterday before Judge Hugh D. McClellan, in United States District Court. Corish attended Boston University College of Business Administration and the School of Law, from which he graduated.

## ESSEX COUNTY WORKS PROJECTS APPROVED

SALEM, Dec. 8.—Essex county commissioners announced today that they have secured approval from the civil works administration board for county projects to cost \$44,781.20, to provide work for 280 men, starting Monday. These will be the first county projects in Massachusetts to proceed under the CWA program. The work includes construction of the Legg Hill road in Marblehead and Salem, painting and repairing of the Salem court house, the Lawrence training school. It also includes clerical work in the Salem courthouse, work that may possibly be given to women.

## QUINCY CWA PROJECTS NOW TOTAL \$325,000

Quincy civil works projects amounting to \$132,000 and assuring 10 more weeks for the 1500 men at present employed in the local civil work program, were approved yesterday by the state civil works board, Mayor Charles A. Ross announced.

Projects now total \$325,000. Four hundred twenty-five women have registered for employment.

300 VACANCIES IN CCC

With about 300 vacancies in New England units of the CCC, Col. William J. Blake, regional manager of the United States veterans bureau yesterday was authorized by Washington to fill the places at once. Candidates will be selected from a waiting list at the bureau.

## Projects Approved by Civil Works Board

The following projects have been approved by the state civil works board:

- WESTWOOD—Grading, 38 men; \$9749.
- EVERETT—General projects, 48 men; \$7472.
- LYNN—Public Library, 340 men and women; \$34,715.
- WAREHAM—Clearing and grading, 141 men; \$12,115.
- HANOVER—Miscellaneous projects, 22 men; \$1019.
- WHITMAN—School grounds, 30 men; \$1250.
- WESTFIELD—Grading, roads, 140 men; \$23,950.
- EAST HAMPTON—Sewer, 50 men; \$8119.
- DRAKE—Water mains, 27 men; \$1492.
- WENHAM—Grading, 24 men; \$7550.
- ANDOVER—Miscellaneous projects, 187 men; \$21,837.
- FITCHBURG—Hospital repairs, 46 men; \$6180.
- WENTHAM—Clearing, grading, painting, 38 men; \$7920.
- RUTLAND—Grading, draining, 38 men; \$4090.
- MIDDLETON—Grading, 50 men; \$3034.
- DANVERS—Grading, 50 men; \$7530.
- NORTHFIELD—Grading, 20 men; \$3605.
- SPENCER—Water mains, 20 men; \$1560.
- MILAN—Repairs, graveling, 21 men; \$1350.
- REVERE—Grass moth, repairs, 38 men; \$7810.
- MILFORD—Town parks, 114 men; \$21,206.

# CWA TO PROBE ILLEGAL USE OF MEDFORD FUNDS

Mayor and Welfare Head  
Charged with Ignoring  
Federal Service

## BURKE PROMISES FULL CO-OPERATION

Mansfield to Present Opin-  
ions on Boston Projects  
Next Week

An investigation to determine the amount of money distributed to several hundreds of Medford residents for work on civil works projects in violation of the regulations established by the federal civil works administration will be started today by the Massachusetts civil works board.

Charged with having deliberately "ignored the federal re-employment service in assigning unemployed people to work" and "refusing to co-operate with officials of the service," Mayor John H. Burke of Medford and Mrs. Teresa A. St. Denis, chairman of the public welfare board of Medford and civil works administrator for the city, appeared before the civil works board yesterday.

The mayor explained that he did not understand he was compelled to register for employees through the federal service, and promised full co-operation henceforth when Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the civil works board pointed out that "someone else may have to pay the money." Mrs. St. Denis declared she would pay the wages, if the CWA board refused, but the chairman later relented and said "the matter will be fixed up."

## EXPERTS FOR SURVEY

Last night a special messenger was sent by Chairman Bartlett to Gov. Ely at Westfield to obtain his signature to a letter requesting experts from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to confer with the chairman and others regarding the proposed highway safety survey.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Mansfield, whose views Chairman Bartlett asked regarding the \$6,750,000 public works program submitted by Mayor Curley to the state emergency finance board—three members of which constitute the civil works administration in this state—yesterday conferred with the chairman and said he will present his opinions regarding the various projects next week. Previously, Mansfield had promised to give his judgment on the items today.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the civil works board, yesterday telegraphed Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal civil works administrator, for a ruling on projects which would include the employment of women as

(Continued on Page Three)

# CWA TO PROBE ILLEGAL USE OF MEDFORD FUNDS

(Continued from Page One)

teachers, clerks, nurses, and for knitting, char work and other occupations in the interests of public service.

The resentment of many idle Bostonians at the slowness of city officials in placing men to work caused City Councilman Francis J. Kelley of Dorchester to write to Chairman Bartlett, and urge him to make good his promise to put people to work in cities and towns where officials are slow. Kelley called Bartlett "champion of the unemployed men and women of Massachusetts and Boston," and pleaded with him to intervene in Boston.

A comprehensive survey of Boston's waterfront to obtain data on waterfront property for future use in developing the port will be started by the Boston port authority, the civil works board having approved such a project yesterday. It is expected that information obtained will result in legislative action to restrict the waterfront buildings for marine purposes.

The Medford investigation was launched by William B. Coy, Medford resident, Boston banker and member of the civil works board, after he had heard many complaints that residents of the city were unable to get jobs because hand-picked favorites of Medford officials were being taken care of first. Coy sent two investigators to Medford and on the basis of their report Mayor Burke and Mrs. St. Denis were ordered to appear before the board.

## RESENTMENT FADES

Slight resentment on the part of city officials at being called to task by the civil works board was swept aside by Chairman Bartlett, who emphasized that officials involved in the civil works program are federal officials. He impressed this fact on Mrs. St. Denis, whose holding of the public welfare position in Medford has been a cause of controversy in that city.

Stanley Lary, in charge of the local offices of the federal re-employment service, told Chairman Bartlett and Mr. Coy that Medford was the only city which failed to co-operate with the civil works plan. He added that the officials involved ignored the service, and Milton D. Riley, re-employment officer in Medford, but Mayor Burke objected to the work ignored.

The mayor explained that he had never been officially advised that the re-employment service was to establish an office in his city. Questioned by Bartlett, he admitted that he had attended the meeting at the State House, called by Chairman Bartlett and Gov. Ely, at which the civil works setup in this state was explained.

## ASSIGNMENT OF MEN

While he vaguely remembered that assignment of men to work was to be on a basis of "50 per cent. from welfare rolls and 50 per cent. from unemployed not on welfare rolls," the mayor pointed out that he had endeavored to get unemployed men, who had stormed Medford city hall seeking work, to register at the re-employment service's office in Medford, but that many refused, and those who went there were told that they could not register.

Lary said he had telephoned Medford city hall, found that Mayor Burke was out of town and conversed with the mayor's secretary, who told him flatly that the city did not intend to recognize the re-employment service, and would assign its own employees. Since that time fully 1500 men, of whom only 350 were from the welfare department, have been put to work.

Mrs. St. Denis was asked by a representative of the federal re-employment service, Lary continued, to provide space for the local office, but the representative was refused. Medford is the only community to refuse such space, said Lary, and the federal people were convinced of a "deliberate desire" to ignore them.

## VIOLATIONS OF REGULATIONS

Then Lary found that the city was assigning men to projects conducted by state departments, also a violation of regulations, said Lary. Mrs. St. Denis asserted that she had been called upon by metropolitan district police to send over men, and had sent 12.

When Mayor Burke tried to say that he did not know that one-half the men assigned to work had to be requisitioned through the federal service, Lary checked him and "insisted" he knew it. Chairman Bartlett broke in to inquire about the payrolls. There was a long description of the manner in which payrolls must be paid, but Bartlett cut it short. Lary then told Burke that he had to order Medford department heads to recognize the federal service, and added: "So far we haven't heard from them and they must have had information from some source not to go to our service."

Bartlett then swung to Mrs. St. Denis and said: "Mrs. St. Denis, you realize you are a federal official. You should be careful to observe all the regulations, and I suggest you do this. I advise you people to check those payrolls and find who is responsible—they may have to pay themselves."

## CAN PAY MONEY

Asked what she would do if the board decided she, as the person who had certified the payrolls, was responsible for the payment of the money, Mrs. St. Denis said: "If they (the board) refuse to pay the payroll, I guess I can get the money. In fact, I'll check that right now."

Medford officials who attended the conference included Mayor Burke, Mrs. St. Denis, James Kellner, in charge of CWA administrative work in Medford; Wilton B. Fay, park commissioner; Harold J. Nicholson, city engineer; Henry Gaffney, superintendent of wires; Frank B. Blodgett, building commissioner; James C. Gillis, street commissioner; Sgt. Charles E. McCarthy, investigator of welfare recipients, and M. M. Dyer, an architect.

## In asking Col. Hopkins for a ruling

on women projects, State Treasurer Hurley declared:

"Now that we have 24,000 additional jobs it seems that money should be used to re-employ available substitutes and applicants for teaching positions in our schools. No other group has suffered as much from the depression and the necessary cuts in expenditures as our teachers. No other group has felt as keenly the requirements of governmental economy. They have been the first to know payless pay-days, the first to take substantial cuts in salary, the first to make generous contributions to charity and welfare aid."

Teachers need the benefits of the CWA program. It would be difficult to find projects more socially desirable or more economically sound than the proposal to allocate CWA funds to local school departments to put teachers to work. The depression, with increased enrollment and reduced teaching staffs, had increased the burden on teachers and had led to inefficiency in our educational program. I hope this condition can be remedied through the use of CWA money."

Chairman Bartlett and Mr. Coy conferred last night with John T. Scully, federal relief administrator, and Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, on a plan for unemployed women. As the conference adjourned at 11 P. M., Chairman Bartlett announced that Administrator Scully and Mrs. Louis B. Rantoul, in charge of women's relief in the civil works program, will confer again this morning.



# MEDFORD MAYOR TOLD BY BARTLETT TO CO-OPERATE



Mayor John H. Burke of Medford (left) looks at Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of civil works board (right) as chairman orders him to co-operate with federal re-employment service in Medford on pain of not having payrolls paid. William B. Coy, Medford resident and Boston banker (center) who instigated investigation, watches.



Mrs. Teresa A. St. Denis, chairman of public welfare department of Medford and civil works administrator for the city, who certified payrolls for several hundred workers in Medford. At right is Henry Gaffney, Medford superintendent of wires.

## Works Approved

The Civil Works Board yesterday approved the following projects:

Boston, \$292,493 for reconstruction of 70 streets, grading and grubbing of Marine Park and Castle Island, and repair of park department gymnasium, 610 men.  
 Leicester, sewer, water mains, 24 men, \$2500.  
 Haverhill, miscellaneous projects, 77 men, \$10,208.  
 Revere, miscellaneous projects, 30 men, \$4348.  
 North Andover, resurfacing, 50 men, \$8724.  
 Chesterfield, miscellaneous projects, 28 men, \$5760.  
 Marshfield, clearing, wood roads, 50 men, \$2500.  
 Westford, grading, clearing, 78 men, \$6592.  
 Watertown, Arsenal, 103 men, \$29,714.  
 Chester, grading, roads, 27 men, \$3585.  
 Holliston, painting, grading, 28 men, \$6262.  
 Avon, water system, 30 men, \$4000.  
 Waltham, grading, 52 men, \$8220.  
 Dracut, graveling, 89 men, \$8093.  
 Belchertown, miscellaneous projects, 36 men, \$4092.  
 Haverhill, painting, 69 men, \$8341.  
 Spencer, relaying water main, 30 men, \$4782.  
 Lenox, grading, repairing, 42 men, \$6184.  
 Barnstable county, sidewalks, grading, 43 men, \$5185.  
 Dedham, miscellaneous projects, 80 men, \$14,251.  
 U. S. Navy, Squantum, aviation base, 285 men, \$123,120.  
 Bedford, painting, graveling, 36 men, \$3811.  
 Ipswich, graveling, cutting, 100 men, \$11,030.  
 Warcham, filling, grading, 74 men, \$8722.  
 Greenfield, tree work, 57 men, \$10,711.  
 Nahant, repairs, 42 men, \$3700.  
 Weymouth, brush cutting, 20 men, \$1500.  
 Lexington, sidewalks, sewers, 74 men, \$10,900.  
 Boylston, graveling, 48 men, \$8491.  
 Gardner, miscellaneous projects, 76 men, \$10,768.  
 Westport, clearing, draining, 39 men, \$3996.  
 Norwood, repairs, library, 44 men, \$9405.  
 Bristol county, clearing, grading, 37 men, \$3927.  
 Lee, grading, repairs, 40 men, \$5050.  
 Savoy, repairs, grading, 30 men, \$4794.  
 Manchester, painting, clearing, 26 men, \$4008.  
 Lawrence, painting, 20 men, \$2889.  
 Newburyport, grading, filling, 52 men, \$7460.  
 Randolph, painting, draining, 41 men, \$5962.  
 Saugus, miscellaneous projects, 101 men, \$11,301.  
 Middleboro, painting, 42 men, \$8440.  
 Saugus, draining, 35 men, \$3124.  
 North Andover, surface drain, 25 men, \$3298.  
 Greenfield, grading, repairs, 36 men, \$5081.  
 Lynn, draining, grading, 71 men, \$11,525.  
 Lawrence, grading, 52 men, \$6600.  
 Ashland, tear down building, water main, 35 men, \$4554.  
 Leominster, repairs, 50 men, \$9731.  
 Waltham, construction, 120 men, \$16,750.  
 Lynnfield, grading, painting, 24 men, \$8118.  
 Concord, survey, 18 men, \$4806.  
 Lee, sewer, grading, 40 men, \$4779.  
 Waltham, repairs, improvements, 166 men, \$28,210.  
 Peabody, water mains, sewer, 185 men, \$30,974.  
 Oxford, painting, grading, 61 men, \$6844.  
 Belmont, water main, 50 men, \$11,182.  
 Methuen, miscellaneous projects, 235 men, \$26,689.  
 North Attleboro, repairs, removing buildings, 41 men, \$6790.  
 Saugus, draining, 60 men, \$11,447.  
 Lawrence, sewing, 78 women, \$10,732.

## Civil Works Projects Approved

Projects approved yesterday by the civil works board follow:

FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER - 300 men, \$44,445 to develop the airport by clearing brush, excavating and filling in.  
 BOSTON - 1771 persons, \$27,329.25, to construct streets, grade and grub Marine park and Castle Island, repair park department gymnasium and municipal and playground buildings.  
 SPENCER - Relaying water main, 30 men, \$4782.  
 LENOX - Grading, repairing, 42 men, \$6184.  
 BARNSTABLE COUNTY - Sidewalks, grading, 43 men, \$5185.  
 DEDHAM - Miscellaneous projects, 80 men, \$14,251.  
 U. S. NAVY - Squantum, aviation base, 285 men, \$123,120.  
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 SAUGUS - Miscellaneous projects, 101 men, \$11,301.  
 MIDDLEBORO - Painting, 42 men, \$8440.  
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## To Give Jobs to 10,000 Women

### Jobs Will Be Provided on Civil Works Service Projects

#### 12,500 MEN PLACED BY BOSTON PROGRAM

Massachusetts will get approximately \$3,000,000 as a gift from the federal government to put 10,000 women to work this week, if possible, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, announced last night.

Bartlett held a long telephone conversation with Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal civil works administrator, who said the federal government would pay the labor bill for the women, who will be employed on civil works service projects.

Originally, the women, all of whom are to be employed on a relief basis, were to be paid from the \$3,000,000 allocated to the commonwealth on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 spent by a city or town for welfare relief.

With the new arrangement, Massachusetts will preserve the so-called \$3,000,000 welfare money for use by cities and towns for the purchase, in many instances, of materials contributed by the community to further civil works projects.

Mayor Curley led a group of department heads before Chairman Bartlett yesterday. In a few minutes the chairman approved nine projects to furnish work for 1871 men at a cost of \$377,329.25. To date, it was reckoned, 12,500 jobs have been created in Boston. Tomorrow the mayor will present additional projects involving 2500 women, mostly clerical help, and 2000 men.

The mayor asked permission to revive the defunct Strandway project by submitting as separate projects those items calling for construction of steps from the road to the beach at South Boston, and a sea wall. The cost of material again disturbed the chairman, who asked the city officials to do their best to cut down on the cost.

That Moses V. Gaskill, town treasurer of Mendon, refuses to sign checks for about 20 CWA workers in the town unless he is paid for his labor, was reported by Roy A. Barrows, certifying agent of the town, to William B. Coy, Boston banker and member of the civil works board. A project calling for \$180 to pay Gaskill for his labor was rejected by Coy.

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After his conversation with Col. Hopkins related that among the women's projects which can be approved are knitting, sewing, canning, cataloguing in libraries and other types of labor for which women are fitted. The chairman was obviously pleased at the solution of a vexing problem and said that Mrs. Rantoul and Mrs. Howe felt that things were "very satisfactory." Observers declared that the co-operation shown by Col. Hopkins was a tribute to the work done by the Massachusetts board under the leadership of Chairman Bartlett.

#### TEACHER PROJECTS

Teacher projects have not as yet been decided upon, the chairman declared. Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, will present these projects, and is making every effort to have the national government officials change their view that \$15,000 monthly for teachers in the commonwealth is enough.

About 2500 of the 10,000 women to be hired will be employed in a statewide census of the unemployed, to be supervised by the state department of labor and industries, under Commr. Edwin S. Smith. Other projects devised by Mrs. Rantoul and Mrs. Howe contemplate the employment of 5800 women.

While giving the state extra money not originally planned on, the federal gift will do more to preserve the civil works plan in this state, for much of the \$1 in \$3 welfare money had been tagged for use in buying materials as the contribution of the city or town. The civil works board has insisted that cities and towns donate a certain portion of the costs of materials, and many communities intended to use the welfare money from the federal government and the savings in local welfare departments to make up this money.

The confusion of many persons regarding those eligible for employment in CWA projects was brought to the attention of the board. It was alleged that an engineering bureau planned to hold examinations to determine those best qualified for jobs on the highway safety survey to be conducted for the CWA by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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The chairman pointed out that he had informed Col. R. C. Eddy to requisition for engineers and other technical men from the federal re-employment service and welfare departments in the

state, but if he was unable to get qualified men he could then turn to the engineering and architectural bureaus where such men have been registered for lengthy periods.

On the other hand, fully 2000 persons have enrolled with the Boston welfare department in the belief that they cannot obtain work unless they are on the welfare rolls. Many of them have not registered at the federal re-employment service in Boston. Those who registered with the welfare department will not receive aid immediately, officials believing that absolute need cannot be proven.

Those communities which have had difficulty in obtaining equipment for CWA workers must "carry on" in some manner, the chairman indicated yesterday when Mayor Curley pointed out that the park department cannot buy picks or shovels anywhere in the city. The mayor suggested that the city be allowed to hire second-hand shovels from contractors, or buy them, but no definite answer was given by Bartlett, who pointed out that nationally there is a shortage of such tools because of the demands of the CWA buying agents.

The mayor also asked whether the city could use a double-shift system and thus put 7000 men to work at once, but Bartlett ruled that this could be done only in the case of clerical workers where the space available was so small that to complete the work by Feb. 15 two shifts of workers would be needed.

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Bartlett quickly approved projects presented by Charles J. Fox, Boston budget commissioner, to add to the street working force, surveying parties, grading and grubbing at Marine park and Castle Island. The chairman balked when projects were presented to make a survey of fire escapes in the city or to survey tenement houses having refrigeration.

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As the Boston conference ended Bartlett asked the mayor to bring in additional projects for 4500 persons, which Curley felt was the limit in Boston. The mayor pointed out that the regular city force of 18,000 employees included 3500 in supervisory capacity, while the CWA force of 17,000 will have, under present plans only 300. He asked a larger supervisory force so that the city will obtain real results from the projects.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the civil works board, and Mr. Coy, who handles the financial end of the CWA for this state, were amazed when Roy Barrows, head of the public welfare department of the town of Mendon, said that Town Treasurer Gaskill had refused to sign CWA checks.

Gaskill, a part-time worker, has resigned his position as assistant disbursing officer for the town, the board members were told. The reason he gave was that he wanted to be paid for his work of signing 20 checks. Not knowing that the CWA board is unpaid, Barrows brought in a project to give \$180 to Gaskill for his check-signing labor.

"Offer him the payroll this week and if he refuses to sign the checks let me know," Coy said, ominously. Barrows left to return to Mendon and tell Gaskill either he could resign as town treasurer or refuse to sign the checks.

Mayor Curley yesterday informed Chairman Bartlett that he intends to

## 10,000 JOBS FOR WOMEN APPROVED

### Additional Grant of \$3,000,000 Made to This State

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

An extra grant of approximately \$3,000,000 was assured to Massachusetts last night for the employment of 10,000 women on Civil Works service projects throughout the State, and one of the most difficult problems before the Civil Works Board was thereby solved.

Colonel Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in a telephone conversation with Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the board late last night agreed to give the money, which is in addition to the \$3,000,000 allotted last week to federal relief work here.

Continued on Page 10 — First Col.

have to be done away with, but the board bombarded Washington with demands and requests for means of taking care of the women, and the assurance of Colonel Hopkins finally settled the question.

Although the board members, including Chairman Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, and William B. Coy, declined to confirm the report, it was said that the splendid showing of this State under the Civil Works programme was largely responsible for the decision in Washington.

Another important point in the ruling was that the women under the new projects may be hired on the basis of need. That is, they need not be on welfare relief, but can be taken from the re-employment service lists.

#### \$202,000 for Tech Survey

One of the large general projects approved yesterday was that of a highway safety survey to be conducted under the direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It will cost \$202,000 and give employment to 768 trained men, mostly engineers. These will be taken from welfare and unemployment lists, but if those agencies are not able to supply qualified men, they may be selected from the outside and approved by the federal re-employment service.

Approximately 2500 women will be put to work on a State census of the unemployed, which was approved by Colonel Hopkins after it was submitted by Chairman Bartlett, and the possibility of other surveys was seen.

Figures made public last night showed that up to yesterday 109,693 jobs have been approved, calling for the payment of \$17,382,808 in wages, the expenditure of \$2,623,796 in materials and contributions of \$3,510,796 by the cities and towns, making a gross total expenditure of \$23,517,400. These figures indicated, Chairman Bartlett said, that the civil works quota of 121,000 jobs will surely be filled by Friday.

All the projects must be approved by Friday, but a few days leeway will be allowed for the actual starting of work, it was learned.

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## Approved 00 Women

total of 17,000 in Boston was made at a conference with Mayor Curley and the Civil Works Board. The board has already approved projects for the employment of 12,500 in this city, and a further list of 4500 or so will be approved shortly. Of the new lot, 2500 will be white-collar workers and 2000 laborers. The city has experienced some difficulty in securing picks and shovels for the approved projects, Mayor Curley reported, and another factor delaying the start of some projects is that it takes the federal re-employment bureau three days to assign men to the jobs.

The board decided to take up the matter of speeding the work of the agency, and provide more clerks for that purpose, and suggested that Mayor Curley hire tools from local contractors or buy them second-hand. It developed during the conference that the board has assigned inspectors to check up on the operation of the Boston Civil Works projects, which Mayor Curley termed a "very excellent thing."

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Boston received approval of a project calling for the reconstruction of 70 streets, which will cost \$142,000 and entail the employment of 717 men. Another large project which was approved was the repaving of park department gymnasiums and municipal and playground buildings, to cost \$105,534 and give employment of 274 men. Also approved was the grading and grubbing of Marine Park and Castle Island at a cost of \$44,959, to employ 274 men.

The possibility of employing double shift of workers on the new projects which Mayor Curley will present, was seen as Chairman Bartlett agreed that if there is not enough room in which the clerical employees can work, double shifts will be permitted.

#### Wants Pay for Signing Checks

A peculiar development arose when Roy A. Barrows, Civil Works administrator for the town of Mendon, appeared with a project calling for the payment of \$20 to Moses V. Gaskill, town treasurer, who also is disbursing officer for the Civil Works Board. It appeared from Barrows' report that Gaskill refused to sign the pay checks due workers in that town on Civil Works projects, on the ground that he should be paid for doing so.

Barrows was directed to tell Gaskill to sign the checks, and if he refuses, he will be removed from his position as disbursing officer.

## NO AID JOBS TO G. O. P. VOTERS

### Charge of Councillor Roberts on CWA Work

Charging that Republicans did not have "a burglar's chance" of getting a CWA job here, City Councillor George W. Roberts, representing Back Bay's Ward 4, last night demanded that the civil works assignments be allotted without any preference for political party or Congressional district.

He alleged that more than 65 per cent of men and women put to work in Boston under the provisions of the CWA, were constituents of Congressman John

W. McCormack of South Boston. "I am not criticising Congressman McCormack. Good luck to him. But I do not think that an unemployed man or woman should be passed up merely because he or she happens to be enrolled in the Republican party," Roberts explained.

#### MAYOR SEEKS ACTION

Will Go to Washington to Speed Up City's Works Projects Involving \$5,800,000 and 4000 Men

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tomorrow night for the expressed purpose of speeding up Boston's \$5,800,000 public works programme so that 4000 men may go to work on NRA projects as soon as the civil works army demobilizes, Feb. 15.

The projects which have been approved by the State Emergency Finance Board and the federal advisory committee here include \$1,000,000 for streets, \$1,000,000 for sewers, \$300,000 for water

main, \$2,000,000 for school buildings and \$1,500,000 for hospital buildings, and must be approved by the Public Works Administration at Washington before the money will be made available under the NRA.

The City Council, yesterday, approved additional projects calling for the expenditure of \$3,150,000 more, including \$1,000,000 for the reconstruction of streets, \$1,000,000 for sewers, \$700,000 for water main extensions and \$450,000 for a new wayfarers' lodge at the charity administration building.

At the same time the Council held up for a final decision next Monday its calling for \$800,000 for prison buildings at Deer Island, \$1,075,000 for consolidated fire stations, and \$750,000 for consolidated police stations.



MRS. LOUIS McHENRY HOWE  
Who will present women projects.



## To Give Jobs to 10,000 Women

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## CWA Jobs Approved for 10,000 Women

Continued From First Page

As a result of the assurance by Colonel Hopkins, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul and Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, wife of the Presidential secretary, will submit plans immediately for knitting, sewing, canning, cataloging and other projects at which the women will be put to work. The inclusion of the 10,000 women in the Massachusetts allotment means that the complete quota of 121,000 jobs in this State will be reached either today or tomorrow, well within the time limit.

These jobs for women must be approved before Friday and the women will be at work as soon as it is mechanically possible thereafter. They will be guaranteed work for 10 weeks, the same as those who come under the Civil Works programme. School teachers, however, are not to be included in the Civil Works service classification, and their problem remains to be worked out.

### Pleased Over Jobs for Women

A great burden was lifted from the local board by the announcement of Colonel Hopkins, because the board went ahead more than a week ago and approved projects for women, which included knitting and sewing. For a time it appeared as if these jobs would have to be done away with, but the board bombarded Washington with demands and requests for means of taking care of the women, and the assurance of Colonel Hopkins finally settled the question.

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The possibility of employing double shift of workers on the new projects which Mayor Curley will present, was seen as Chairman Bartlett agreed that if there is not enough room in which the clerical employees can work, double shifts will be permitted.

### Wants Pay for Signing Checks

A peculiar development arose when Roy A. Barrows, Civil Works administrator for the town of Mendon, appeared with a project calling for the payment of \$20 a week to Moses U. Gaskill, town treasurer, who also is disbursement officer for the Civil Works Board. It appeared from Barrows' report that Gaskill refused to sign the pay checks due workers in that town on Civil Works projects, on the ground that he should be paid for doing so.

Barrows was directed to tell Gaskill to sign the checks, and if he refuses, he will be removed from his position as disbursing officer.

## NO AID JOBS TO G. O. P. VOTERS

### Charge of Councillor Roberts on CWA Work

Charging that Republicans did not have "a burglar's chance" of getting a CWA job here, City Councillor George W. Roberts, representing Back Bay's Ward 4, last night demanded that the civil works assignments be allotted without any preference for political party or Congressional district. He alleged that more than 65 per cent of men and women put to work in Boston under the provisions of the CWA were constituents of Congressman John

W. McCormack of South Boston. "I am not criticising Congressman McCormack. Good luck to him. But I do not think that an unemployed man or woman should be passed up merely because he or she happens to be enrolled in the Republican party," Roberts explained.

### MAYOR SEEKS ACTION

Will Go to Washington to Speed Up City's Works Projects Involving \$5,800,000 and 4000 Men

Mayor Curley is going to Washington tomorrow night for the expressed purpose of speeding up Boston's \$5,800,000 public works programme so that 4000 men may go to work on NRA projects as soon as the civil works army demobilizes, Feb. 15.

The projects which have been approved by the State Emergency Finance Board and the federal advisory committee here include \$1,000,000 for streets, \$1,000,000 for sewers, \$300,000 for water



MRS. LOUIS McH. HOWE  
Who will present women projects.

main, \$2,000,000 for school buildings and \$1,500,000 for hospital buildings, and must be approved by the Public Works Administration at Washington before the money will be made available under the NRA.

The City Council, yesterday, approved additional projects calling for the expenditure of \$3,150,000 more, including \$1,000,000 for the reconstruction of streets, \$1,000,000 for sewers, \$700,000 for water main extensions and \$450,000 for a new wayfarers' lodge at the charity administration building.

At the same time the Council held up for a final decision next Monday items calling for \$800,000 for prison buildings at Deer Island, \$1,075,000 for consolidated fire stations, and \$750,000 for consolidated police stations.



## WILL GIVE 1000 TEACHERS JOBS

Washington Authorizes  
Hiring Outside Quota

To Instruct Adults, Care for  
Pre-School Children

Work for at least 1000 unemployed school teachers in Massachusetts was assured last evening by a telephone message from Washington stating that not only would special funds be allocated to pay these women, but they will be considered as additional to the job quota assigned to the Commonwealth.

The announcement was received by Commissioner of Education Payson Smith from L. R. Alderman, director of the Federal Emergency Education Program. He also reported to the State Civil Works Board that Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins will allocate to the States, in addition to their regular Civil Works quotas, the employment of 40,000 teachers to be paid an average compensation of \$50 per month.

The work must be done in educational centers, however, and those desiring the positions are advised that no regular class assignments outside of the original \$15,000 per month allotment will be given. This leaves the problem only partially solved as far as concerning Supt. of Boston Schools Patrick Campbell, who had planned to use extra teachers in overcrowded class rooms.

### Curley Seeks 4500 Jobs

Mayor Curley will appear before the Civil Works Board at 11 o'clock this morning in an effort to put 4500 more men and women to work in Boston. He called in all his department heads yesterday afternoon and notified them to have plenty of projects ready so that the city can obtain its full quota of jobs and get the unemployed to work before the 15th, the deadline for beginning CWA projects.

Approximately 43,000 persons had been assigned work by the Federal Reemployment Service last Saturday, according to a report issued by Dr. Robert S. Quimby, director of the service for Massachusetts. The other half of the approximately 170,000 jobs which had been approved at that time had been filled from welfare lists.

### State May Get Still More

That Massachusetts will, in all probability, get a few thousand additional jobs in the near future because of the fine piece of work turned in by the State Civil Works Board, was the opinion of Robert W. Kelso, C. W. A. Administrator for the Northeastern States, who visited the Massachusetts Board yesterday afternoon.

"It is obvious that the Massachusetts Board will easily make its quota," said Mr. Kelso. "I have nothing but praise for this board which, without any pre-existing machinery, has turned out such a complete, fine job."

He added that all of the States under his jurisdiction were apparently completing their quotas on

time, with Maine the only State which would have to hasten to finish in the given period. Maine with a 16,000 jobs quota, New Hampshire with 11,000, Vermont with 8000, Rhode Island with 18,000, and Connecticut with 40,000 jobs, are all entering the final lap to go through on schedule.

### To Instruct Adults

The program to place 5000 additional women to work in addition to the 5000 already placed, which Mrs. Lois Rantoul is preparing, is expected by the board today.

A detailed report is expected tonight so that the board will know how much work it will have to complete by Friday. Women's projects are allowed more leeway but the board is anxious to get them started so that the women may get their share of funds as soon as possible.

Charles Howard, coordinator for the State Department, has projects calling for employment of more than 2000 women which he will present today.

As a result of the Washington action, emergency educational centers are to be established in a large number of cities and towns. Instruction will be given to adults, and nurseries will be established for children of pre-school age. Under the Washington decision no other form of educational work will be done.

These centers will be set up by local school authorities in the schools. It is expected some of these centers will be opened within 10 days.

### Registration on Nashua St

M. J. McCarten, director of the Massachusetts Employment Service, said last night that registration of applicants for employment on Boston Civil Works that has been carried on at the Irvington-st armory for the past three weeks has been transferred to the Public Works Building at 100 Nashua st. The office has found many duplications in registrations and believes one registration is sufficient. The officials also point out that it is unnecessary for applicants to call at the registration office for assignment of work, as cards will be sent through the mail to all applicants assigned to work.

Chairman Bartlett stated last night that the only information he has received concerning Mayor-Elect Mansfield's opinions on the proposed public works program is that he favors the sewer and street projects, but is somewhat opposed to the Way-farer's lodge rebuilding proposal.

### Day's Projects Approved

Projects approved by the board yesterday include:

Chicopee, \$105,000, 205 men.  
Plymouth, \$2431, 38 men.  
Halifax, \$3330, 20 men.  
East Bridgewater, \$13,958, 80 men.  
Bridgewater, \$4810, 25 men.  
Marshfield, \$2622, 20 men.  
Abington, \$5879, 42 men.  
Kingston, \$2581, 20 men.  
Norwell, \$2850, 16 men.  
Middleboro, \$1070, 12 men.  
Pembroke, \$1780, 20 men.  
Rockland, \$1440, 10 men.  
Bridgewater, \$2080, 16 men.  
Plymouth, \$3480, 40 men.  
Marshfield, \$1245, 10 men.  
Kingston, \$482, 5 men.  
South Hanson, \$5368, 25 men.  
Marion, \$3255, 20 men.  
West Bridgewater, \$4196, 30 men.  
Marshfield, \$760, 20 men.  
Hull, \$7580, 50 men.  
Hull, \$6050, 25 men.  
Amherst, \$2023, 26 men.  
Amherst, \$1312, 20 men.  
Duxbury, \$5160, 25 men.  
Winchester, \$11,455, 35 men.  
Hudson, \$5331, 24 men.  
Hingham, \$2794, 17 men.  
Kingston, \$1951, 30 men.  
Hingham, \$3184, 22 men.  
Amesbury, \$5326, 28 men.  
Newburyport, \$6514, 31 men.  
Essex County, \$6081, 14 men.  
Essex County, \$1253, 11 men.  
Worcester County, \$47,739, 296 men.  
Worcester County, \$5300, 15 men.  
Stow, \$3693, 21 men.  
Holliston, \$3860, 28 men.  
Essex County, \$5000, 18 men.

## DISBURSING OFFICE VITAL C. W. A. LINK

Barracough Handling Big  
Job in Bay State

A very important, and hitherto scarcely noticed, branch of the Civil Works Administration in Massachusetts is the financial disbursing office in charge of Herbert H. Barracough, who was the Federal disbursing officer of the veteran's relief department before the development of the Civil Works program. He still holds that position and the duty of handling the C. W. A. payroll has been added to his labors.

At present the office has a staff of more than 50 men and women, all working at double speed. As soon as men or women are placed at work on a project the disbursing office must arrange for their payment at the completion of the first week. Organization is now working smoothly and all payrolls are being met without delay.

### Checks Sent From Capital

The checks for the workers are sent from Washington and are payable by the United States Treasury. They come in blank form and have Mr. Barracough's name printed on them. His signature is not required, but without the printed name they are not valid.

The blank checks are kept under lock and key in the Boston office and are distributed from here as they are needed. Assistant disbursing officers have been chosen in every town and city where there is a Civil Works project under way.

These assistants are chosen by the State and are usually the town treasurers, who are also bonded by the State. After Federal approval of their bonds they may receive enough blank checks to cover the payments for any Civil Works jobs in their town. Customarily enough checks are sent out at a time to cover payrolls for four or five weeks.

In the event of theft or loss of any checks the Treasury Department at Washington is notified immediately. The tracing of the checks is placed in the hands of the Secret Service.

### Checks Up on Materials

Among other duties, Mr. Barracough is responsible for the money spent on materials. Under the C. W. A. not more than 25 percent of an allotment can be spent on materials. The rest must go for labor. If a town or city spends more than 25 percent, or spends money on materials which they do not need but hope to keep at the termination of the C. W. A., the bill is sent from the local office here to Washington. No town is allowed to spend money on anything but labor except where it is necessary.

It is due to the efficiency of the disbursing office that payrolls have been met as soon as a work has been started. Their bonding of the assistant disbursers, distributing the checks, and tracing of money expended has played an important part in the success of this unprecedented effort to put men to work.

## WILL KEEP 4,000,000 ON CIVIL WORKS JOBS TO SPRING AT LEAST

Government to Ask Billion or More From Congress—  
Direct Relief Into Summer, Conservation Corps  
Continued—Public Works, Farm Relief to Come

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.)—A billion dollars for carrying on the emergency unemployment activities of the Government was estimated in official circles today as the least the Administration would ask of the forthcoming Congress.

This sum does not include extension of the Public Works or the Farm Relief programs.

The needs for carrying on emergency relief activities after Feb. 15, when all present funds are expected to be exhausted, were set forth today as follows:

Civil Works Administration program, \$300,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Emergency Relief Administration, including the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Civilian Conservation Corps, \$300,000,000.

### Year More of Relief

The programs of the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, all headed by Harry L. Hopkins, were ready today for submission to the President.

The Emergency Relief program calls for continuing the present direct relief through the Winter and indefinitely into the Summer. It is regarded as probable that the Federal Government will not be able to abandon this work for another year or more.

The Civil Works program, it was learned on high authority, will be continued in full, with the prospective 4,000,000 employees being retained

on the rolls until Spring, at least. After that, with one Winter over, the probability was expressed that there would be a gradual lessening of the number employed on this form of work. Officials privately expressed the hope that industry would start absorbing these workers even before Spring.

It is known that the President hopes to continue the Civilian Conservation Corps another six months, possibly longer.

### \$100,000,000 to States for Food

The Civil Works program will cost the Government \$500,000,000 between now and Feb. 15. Officials say there were 2,500,000 persons on the Civil Works payroll last Thursday and that by Dec. 16 the full quota of 4,000,000 men and women will be at work.

In addition, around \$100,000,000 will be allocated to the States by the Relief Administration or spent for food and clothing to be given needy unemployed.

The Emergency Relief Administration today had approximately \$197,000,000 left of the \$500,000,000 appropriation, but \$100,000,000 of this had been allotted to the Civil Works program.

Should the Civil Works program be carried until April 15 another \$300,000,000 would be needed.

The question of tools for workers is proving a problem for the Civil Works Administration. Hopkins has appealed to the national organization of hardware manufacturers and as a result it was stated today that several factories were starting at once working day and night to supply picks, shovels, wheelbarrows and other hand tools needed.

## BARTLETT OUTLINES STATE RELIEF WORK

Says 109,000 Have Been  
Assigned to Jobs

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Finance Board, came to the legislative luncheon of the Massachusetts Civic League, yesterday at 3 Joy st., outlined what the board has been trying to do since its establishment, and closed with the hope that while the efforts are being made, his hearers have confidence in what the board is attempting to accomplish.

He told the gathering that his office now has proof of 109,000 men having been put to work and he hoped to have authorized approval soon to have a total of 121,000 men and women engaged in some useful occupation on a wage basis.

The speakers described the big task of organizing a machine to get the unemployed to work in 355 cities and towns. He lauded the cooperation on the part of city and town officials through the State.

He said there were crowds of unemployed, who during the last three years of the depression haven't sought public welfare aid but have been determined enough to look for work. Those now going to work with the help of Federal funds are doing it, he said, in the spirit of trying to earn.

The people of Massachusetts, he asserted, will soon learn what a serious problem this was. He characterized activity of the Government as "a life-saver for Massachusetts."

Mr. Bartlett was high in his praise of Col. Hopkins, in charge in Washington, whom he called "one of the finest officials I've ever had the pleasure to work with."

He said that his eyes had been opened by the conditions he encountered, that acquaintances of 25 and 30 years ago whom he knew to be comfortably fixed, were now looking for a chance for gainful occupation.

He urged people to be patient if they see a man who has been swinging a pick and shovel on some project, take a rest. He explained that to many this work is new.

More than \$30,000,000, he continued, is being distributed in this State to people who have been out of employment and who need it. This money, to be expended from now until Feb. 15, he pointed out, is bound to help every industry and store.



## Aid for Artists to Be Planned in Boston Today

CWA Committee Is Meeting  
at Museum of Fine  
Arts

By Albert Franz Cochrane

A movement to aid New England artists who have been hard hit by the depression was started in Boston this afternoon when the regional committee of the Federal Public Works of Art Project, a subsidiary of the C. W. A., met at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to discuss local ways and means of launching a program designed to give employment to 2500 artists throughout the United States.

A number of artists, museum directors, and others, were invited to the museum meeting by Henry F. Taylor, chairman of the New England committee, and director of the Worcester Museum of Art. Those urged to attend the meeting were also asked to supply the names of destitute artists, paying especial attention to those qualified for decoration of public buildings.

Assisting Chairman Taylor in making up this list are Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and Edward J. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum, at whose office the afternoon meeting was held. They sent telegrams to directors of all New England museums urging them to Boston this afternoon. Many of those invited were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the contemplated project, which was started only a day or so ago in Washington. Twenty-five accepted invitations and started for Boston at once.

The program, as announced in Washington, will be under the general supervision of L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was agreed

Continued on Page Eight

Only artists of professional standing will be considered, he said.

While the known leanings in art of various of those placed in charge of the movement throughout the country are largely toward modernism—with a few notable exceptions, such as Mr. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum—Mr. Taylor was emphatic in stating that no discrimination will be shown.

"Our project is two-fold," he said. "First to give employment to as many painters as possible. Second to select from what is thus made available work suitable to recommend to the Government for the decoration of public buildings."

Mr. Taylor also revealed that his committee had obtained from Washington a ruling to the effect that any framed picture could come under the official interpretation of a "mural." A mural is generally considered to be limited to a picture painted directly into the fresh plaster.

Under the new ruling, it will be possible to commission not only small paintings in oils, but etchings, lithographs and other such studies, suitable for distribution to public schools for exhibition and instruction in the various arts. Mr. Taylor believes the larger projects will be few in number, for lack of practice in work on a grand scale has prevented the development of many painters competent of such undertakings.

Denying the suggestion emanating from Washington news sources that Federal buildings are to be turned over freely to every painter who applies for work, Mr. Taylor stated that preliminary employment will take the established form of any competition, the drawing up of entry sketches. This work will be paid for on a salary basis. But the Government, through its committees, will reserve the right to commission or reject such entries.

## 114,055 Work on Projects of CWA Here

State Board Rushing to Fill  
State's Quota of 121,000  
by Friday

The State Civil Works Board, composed of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, Boston banker, has authorized to date the employment of 114,055 men and women on projects throughout the State in connection with the Federal CWA program. The Federal quota for Massachusetts, which must be completed by Friday, calls for the employment of approximately 121,000 persons and officials of the board are certain that the remainder of the State's program will be approved before Friday and the remaining 7000 persons placed at work.

The wage payments to the workers, as of today, reached \$18,320,928, while

Continued on Page Twelve

Chairman Bartlett today approved a number of new projects in Boston to provide work for 717 men at an expenditure of \$189,598. Other projects calling for the employment of thousands of men were submitted to the board and given tentative approval, while many projects calling for the employment of women were also presented and held over for the Civil Works Service.

Statutes of Boston's statesmen of the past, which have not been given their usual bath for five or six years, are to be cleaned by nine men at a cost of \$1400. This project received the tentative approval of the State board today.

Chairman Bartlett was informed that the city of Boston is struggling with the problem of getting proper foremen and supervisors from the two official sources from which the men are selected, the welfare lists and Federal registration.

Mayor Curley sought permission to seek such supervisors from other sources but Chairman Bartlett insisted that the mayor go over the matter with the particular authorities in each case and insist on competent help before seeking relief elsewhere. Mr. Bartlett admitted that there might be some difficulty in getting the trained men needed on many projects, but stated that he wants the general public to know that they are being treated fairly in the matter and that he wants the available lists scoured first.

Chairman Charles P. Howard of the commission on administration and finance today presented a large batch of new projects to Chairman Bartlett, many of which were tentatively approved.

Except in cases where communities are behind in their quotas, projects are being tentatively approved and Chairman Bartlett is hopeful that all be ready within the next day or two for final approval. The following new projects were approved today by the State board:

Peabody, ten men, \$4461, interior and exterior painting of fire station; Newburyport, 104 men, \$15,584, graveling and ditch work; Lynn, 257 men, \$50,223, road, playground and reservation work; Framingham, 135 men, \$23,736, road and playground work; Northfield, twenty men, \$2004, brush, graveling and drainage work; Winchester, fifteen men, \$3719, painting and renovating three elementary schools; Avon, twenty men, \$1420, drainage, cleaning and park work; Dighton, ten men, \$31127, graveling and road work; Chicopee, eighty men, \$11,949, laying drain pipe.

## \$1,652,251 for Bay State War Projects

Washington, Dec. 13 (A.P.)—Representative McCormack of Boston said today that he had been informed by Civil Works Administrator Hopkins that War Department projects in Massachusetts totaling \$1,652,251 have been approved. The projects are expected to provide employment for 1941 unemployed men who will be hired through the State re-employment bureaus.

Mr. McCormack conferred with Hopkins this morning to urge immediate approval of the Massachusetts projects recommended to the Q W A by the War Department and two hours later was told the entire list had been approved. He then was assured that work will be started immediately and that some men probably will be at work within a few days. The projects include:

For the Boston quartermaster depot, \$900,000.

For reconditioning of the First Corps Area headquarters, \$25,000.

For the Watertown Arsenal, \$370,042.

For number of projects at Fort Devens, \$579,907.

For the Springfield Armory which Representative Granfield of Massachusetts had asked be started immediately, \$61,546.

For improvement of property at Fort Banks, \$15,720.

The projects approved today bring the total allocated for the South Boston Army base to \$1,129,000.

## 100,000 Women Get CWA Jobs

Washington, Dec. 13 (A.P.)—The Civil Works Administration today reported approximately 100,000 women have been given jobs. With figures still lacking for a half-dozen States, the names of which were withheld, officials said 94,798 women were on the payrolls last Monday. The women's division of the CWA estimated that over 400,000 women are in need of assistance.

## WILL GIVE 1941 BAY STATE WORK

Army Base and Fort  
Devens Improvements

Watertown and Springfield  
Share in \$1,642,151

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A. P.)—War Department projects which officials estimated would give employment to 1941 men and involving expenditure of \$1,642,151 in Massachusetts were approved today by the Civil Works Administration.

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts was informed two hours after making a personal appeal for early approval of the projects that the entire supplementary program of the War Department in Massachusetts had been approved and would be started at once. The War Department, McCormack said, asserted some men would be at work within a few days.

The largest project called for expenditure of \$900,000 for repair or replacement of the wharf piling and general reconditioning of the entire wharf and docking facilities at the Boston Quartermaster Depot in South Boston. This project, officials estimated, would provide work for 12 supervisors, 300 skilled workers, 150 semiskilled workers and 250 unskilled workers, with work to be started within 15 days.

### Repairs at Watertown

Another allotment of \$25,000 was approved for reconditioning and painting of the First Corps Area headquarters at Boston, with estimated employment for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, two semiskilled workers and three unskilled workers, with work to be started in 10 days.

The Watertown Arsenal was allotted \$70,042 for three projects.

Four buildings will be repaired at a cost of \$21,920, with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 14 unskilled men, to be started within 10 days. Work of painting seven buildings at a cost of \$62,762 will be started within five days, with employment for two supervisors, 46 skilled workers, 10 semiskilled workers and 10 unskilled workers, while an additional \$7280 will be spent on road repairs, with employment within 10 days for five supervisors, 70 skilled workers, 14 semiskilled workers and 40 laborers.

### Nine Devens Projects

Nine projects at Fort Devens totaling \$597,907, which Representative Rogers of Massachusetts had advocated in conferences with Civil Works Administrator Hopkins, also were approved. They were:

For clearing fire breaks, \$38,760, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers and 70 laborers.

For clearing underbrush, \$43,776, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 65 laborers.

For transplanting trees, \$54,555, with employment in 10 days for four supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 58 laborers.

For salvaging buildings, \$26,455, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, five skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 66 laborers. For cleaning filter beds, \$43,776, with work within 10 days for eight supervisors, 15 skilled workers, 16 semiskilled workers and 170 laborers.

For drainage, \$8120, with work within 10 days for two supervisors, four skilled workers, 74 semiskilled workers and 30 laborers. For painting, \$15,000, with work for two supervisors, 30 skilled workers, eight semiskilled workers and eight laborers.

For grading of the landing field, \$22,560, with employment within 10 days for 41 supervisors, 122 skilled workers, 93 semiskilled workers and 340 laborers.

In all more than 1000 men will be employed at Fort Devens.

### At Springfield Arsenal

The Springfield Arsenal was allotted \$61,546 for four projects designed to provide work for 119 men. They were:

Road repairs, \$36,576, with employment within 10 days for two supervisors, 10 skilled workers, eight semiskilled workers and 40 laborers.

Regrading and removing debris, \$3900, within 15 days, for one supervisor, one skilled worker, one semiskilled worker and 20 laborers.

Painting, including the armory fence, \$9204, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, one skilled worker, two semiskilled workers and two laborers.

Repairs to buildings, \$11,866, with employment within 10 days for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, five semiskilled workers and five laborers. Fort Banks and harbor posts at Boston were awarded \$15,720 for improvements which within 10 days should give work to one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, 10 semiskilled workers and 10 laborers.

All the men to be employed will be hired by the State Employment Bureaus.

## CHECK-UP FOR ALL JOBS POSSIBLE

Appeal Throughout State  
as Time Limit Nears

Chance for Thousands More  
Women—Projects Wanted

So close was the State Civil Works Board to the 121,250 jobs quota allotted to Massachusetts that at adjournment time last night a telegram was sent out to local C. W. A. chairmen in every city and town in the State requesting immediate information as to the number of persons approved for employment in each community.

Figures compiled by a statistics department, under the board, indicated last night that approval had been already given for 120,161 jobs for men and women in the State.

"The importance of immediate response to the request for accurate figures cannot be over-emphasized," said Chairman Bartlett, "because we must not let one person go unemployed who can be squeezed into the Civil Works program. We must also know how many women have already secured work or been allocated to it, so that we can fill our 10,000 jobs for women quota before we go on to any further approvals."

### Urgent Need for Haste

The telegram sent to the 355 city and town C. W. A. chairmen in the State reads as follows:

"Write at once number of women approved for work on all projects; number of skilled persons at work on all projects; number of unskilled persons at work on all projects; total number of persons at work on all projects. Essential that this information be in our hands not later than noon, Dec. 14."

So urgent is the need for haste in response to this message that Chairman Bartlett asked the newspapers to request that local chairmen take announcement of the telegram in this morning's papers as official notice if they had not already received it.

The ruling concerning the 10,000 jobs quota for women was so recent that no special check had been kept up to date on women alone by the State Board.

### 2700 Women Provided For

Although Mrs. Lois Rantoul had not presented her projects calling for employment of women, up to last night, work was provided for 2700 women yesterday through approval of the project proposed through the State Department of Labor and Industries by Charles P. Howard. The work to be done consists of a survey of the unemployed throughout the State. The total number of persons to be employed in ever this work is 3085, and 2700 of these will be women. The project will cost \$175,000.

It is expected that Mrs. Rantoul will present her projects calling for employment of women this morning noon and approval of her projects should clean up the work of allocating funds at the present time.

were not able to go to work because they lacked paint and brushes. The delegation seemed a bit surprised, but Mayor Curley explained that some one had fallen down on the job and he would see to it that the situation was righted at once.

Projects given actual approval yesterday are as follows:

Peabody—2 men, \$4461.55.  
Newburyport, 104 men, \$15,584.  
Lynn—257 men, \$50,000.  
Northfield—20 men, \$3004.



## Aid for Artists to Be Planned in Boston Today

CWA Committee Is Meeting  
at Museum of Fine  
Arts

By Albert Franz Cochrane

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A number of artists, museum directors, and others were invited to the museum meeting by Henry F. Taylor, chairman of the New England committee, and director of the Worcester Museum of Art. Those urged to attend the meeting were also asked to supply the names of destitute artists, paying especial attention to those qualified for decoration of public buildings.

Assisting Chairman Taylor in making up this list are Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and Edward J. Holmes, director of the Boston museum, at whose office the afternoon meeting was held. They sent telegrams to directors of all New England museums urging them to Boston this afternoon. Many of those invited were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the contemplated project, which was started only a day or so ago in Washington. Twenty-five accepted invitations and started for Boston at once.

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Denying the suggestion emanating from Washington news sources that Federal buildings are to be turned over freely to every painter who applies for work, Mr. Taylor stated that preliminary employment will take the established form of any competition, the drawing up of entry sketches. This work will be paid for on a salary basis. But the Government, through its committees, will reserve the right to commission or reject such entries.



Continued from Page One

\$2,811,753 will be expended in materials with the cities and towns contributing \$3,045,014, making a gross total of \$5,856,767.

New projects which will provide work for 10,000 women throughout the State will be submitted to Chairman Bartlett today by Mrs. Lois B. Rantou, director of the women's division of the State board. This work was made possible through an additional \$2,000,000 grant allotted to Massachusetts recently by the Federal authorities. The women will be employed in knitting, sewing, canning, cataloging and other projects. In making the additional grant, Federal authorities ruled that the women may be hired on the basis of need. That is, they need not be on the welfare relief, but can be taken from the re-employment service lists.

Chairman Bartlett today approved a number of new projects in Boston to provide work for 777 men at an expenditure of \$180,598. Other projects calling for the employment of thousands of men were submitted to the board and given tentative approval, while many projects calling for the employment of women were also presented and held over for the Civil Works Service.

Status of Boston's statesmen of the past, which have not been given their usual bath for five or six years, are to be cleaned by nine men at a cost of \$1400. This project received the tentative approval of the State board today.

Chairman Bartlett was informed that the city of Boston is struggling with the problem of getting proper foremen and supervisors from the two official sources from which the men are selected, the welfare lists and Federal registration.

Mayor Curley sought permission to seek such supervisors from other sources but Chairman Bartlett insisted that the mayor go over the matter with the particular authorities in each case and insist on competent help before seeking relief elsewhere. Mr. Bartlett admitted that there might be some difficulty in getting the trained men needed on many projects, but stated that he wants the general public to know that they are being treated fairly in the matter and that he wants the available lists scoured first.

Chairman Charles P. Howard of the commission on administration and finance today presented a large batch of new projects to Chairman Bartlett, many of which were tentatively approved.

Except in cases where communities are behind in their quotas, projects are being tentatively approved and Chairman Bartlett is hopeful that all be ready within the next day or two for final approval. The following new projects were approved today by the State board:

Peabody, ten men, \$441, interior and exterior painting of fire station; Newburyport, 104 men, \$15,534, graveling and ditch work; Lynn, 257 men, \$50,223, road, playground and reservation work; Franklin, 135 men, \$25,736, road and playground work; Northfield, twenty men, \$2004, brush, graveling and drainage work; Winchester, fifteen men, \$3713, painting and renovating three elementary schools; Avon, twenty men, \$1420, drainage, cleaning and park work; Dighton, ten men, \$4127, graveling and road work; Chicopee, eighty men, \$11,949, laying drain pipe.

## \$1,652,251 for Bay State War Projects

Washington, Dec. 13. (A.P.)—Representative McCormack of Boston said today that he had been informed by Civil Works Administrator Hopkins that War Department projects in Massachusetts totaling \$1,652,251 have been approved. The projects are expected to provide employment for 1941 unemployed men who will be hired through the State re-employment bureaus.

Mr. McCormack conferred with Hopkins this morning to urge immediate approval of the Massachusetts projects recommended to the Q. W. A. by the War Department and two hours later was told the entire list had been approved. He then was assured that work will be started immediately and that some men probably will be at work within a few days. The projects include:

For the Boston Quartermaster depot, \$900,000.

For reconditioning of the First Corps Area headquarters, \$25,000.

For the Watertown Arsenal, \$370,042.

For number of projects at Fort Devens, \$579,907.

For the Springfield Armory which Representative Granfield of Massachusetts had asked be started immediately, \$61,546.

For improvement of property at Fort Banks, \$15,720.

The projects approved today bring the total allocated for the South Boston Army base to \$1,129,000.

## 100,000 Women Get C W A Jobs

Washington, Dec. 13 (A.P.)—The Civil Works Administration today reported approximately 100,000 women have been given jobs. With figures still lacking for a half-dozen States, the names of which were withheld, officials said 94,798 women were on the payrolls last Monday. The women's division of the C. W. A. estimated that over 400,000 women are in need of assistance.

## WILL GIVE 1941 BAY STATE WORK

Army Base and Fort  
Devens Improvements

Watertown and Springfield  
Share in \$1,642,151

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A. P.)—War Department projects which officials estimated would give employment to 1941 men and involving expenditure of \$1,642,151 in Massachusetts were approved today by the Civil Works Administration.

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts was informed two hours after making a personal appeal for early approval of the projects that the entire supplementary program of the War Department in Massachusetts had been approved and would be started at once. The War Department, McCormack said, asserted some men would be at work within a few days.

The largest project called for expenditure of \$900,000 for repair or replacement of the wharf piling and general reconditioning of the entire wharf and docking facilities at the Boston Quartermaster Depot in South Boston. This project, officials estimated, would provide work for 12 supervisors, 300 skilled workers, 150 semiskilled workers and 250 unskilled workers, with work to be started within 15 days.

**Repairs at Watertown**

Another allotment of \$25,000 was approved for reconditioning and painting of the First Corps Area headquarters at Boston, with estimated employment for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, two semiskilled workers and three unskilled workers, with work to be started in 10 days.

The Watertown Arsenal was allotted \$70,042 for three projects.

Four buildings will be repaired at a cost of \$21,920, with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 14 unskilled men, to be started within 10 days. Work of painting seven buildings at a cost of \$62,782 will be started within five days, with employment for two supervisors, 46 skilled workers, 10 semiskilled workers and 10 unskilled workers, while an additional \$7260 will be spent on road repairs, with employment within 10 days for five supervisors, 70 skilled workers, 14 semiskilled workers and 40 laborers.

## Nine Devens Projects

Nine projects at Fort Devens totaling \$537,907, which Representative Rogers of Massachusetts had advocated in conferences with Civil Works Administrator Hopkins, also were approved. They were:

For clearing fire breaks, \$38,760, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 70 laborers.

For clearing underbrush, \$43,776, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 65 laborers.

For transplanting trees, \$54,555, with employment in 10 days for four supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 52 laborers.

For salvaging buildings, \$22,455, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, five skilled workers, six semiskilled workers and 66 laborers.

For cleaning filter beds, \$43,776, with work within 10 days for eight supervisors, 15 skilled workers, 16 semiskilled workers and 170 laborers.

For drainage, \$8120, with work within 10 days for two supervisors, four skilled workers, 74 semiskilled workers and 30 laborers.

For painting, \$15,000, with work for two supervisors, 30 skilled workers, eight semiskilled workers and eight laborers.

For grading of the landing field, \$232,580, with employment within 10 days for 41 supervisors, 122 skilled workers, 93 semiskilled workers and 340 laborers.

In all more than 1000 men will be employed at Fort Devens.

## At Springfield Arsenal

The Springfield Arsenal was allotted \$61,546 for four projects designed to provide work for 119 men. They were:

Road repairs, \$36,576, with employment within 10 days for two supervisors, 10 skilled workers, eight semiskilled workers and 40 laborers.

Regrading and removing debris, \$3900, within 15 days, for one supervisor, one skilled worker, one semiskilled worker and 20 laborers.

Painting, including the armory fence, \$9204, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, one skilled worker, two semiskilled workers and two laborers.

Repairs to buildings, \$11,866, with employment within 10 days for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, five semiskilled workers and five laborers.

Fort Banks and harbor posts at Boston were awarded \$15,720 for improvements which within 10 days should give work to one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, 10 semiskilled workers and 10 laborers.

All the men to be employed will be hired by the State Employment Bureaus.

## Boston Globe

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Tugwell  
rather than the ideology of proletarianism in the old order of things we are evidenced in. But it is a revolution and they mean, and rarely do they proceed to their logical conclusion, and one cannot be sure what tendencies are vague things. mental.  
ket is temporary or more fundamental. It is in the private capital market is upon which the paupering upon an open question, de- But how far it will go is still a radical. feel some of the terror. Dighton—10 men, \$1127. Chicopee—80 men, \$11,949.90. New Bedford—239 men, \$38,124.

## Allotments Under Other Acts

Changing over from its role as State Civil Works Board to State Emergency Finance Board, the members last night in special session approved loans as follows:

West Springfield, \$110,000 under Public Works act; Charlton, two loans, \$1280 under the Tax Title act, \$3400 under the Welfare act; Salem, \$59,000 under the Tax Title act; Somerville, \$45,000 under the Public Welfare act.

Representative Martin Hays of Brighton asked the board if under the public works program a project for a subway station at Audubon circle might receive consideration. Chairman Bartlett said that even if it were to receive approval of the Mayor the board would refuse it. Hays said later he would introduce a bill in the Legislature next month. He said he does not expect to get the work done under public works, but that depreciation of real estate in that section due to lack of proper subway facilities necessitates the project.







## BAY STATE CWA NEARING QUOTA

Withholds Approval of Further Projects Until Check Is Made

The Massachusetts civil works administration, which set a national record for speed in approving civil works projects, was forced last night to withhold approval of additional projects when it appeared that the board was in danger of exceeding the state's quota of 121,750 jobs.

Because 10,000 women must be given work in this state on civil work and civil works service projects and no definite figures could be obtained on the number of women employed, and to be employed, the board last night sent telegrams to local CWA administrators asking for that information.

### CENSUS OF JOBLESS

A census of the unemployed of the state will be conducted by the state department of labor and industries, and 3083 persons, mostly women, will be given work. The requisition for workers included 2830 enumerators, 211 stenographer-clerks, 10 inspectors, 14 district supervisors, four senior stenographers, a directing supervisor and an assistant supervisor, a chief statistician and three assistant statisticians. The census will cost \$175,000 and about 2700 women will be employed.

Mayor Curley appeared with department heads before Chairman Bartlett yesterday morning with projects for several thousand men and women. The chairman approved projects providing work for 717 at an expenditure of \$180,588, but requested that a large number of projects be re-phrased to include them within the scope of the CWA program.

The word that the board was nearing its goal spread among the officials of committees who waited outside the various board rooms in which projects were being approved. All the officials made efforts to "get in under the wire." New Bedford was successful and had projects approved to employ 136 men constructing surface and catch basin drains on the Plainville road, at a cost of \$20,601, and another to hire 103 men to enlarge and improve bathing and skating facilities at Brooklawn park and fill in swamp area at an expenditure of \$17,124.

### SEVERAL LOSE OUT

Several other groups lost out, however, including the Berkshire county commissioners, who were told to submit projects in detail and "take a chance." The chairman rejected a proposal of the Lowell Real Estate Exchange representatives to re-assess the city.

Representative Martin Hays of Brighton suggested that a subway station be constructed at Arundel street, Back Bay, because lack of transportation in that vicinity has endangered the value of property worth \$3,500,000. Chairman Bartlett said he would not approve such a project under the civil works programs. Hays indicated he will present a bill to the coming Legislature urging the station, which would cost \$300,000.

Chairman Bartlett was asked to seek additional CWA money in Washington by Rep. C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, who pointed out that the President will not withhold funds when he realizes the number of men going to work. Rep. Pratt complimented the chairman and his colleagues on the board. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, on the excellent work being done.

While Bartlett was unable to give full approval to projects calling for employment of thousands of workers, as presented by the mayor, he did give "tentative approval" and asked that the projects be re-phrased and revamped. One of these was a project, on which nine men are to be employed, to clean streets in Boston, this list to be submitted today.

### FOREMEN NEEDED

Boston is struggling with the problem of getting proper foremen and supervisors, the mayor told Bartlett. Curley inquired whether he could obtain such men from sources other than welfare department or the federal re-employment service and Bartlett ruled the mayor would have to talk over his problem with the re-employment people before seeking relief elsewhere. The general public must know it is being treated fairly before special lists are made up, the chairman emphasized.

Bartlett told the mayor that a complaint had been received from headquarters in Washington that 58 painters assigned to work in the City hospital had not been put to work because of lack of materials. Obviously surprised, the mayor admitted that perhaps a "slip had occurred" and promised to remedy conditions immediately.

The cleaning of private alleys to eliminate a health menace was declared a sound project by Bartlett, but he told the mayor and Dr. Francis X. Mahoney the city health commissioner, that Washington had withheld approval as yet. Among the projects passed for the city were repairs to voting booths, painting and repairing Eastern avenue docks resetting curbing on Commonwealth avenue to Newton line.

Cleaning the "wilderness acreage" a Franklin park, further development of the city's golf course in Hyde Park adding to force of stonecutters in public works department, repairs to Chelsea and Meridian street bridges, survey of streets were passed.

Projects held up were repairs and maintenance work in transit department, doubling force in assessing department working on block survey, miscellaneous work in Mattapan sanitation and West Roxbury Hospital, erection of fence and grading at Rainsford Island development and excavation work at Fairview Cemetery, Hyde Park, enlarging seaplane ramp at East Boston airport, additional force of surface grading of streets, repairs to building owned by city under White Fund.

The state emergency finance board—three members of which form the civil works administration—yesterday held a special session and approved the following loans: \$110,000 by West Springfield under the public works act; two loans to Charlton, one for \$1230 under the tax title law, and the other \$3400 under the welfare act; and \$45,000 to Somerville under the public works act.

Members of Painters Union, No. 11, of Boston, yesterday passed a resolution condemning the procedure followed by the civil works administration in giving out jobs, and also criticized severely the "surrender of the CWA to ward politicians who are attempting to use this relief measure to further their own ambitions."

Veterans preference was protested by the union members, who assailed the policy of giving half the jobs created to welfare recipients in their resolution. Copies of the resolution were sent to Chairman Bartlett and members of the cabinet at Washington and Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator.

## 1830 MEN AT WORK ON LYNN PROJECTS

C. W. A. Plans Speeded Under Latest Survey

### Special Dispatch to the Globe

LYNN, Dec. 13.—Survey of the Civil Works Administration in Lynn today revealed that 1830 men were on the payrolls of 31 projects already under way. These men by Feb. 15 will have collected \$398,132.80 in wages while the city will spend \$190,175.77 for equipment and materials to keep them engaged.

In addition, approval for the employment of about 200 more men, who will receive \$49,204 on four projects, will probably be given soon.

These will require a city expenditure of \$10,000 for material. Start of these projects will guarantee for Lynn workers, \$448,500 of the C. W. A. Federal appropriation, or approximately \$119,000 more than the original allotment for this city.

The C. W. A. at Boston also has for consideration one project here that would employ about 180 women in repairing clothing and sewing for public welfare. There are also several minor projects that will employ about 50 more men and women.

The projects accepted today by the Federal authorities will employ 75 more men at Pine Grove Cemetery in building a six-foot masonry wall between the cemetery and Hudson st.; 47 men in Lynn Woods building benches and gateways, and 104 men grading around the ponds in Lynn Woods.

## Over 4 Million Now Employed on Civil Works

CWA Announces Goal Reached — 1,500,000 Families Still on Relief

Washington, Dec. 15 (A.P.)—The Civil Works Administration said today that more than 4,000,000 are now on its payroll. This was the goal set by President Roosevelt, in authorizing use of upwards of \$400,000,000 for direct employment of persons previously on relief rolls. It is expected that Congress will be asked to provide more funds to carry the CWA into the spring months.

Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, told reporters his information showed that the full quota of employment planned for Dec. 16 has been completed. He could not, however, give any definite figures and contented himself with the statement that over 4,000,000 are employed. He paid tribute to State and local civil works administrations and volunteer workers who have devoted their time to the situation for the past month.

Some of the States have not filled their CWA quota but others have exceeded the number they were supposed to employ. Adjustments will be made to level out the situation. Hopkins estimated there still are 1,500,000 families on relief rolls and said the exact number probably will not be known for another thirty days.

### 30-Hour Week for White Collar Men

Hopkins today made public rules covering the employment of clerical workers. This carries the stipulation that the so-called white-collar workers may be employed up to thirty-nine hours per week at prevailing rates in the individual communities, but not less than the following rates per week:

	Base	Intermediate	Superior	Technical
Southern zone...	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$18-\$20
Central zone...	13	16	19	21-24
Northern zone...	18	21	24	24-45

The rates for semi-skilled labor depend upon local custom and are to be set between the wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor unless otherwise provided for by agreements approved by the Public Works administrations within or through the State.

Efforts to find work for women which will not interfere with jobs for men under the CWA was urged upon President Roosevelt today by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R., Mass.). She said Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope of greater possibilities in this direction.

## Boston Is Given Little in State List of Projects

Item of \$164,000 in Today's Grant for Hospital — State Total Is \$2,600,000

Massachusetts projects under the Public Works Administration which received the approval of Washington today, according to the Associated Press, total \$2,600,000. In the list is a single project to be undertaken in Boston, that of a small building at the State Hospital. With the loans and grants approved hundreds of men can be put to work within a few months.

Mayor Curley's friends may be disappointed in seeing the least list of State projects in that none of the mayor's local program appears. The mayor has been in Washington since yesterday morning. The projects were approved by private corporations were allotted loans only.

The allotments included: In Massachusetts: Brookline, loan and grant, sewers, \$16,000; Brookline, loan and grant, street improvement, \$35,000; Quincy, loan and grant, sewers, \$159,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, water, \$500,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, sewers, \$339,000; Quincy, loan and grant, school addition, \$500,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$35,000.

Winchendon, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$13,000; Boston, loan and grant, hospital, \$164,000; Revere, loan and grant, highway improvement, \$229,000; Waverly, loan and grant, \$42,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$25,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, street improvements, \$428,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, street improvements, \$120,000. In Connecticut: Wallingford, grant, sewage, \$10,000.

### State Improvements

Massachusetts received seven loans and grants. One for \$25,000 was for resurfacing State highway route No. 13 from Monterey-Otis town line easterly to the junction with the State route No. 8. Work can start at once and PWA estimated forty-two men would be employed two months.

The second of \$120,000 was for resurfacing with bituminous macadam 4.3 miles of State highway No. 33 from the Ware-Palmer town line to the junction with Thorndike street at Palmer. Work can start in two months and PWA said sixty-five men could be employed five months.

The third was \$164,000 for construction of a two-story and part basement fireproof hospital and the purchase of certain equipment for the Boston State Hospital. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated fifty-one men would be employed five months.

The fourth was of \$13,000 for widening and surfacing with bituminous macadam State highway number 331 in Winchendon. Work can start in three weeks and PWA estimated thirty-five men would be employed forty-five days.

The fifth was for \$229,000 for reconstruction, resurfacing and widening 2.1 miles of State highway route 1-A in the city of Revere. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated 170 men would be employed five months.

The sixth was for \$42,000 for construction of a sanitary sewer to serve the Walter E. Fernald State School at Waverly. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated forty men would be employed five months.

The seventh of \$35,000 was for widening the State highway No. 126 between the towns of Ashland and Holliston. Work can start in two weeks and PWA

estimated thirty-two men would be employed three months.

### New Bedford's Loans

New Bedford, Mass., received three loans and grants. One of \$500,000 was for replacement of approximately four miles of existing 36-inch cast iron pipe water mains with 48-inch cast iron. Work can start in two weeks and PWA estimated 85 men would be employed 15 months. The second of the same sum was for construction of a three-story and basement 46 classroom and cafeteria fireproof addition to the high school building. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated 120 men would be employed a year. The third was for \$428,000 for surfacing with bituminous macadam and installation of curb and drainage facilities of parts of Acushnet avenue, Purchase street and Ashley boulevard. Work can begin immediately and PWA estimated 180 men would be employed a year.

### Quincy and Brookline

Quincy, Mass., received two loans and grants, one of \$339,000 for extension of its sanitary sewer system in Squantum, Adams Shore and Hough's Neck district. Work on this project can start in a week and PWA estimated 300 men would be employed eight months. The other was for \$159,000 for improvement of storm water sewers by diversions and extensions of brook drains within the city. Work can start immediately and PWA estimated 150 men could be employed eight months.

Brookline, Mass., received two loans and grants, one of \$33,000 for relocation of water mains including enlargement of the main along the widened Boylston street. Work on this project can begin in three weeks and PWA estimated fifteen men could be employed ten months. The other of \$16,000 was for relocation of sanitary sewers on Boylston street preliminary to widening and repaving the thoroughfare. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated twenty men could be employed four months.

## ALLOTMENTS FOR BAY STATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UP)—The public works administration today allotted \$22,000,300 for 72 projects in 26 states.

It is expected the projects will create 91,222 man months of direct employment and at least twice as much indirect and industrial employment. The allotments bring the total for non-federal work to more than \$600,000,000.

Massachusetts projects are: Quincy, loan and grant, sewers, \$129,000; New Bedford loan and grant, water main, \$500,000; Quincy, loan and grant, sewer, \$339,000; Brookline, loan and grant, sewer, \$16,000; Brookline, loan and grant, street improvements, \$35,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, school additions, \$500,000; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$35,000; Winchendon, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$13,000; Revere, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$229,000; Waverly, loan and grant, sewer, \$42,000; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$25,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, street improvements, \$428,000; Commonwealth of Massachusetts, loan and grant, street improvements, \$120,000.



## 4,000,000 HAVE C. W. A. JOBS

Quota Set by Roosevelt  
Now Reached

WASHINGTON, Dec 15 (A. P.)—The Civil Works Administration said today that more than 4,000,000 persons are now on its payroll.

This was the goal set by President Roosevelt, in authorizing use of upwards of \$400,000,000 for direct employment of persons theretofore on relief rolls. It is expected that Congress will be asked to provide more funds for this purpose to carry the C. W. A. into the Spring.

Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, told reporters his information showed that the full quota of employment planned for Dec 16 has been completed. He could not, however, give any definite figures and contented himself with the statement that 4,000,000 are employed.

He paid tribute to State and local Civil Works Administrations and volunteer workers who have devoted

their time to the situation for the past month.

Some of the States have not filed their C. W. A. quota but others have exceeded the number they were supposed to employ. Adjustments will be made to level out the situation.

Hopkins estimated there still are 1,500,000 families on relief rolls and said the exact number probably will not be known for another 30 days.

Hopkins made public rules of the Civil Works Administration covering the employment of clerical workers. This carries the stipulation that the so-called white-collar workers may be employed up to 39 hours per week at prevailing rates in the individual communities but not less than the following rates per week:

	Open	Super-	Super-
Base A	Inter-	Inter-	Inter-
zone	zone	zone	zone
Southern zone	\$12	\$15	\$18
Central zone	\$15	\$18	\$21
Northern zone	\$18	\$21	\$24

The rates for semiskilled labor, the new rules say, depend upon local custom and will be set between the wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor in accordance with local prevailing rates, unless otherwise provided by agreements approved by the Public Works Administrations within or through the State.

## SECURES WORK FOR 10,500 MORE

State Board Gets Right  
to Add 2500 Women

Is 8000 Above C. W. A. Quota,  
Bartlett Calls for Increase

With a final successful effort to secure additional work for Massachusetts unemployed, the State Civil Works Board last night obtained approval from Washington for putting 8000 men to work above the State's quota, and also authority to give jobs to 2500 more women.

In the day's work, Chairman Bartlett and his associates approved 4000 of the 9500 jobs for women she had submitted. The board found some projects had not been sanctioned by local authorities and others were not in proper shape for endorsement.

Mrs. Rantoul, Federal Relief Administrator for Women, told Chairman Bartlett and the board that she had been instructed to prepare the projects for women, but the two positions overlapped, the money for the women's work coming from the Federal emergency relief funds unless it is connected with construction work. But the board worked to straighten out the matter.

A delegation of Quincy women complained to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the board, yesterday, about administration of the women's division of the C.W.A., charging unfairness in appointment of community chairmen.

Hurley said the board has made every possible effort to cooperate and meet all requests for aid in attempting to gain work for the women of the State. He said the controversy was due to Mrs. Rantoul's action.

Mrs. Rantoul said: "I appointed chairmen for women in various communities, and planned the projects. I was then taken ill for a week. Finally the board asked me to present my projects and I submitted them. I do not think the board gave me sufficient information as to how I should have proceeded. I was working and groping in the dark."

Mr. Hurley last night praised the work of Mr. Bartlett.

William B. Coy, member of the board in charge of finances, was informed yesterday that Moses M. Gaskell, town treasurer of Mendon and disbursing officer for the C. W. A., had declined to make payments to the C. W. A. workers. Gaskell had submitted a project to the board asking that he be paid \$20 per week to make out these checks, but it was turned down, as all disbursing officers work without compensation.

Coy said that all Gaskell had to do was to issue 25 checks weekly, and he asked the Selectmen of the town to appoint a new disbursing officer.

## STATE IS OVER CWA LIMIT SET

Bartlett Asks Hopkins to  
Allot Commonwealth  
145,000 Jobs

AT LEAST 10,000  
WOMEN GET WORK

Racing against the clock, the Massachusetts civil works administration and its deputy boards were feverishly checking scores of women projects submitted at a late hour last night by Mrs. Lols B. Rantoul, in charge of CWA women's activities, in an effort to assure jobs for thousands of Massachusetts women.

A special session of the Governor's council will be called for today by Gov. Ely so that \$100,000 can be made available to women working on civil works service projects. The women are engaged on projects not connected with construction and will be paid from special funds allocated to the state by the federal government.

Under the law, however, the funds must be paid out only after the Governor and his executive council have approved payment. Through an error the council failed to vote approval at its Wednesday meeting. Because of the emergency, it was considered advisable to call a special meeting of the council so that the women could receive money for their services.

A political row which has stirred the townspeople of Leicester threatened to halt the civil works board early this morning while Chairman Bartlett and his associates were engaged in approving women's projects. On complaint of a number of citizens of Leicester an investigator, Thomas F. Coady of the complaint division of the CWA, was sent to the town.

He reported early this morning that Chairman Titcomb of the Leicester board of assessors—a man without dependents and reputed to be worth thousands of dollars—had been given a

(Continued on Page Twenty-one)

though the federal government has already paid claims for welfare relief, the state will reimburse towns and cities which have made claims on the commonwealth. Under state law, any person

### Projects Approved

The following projects were approved today by the state civil works board.

EASTON, \$1697, 11 jobs, addition to cemetery on Poundry street; \$2201, 15 men, gravel and elimination of curve.  
BROCKTON \$16,148, 95 jobs, shade trees.  
MILFORD, \$25,213, 190 jobs, shade trees.  
Swamp park improvements.  
QUINCY, \$1781, 67 men, additional labor on projects already approved; \$13,870, 49 men, sewer construction.

MILBURY, \$4000, miscellaneous projects, 43 men; \$2689, 20 men, streets.  
LYNN, \$2000, 38 men, grading.  
WILLIAMSBURG, \$1070, 10 men, graveling; \$1620, 10 men, cleaning underbrush; \$1350, second men, painting outside school.

NORFOLK COUNTY, \$2367, 31 men, building house.  
QUINCY, \$6143, 37 men, painting and alterations to schools.  
NORFOLK COUNTY, \$9098, 50 men, painting inside schools.

AUBURN, \$23,900, 98 men, building and grading athletic field.  
AYER, \$7004, 20 men, brush, grading.  
OAK BLUFFS, \$1150, 10 men, parks.

Gov. Ely yesterday approved a list of projects submitted by the state emergency public works commission as follows:

1—Widening the state highway on U. S. route 20 from its intersection with route 131 in Sturbridge to Brimfield village—\$220,000.  
2—Reconstruction of the state highway in Charlestown on route 2 from the bridge west of Charlestown to Scott's bridge, both being over the Deerfield river—\$115,000.

3—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on U. S. route 5 from point 1000 feet north of the railroad bridge in Northampton to a point south of the railroad underpass in Haverhill—\$180,000.  
4—Reconstruction, resurfacing and widening of the state highway on route 12 from the north-west side of Sterling to the city's cement road in Leominster—\$200,000.

5—Construction of a steel plate girder bridge and approach on route 1-A in Revere to span the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and the Revere Beach parkway—\$321,000.

6—Widening and resurfacing the state highway on route 121 from the easterly side of Essex to a point 3700 feet west of the junction of route 121 and 127 in Gloucester—\$182,000.

7—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on the route from Wrentham to Blanford Village, a distance of 5.51 miles—\$113,000.

8—Repairs and alterations to the Commonwealth depot and motor park at Natick—\$66,897.

9—Construction, equipment and furnishing of a junior inmates dormitory at the women's reformatory at Framingham—\$57,874.

10—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on route 113 from the end of Pawtucket boulevard in Lowell to the approach of the Tenssboro bridge over the Merrimack river—\$101,500.

11—Resurfacing a highway from route 20 at Carlton City to route 9 at East Brookfield—\$31,200.

These projects must now be approved by the federal authorities.

who has not effected a settlement in a city or town must be given welfare relief by the community, which is reimbursed by the state.

The federal government, however, has agreed to send millions of dollars into this state and Chairman Charles P. Howard of the state commission on administration and finance felt that the cities and towns should drop their welfare claims. Gov. Ely placed the proposal before Chairman Bartlett and Theodore M. Waddell, director of the

division of accounts in the state department of taxation.

After the conference, the Governor said:

"I decided we should make the payment as usual, although the federal government has reimbursed to the extent it has. We planned to hand over about \$1,000,000 and had made provision for it when we made up the state budget. The cities and towns anticipate it."

Thus, by this decision, Massachusetts cities and towns will have an additional \$1,000,000—and perhaps more—to aid the unemployed. The Governor announced that he had received a check for \$1,500,000 from the federal government as part of the third quarterly installment to be disbursed to cities and towns for anticipated revenue.

### ANTICIPATED REVENUE

The Governor continued:

"The first and second installments of this money were put into anticipated revenue. This money is more or less free money so far as the budgets of cities and towns are concerned. The federal government, as you know, agreed to allocate \$1 for every \$3 spent by a city or town for welfare relief, but the money must be spent under the direction of the federal government."

"The money could be spent by the state, in part, to cover our own welfare expenses. There will be another \$1,500,000 coming to Massachusetts in two payments of \$750,000 each."

Of the \$3,000,000 allotted to Massachusetts under the so-called welfare reimbursement bill presented by Senator Costigan, the state received \$1,500,000 in payment of the third quarterly installment. Chairman Bartlett will confer with Washington officials regarding his plans for spending this money.

For hours yesterday the civil works board was nervous as Mrs. Rantoul failed to submit her projects. Mrs. Rantoul was appointed by Washington of-

cial and has created an organization of her own which in many respects has conflicted with that established by the civil works board. To prevent an open break Chairman Bartlett has courteously awaited Mrs. Rantoul's projects.



## 4,000,000 HAVE C. W. A. JOBS

Quota Set by Roosevelt  
Now Reached

WASHINGTON, Dec 15 (A. P.)—The Civil Works Administration said today that more than 4,000,000 persons are now on its payroll.

This was the goal set by President Roosevelt, in authorizing use of upwards of \$400,000,000 for direct employment of persons theretofore on relief rolls. It is expected that Congress will be asked to provide more funds for this purpose to carry the C. W. A. into the Spring.

Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, told reporters his information showed that the full quota of employment planned for Dec 16 has been completed. He could not, however, give any definite figures and contented himself with the statement that 4,000,000 are employed.

He paid tribute to State and local Civil Works Administrations and volunteer workers who have devoted

their time to the situation for the past month.

Some of the States have not filed their C. W. A. quota but others have exceeded the number they were supposed to employ. Adjustments will be made to level out the situation.

Hopkins estimated there still are 1,500,000 families on relief rolls and said the exact number probably will not be known for another 30 days.

Hopkins made public rules of the Civil Works Administration covering the employment of clerical workers. This carries the stipulation that the so-called white-collar workers may be employed up to 39 hours per week at prevailing rates in the individual communities but not less than the following rates per week:

	Once	Per
Base A (State)	\$12	\$107
Base B (State)	\$15	\$134
Southern zone	\$12	\$107
Central zone	\$15	\$134
Northern zone	\$18	\$161

The rates for semiskilled labor, the new rules say, depend upon local custom and will be set between the wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor in accordance with local prevailing rates, unless otherwise provided by agreements approved by the Public Works Administrations within or through the State.

## SECURES WORK FOR 10,500 MORE

State Board Gets Right  
to Add 2500 Women

Is 8000 Above C. W. A. Quota,  
Bartlett Calls for Increase

With a final successful effort to secure additional work for Massachusetts unemployed, the State Civil Works Board last night obtained approval from Washington for putting 8000 men to work above the State's quota, and also authority to give jobs to 2500 more women.

In the day's work, Chairman Bartlett and his associates approved 4000 of the 9500 jobs for women she had submitted. The board found some projects had not been sanctioned by local authorities and others were not in proper shape for endorsement.

Mrs. Rantoul, Federal Relief Administrator for Women, told Chairman Bartlett and the board that she had been instructed to prepare the projects for women, but the two positions overlapped, the money for the women's work coming from the Federal emergency relief funds unless it is connected with construction work. But the board worked to straighten out the matter.

A delegation of Quincy women complained to State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the board, yesterday, about administration of the women's division of the C. W. A., charging unfairness in appointment of community chairmen.

Hurley said the board has made every possible effort to cooperate and meet all requests for aid in attempting to gain work for the women of the State. He said the controversy was due to Mrs. Rantoul's action.

Mrs. Rantoul said: "I appointed chairmen for women in various communities, and planned the projects. I was then taken ill for a week. Finally the board asked me to present my projects and I submitted them. I do not think the board gave me sufficient information as to how I should have proceeded. I was working and groping in the dark."

Mr. Hurley last night praised the work of Mr. Bartlett.

William B. Coy, member of the board in charge of finances, was informed yesterday that Moses M. Gaskell, town treasurer of Mendon and disbursing officer for the C. W. A., had declined to make payments to the C. W. A. workers. Gaskell had submitted a project to the board asking that he be paid \$20 per week to make out these checks, but it was turned down, as all disbursing officers work without compensation.

Coy said that all Gaskell had to do was to issue 25 checks weekly, and he asked the Selectmen of the town to appoint a new disbursing officer.

## STATE IS OVER CWA LIMIT SET FOR PROJECTS

(Continued from Page One)

job on a CWA project in preference to the veterans, and over married men with dependents.

The board was unofficially informed that Chairman Lyon of the public welfare department who is the civil works administrator for the town had assigned Titcomb at the request of certain Republican members of the board of selectmen. This report will be given formally to the board today and prompt action will be taken. In other instances where political favoritism has been charged the civil works administration had vigorously pointed out that politics must not enter into the CWA program at any stage.

Only yesterday afternoon Chairman Bartlett telegraphed all local civil works administrators that no discrimination be shown veterans, disabled or not. The chairman also informed the local leaders that henceforth all requisitions for workers must be made to the federal re-employment officers in cities and towns. Originally requisitions for workers were to be sent to the welfare department until Dec. 1, and from the re-employment office until Dec. 15, but the chairman changed the ruling to include an even division until Dec. 15.

Early this morning Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the civil works board, announced that at least 10,000 women would be given work in sewing, knitting, cleaning, canning and similar projects, thus bringing Massachusetts over its original limit of 121,750 by several thousand.

Convinced that the desperate need of Massachusetts citizens, men and women, for employment entitled the state to a larger quota, Chairman Bartlett yesterday telephoned Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal civil works administrator and asked that the commonwealth be allotted 145,000 jobs. Col. Hopkins had not replied at midnight, but there was a feeling among the board members that he would accede to Bartlett's request.

Eager to give Boston as many jobs as possible, Chairman Bartlett yesterday broke several appointments to allow Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, an opportunity to present several projects. As a result, 13 projects were approved to provide employment for 2129 men at a cost of \$684,408.65.

Gov. Ely yesterday decided that although the federal government has already paid claims for welfare relief, the state will reimburse towns and cities which have made claims on the commonwealth, Under state law, any person

## Projects Approved

The following projects were approved today by the state civil works board.

EASTON, \$1637, 11 jobs, addition to cemetery on Foundry street; \$2201, 15 men, gravel and elimination of curve.

BROCKTON, \$16,149, 95 jobs, shade trees.

MILFORD, \$25,213, 190 jobs, Cedar Swamp lake improvements.

QUINCY, \$1781, 67 men, additional labor on projects already approved; \$13,870, 49 men, sewer construction.

MILLBURY, \$4000, miscellaneous projects, 43 men; \$2659, 20 men, streets.

LYNN, \$8225, 58 men, grading.

WILLIAMSBURG, \$1070, 10 men, erecting; \$1120, 10 men, cleaning underbrush; \$1120, 10 men, painting outside school.

NORFOLK COUNTY, \$2277, 21 men, building roads.

QUINCY, \$6145, 37 men, painting and alterations to schools.

NORTHAMPTON, \$9008, 30 men, painting inside schools.

ATBURN, \$23,000, 38 men, building and grading athletic field.

AYER, \$1004, 20 men, brush, grading.

OXFORD, \$1170, 10 men, parks.

Gov. Ely yesterday approved a list of projects submitted by the state emergency public works commission as follows:

1—Widening the state highway on U. S. route 50 from its intersection with route 131 in Sturbridge to Brimfield village—\$229,000.

2—Reconstruction of the state highway in Charlemont on route 2 from the bridge west over the Deerfield river to the bridge east over the Deerfield river—\$418,000.

3—Resurfacing and widening the state highway at F. S. from point 1000 feet north of the railroad bridge in Northampton to a point south of the railroad bridge in Northampton—\$180,000.

4—Reconstruction, resurfacing and widening of the state highway on route 12 from the north side of Sterling to the city's center and in Leominster—\$200,000.

5—Construction of a steel plate girder bridge and approaches on route 1-A in Revere to span the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and the Revere Beach parkway—\$371,000.

6—Widening and resurfacing the state highway on route 121 from the easterly side of Essex to a point 3700 feet west of the junction of route 121 and 127 in Gloucester—\$192,000.

7—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on the route from Wrentham to Randolph Village, a distance of 5.21 miles—\$115,000.

8—Repairs and alterations to the Commonwealth depot and motor park at Natick—\$60,000.

9—Construction, equipment and furnishing of a junior inmates dormitory at the women's reformatory at Framingham—\$57,574.

10—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on route 113 from the end of Pastuckett boulevard in Lowell to the approach of the Tenney bridge over the Merrimack river—\$101,500.

11—Resurfacing a highway from route 20 at Carlton City to route 9 at East Brookfield—\$27,500.

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For hours yesterday the civil works board was nervous as Mrs. Rantoul failed to submit her projects. Mrs. Rantoul was appointed by Washington to



## GIVES WORK TO 1305 IN STATE

**P. W. A. Allots More Than  
\$2,500,000 Here**

**New Bedford Gets \$1,428,000,  
Quincy \$498,000**

By CHARLES S. GROVES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—More than \$2,500,000 is contained for the State and municipalities of Massachusetts in the Public Works Administration allotments announced tonight.

There are seven separate projects in which the Commonwealth figures in loans and grants for a total of \$628,000. The city of New Bedford gets \$1,428,000 and the city of Quincy \$498,000. Smaller allotments go to Brookline. The projects are estimated to give employment to 1305 men.

Today's total P. W. A. allotments is \$22,000,300 for 72 projects, the larger of which are \$7,000,000 to Louisiana for combined railway and highway construction across the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, and \$4,000,000 to New York city for a tubercular unit for Bellevue Hospital. There is also included a loan and grant of \$3,570,000 to the university system of Georgia for new buildings, etc. at various colleges in that State.

### Boston Hospital Addition

The detailed projects in the State of Massachusetts are as follows:

Revere—Loan and grant for \$229,000 to the Commonwealth for the reconstruction, resurfacing and widening of 2.1 miles of State highway, route 1-A. The approximate cost of labor and material is \$168,000, of which 30 percent is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in five months, giving 170 men employment during construction.

Boston—Loan and grant for \$164,000 to the Commonwealth for construction of a two-story and part basement fireproof hospital, including certain equipment, at the Boston State Hospital. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$128,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can begin at once and be completed in nine months, giving 51 men employment during construction.

Waverly—Loan and grant for \$42,000 to the Commonwealth for the construction of a sanitary sewer to serve the Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverly. The approximate cost of labor and material is \$31,400, of which 30 percent is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in five months, giving 40 men employment during construction.

### State Road Resurfacing

Winchendon—Loan and grant for \$12,000 to the Commonwealth for widening and bituminous macadam surfacing of State highway No. 32, in Winchendon. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$10,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in three weeks and be completed in 1½ months, giving 35 men employment during construction.

Massachusetts—Loan and grant for \$120,000 to the Commonwealth for bituminous macadam resurfacing of approximately 4.3 miles of State highway No. 32, from the Ware-Palmer town line to the junction with Thorndike st. at Palmer. The approximate cost of labor and material is \$97,400, of which 30 percent is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in two months and be completed in five months, giving 65 men employment during construction.

Also loan and grant for \$25,000 to the Commonwealth for resurfacing of State highway route No. 13, from Montevideo town line easterly to the junction with State route No. 8. The approximate cost of labor and material is \$20,000, of which 30 percent is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start at once and be completed in two months, giving 42 men employment during construction.

Also loan and grant of \$35,000 to the Commonwealth for widening of existing bituminous macadam State highway No. 126, between the towns of Ashland and Holliston. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$28,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in two weeks and be completed in three months, giving 32 men employment during construction.

### Large New Bedford Works

New Bedford—\$500,000 to the city of New Bedford for the construction of a three-story and basement 46 classroom and cafeteria fireproof addition to existing high school building. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$400,200, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in 12 months, giving 120 men employment during construction.

New Bedford for bituminous macadam surfacing including certain necessary curb and drainage construction of parts of Acushnet av. Purchase st and Ashley boulevard. The approximate cost of labor and material is \$398,000, of which 30 percent is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can begin at once and be completed in 12 months, giving 180 men employment during construction.

Also loan and grant for \$500,000 to New Bedford for the replacement of approximately four miles of existing 36-inch castiron pipe water main with 48-inch castiron pipe. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$401,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in two weeks and be completed in 15 months, giving 85 men employment during construction.

### Quincy and Brookline

Quincy—Loan and grant for \$139,000 to city of Quincy for the improvement of storm water sewers by diversion and extension of brook drains within the city. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$122,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start at once and be

completed in eight months, giving 150 men employment during construction.

Also loan and grant for \$339,000 to Quincy for the extension of the sanitary sewer system in Squantum, Adams Shore and Houghs Neck districts. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$258,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one week and be completed in eight months, giving 300 men employment during construction.

Brookline—Loan and grant for \$16,000 to Brookline for relocation of sanitary sewers on Boylston st preliminary to the widening and repaving of same. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$12,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent general obligation bonds. Work can start in one month and be completed in four months, giving 20 men employment during construction.

Also loan and grant for \$33,000 to Brookline for the relocation of water mains, including enlargement of same along the widened Boylston st. Thirty percent of the cost of labor and material, which totals approximately \$26,000, is a grant. The balance is a loan secured by 4 percent obligation bonds. Work can start in three weeks and be completed in 10 months, giving 15 men employment during construction.

## STATE WORKS QUOTA JUMPS

**8000 More Jobs Approved  
Decision Monday on  
14,500 Others**

A decision on the granting of 14,500 new jobs, in addition to the state quota of 131,500 jobs on civil work projects, is due Monday from Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator.

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, announced the proposed increase in the state's quota of jobs after a telephone conference with Col. Hopkins.

Chairman Bartlett has already approved 8000 jobs over the state's quota. Provision also is to be made for employment of 2500 women at 40 cents an hour.

Women who have worked on projects technically known as civil works have been paid from federal emergency relief funds will not be paid today. It was announced. About \$100,000 is due them but because the Governor's council through an error, failed to approve payment, the money will be disbursed Monday.

Federal law prevents disbursement without a vote of approval by the council.

The last day of the approving period for civil works projects was as hectic as any, as charges and counter charges were bandied back and forth between Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, in charge of CWA women's activities, and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who defended the board of which he is a member.

As the day closed there was doubt as to the validity of the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul to the position of state director of women's activities for the federal emergency relief administration, and the same position for the civil works administration.

Word has been received from Washington that so-called white collar workers in this section will be paid an average of \$18 a week, and technical workers up to \$45 a week. Last night Chairman Bartlett said he had not been informed of the ruling. He thought, at the wage schedule applied to public works projects but added that the pay rate for civil works projects would average \$18 a week.

The schedule as announced for the north zone is: Base rate \$18, intermediate group \$21, supervisory \$24, and technical supervisory \$45 a week.

State Treasurer Hurley issued a statement last night calling attention to the splendid showing of the state and said the major share of the credit should be given Chairman Bartlett. The treasurer emphasized that the board had always shown interest in women's projects, and that the members, Bartlett, Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker, were unpaid.

### URGED TO GET TO WORK

While Hopkins has agreed to consider Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, the board members felt strongly last night that local officials should waste no time in getting men to work as new regulations from the national capital may mean the rescinding of approvals already given. It was considered doubtful that Washington would halt men at work.

Originally the Massachusetts quota for CWA jobs was 97,000 jobs. So swiftly did the Bartlett board organize and begin to approve projects that delighted Washington officials, pointing to Massachusetts as one state which realized the spirit of the CWA program, granted more jobs, bringing the total to 121,750.

Chairman Bartlett agreed that 10,000 women should be included in the quota. Although the quota was filled, they continue to examine projects and give tentative approvals. Yesterday he asked Hopkins to give the state 145,000 jobs in all.

At the same time he related the plight of Massachusetts women and said thousands more could be put to work. Hopkins, much pleased with the Bartlett board, allowed an additional 2,500 women for civil works service projects and agreed to let the state have the 129,000 others already approved, thus bringing additional hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state.

The board will begin the work of selecting from the projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul a sufficient number to exhaust the 2500 figure. The women will be engaged in sewing clothes for the needy, knitting, rebinding library books and cleaning public buildings.

### HURLEY STATEMENT

At the close of the meeting, State Treasurer Hurley said:

"The Commonwealth and its citizens should be congratulated that this board has Mr. Bartlett as chairman. He has given unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA program. The figures prove beyond question that Mr. Bartlett's leadership has brought our program to a successful conclusion, borne out further by the fact that he has obtained an extra allotment of women, making a total of 13,100 women. This shows Mr. Bartlett has not neglected the problem of providing jobs for women and that he has extended every courtesy to them."

William B. Coy, third member of the board, summarily removed Moses Gaskill, civil works administrator for the town of Mendon, when Gaskill refused to sign 20 CWA checks for workers unemployed. Coy suggested that the selectmen choose another administrator. Coy also said that any man not willing to assist in the patriotic movement should be dropped from his position. Gaskill is chairman of the public welfare department of the town. The members of the state CWA board have been working night and day without pay since Nov. 17, Coy said, and local officials are expected to co-operate.

### SOME TIME BREWING

The squabble between Mrs. Rantoul and the members of the civil works board has been brewing for some time. Mrs. Rantoul organized women throughout the state to devise civil works projects for women. She named women as administrators for women projects, the theory being that women would be better to conceive projects calling for the employment of women.

Skilled in organizing, and acquainted with many prominent women throughout the state, Mrs. Rantoul in a comparatively short time had an organization of her own at work. Spurred by patriotism, many Massachusetts women devoted hours to devising projects, enrolling unemployed women, investigating the needs of women.

Then an order came through from Washington that women employed on so-called civil works projects for women could not be paid from the \$400,000,000 civil works fund, but had to be paid from a special fund set aside from the welfare money given for reimbursement by the federal government to cities and towns on the basis of \$1 for every \$3 expended for welfare. Chairman Bartlett managed to obtain \$3,000,000 from the federal government to pay women on women's projects, and the projects were named civil works service projects. At that point Massachusetts was allocated 10,000 women out of the quota of all jobs assigned to the state.

### AGREED ON 10,000 TO BE HIRED

Chairman Bartlett made an agreement with Mrs. Rantoul that 10,000 women would be hired, but that women already engaged and those in approved projects and about to go to work would have to be included in the figure, as would the 2500 women to be employed in a state unemployment census under the direction of the department of labor and industries. This brought the number of available unfilled women's jobs down, but the chairman promised that approximately 4000 women could be taken care of in projects approved by Mrs. Rantoul.

## WORKERS CHARGE CWA VIOLATIONS

**Complaints Aired at Building  
Trades Council**

Vigorous complaints against the CWA were made by the more than 250 delegates to the special convention of the Massachusetts State Building Trades' Council which met yesterday at the American House.

Alleged violations of the CWA and PWA included failure to pay the fixed minimum wage rates, employment of incompetent mechanics, the use of political pull for work that ordinarily would be done by union labor, hostility of a number of assistant administrators to organized labor, and pleas of a lack of authority on the part of administrators to interpret parts of the measures or enforce mandates in relation to fixed wages.

A committee of three was named to take up the complaints with the administrators of these acts at Washington and with President Roosevelt, if remedies cannot be had from the local and state administrative boards. Named on the committee were E. A. Johnson, president of the state council; James B. McMan, secretary, and Robert J. Watts, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The committee will meet today to arrange its program.

In some localities, delegates declared, foremen supervisors had been engaged on CWA projects at a wage rate of \$1.50 or more an hour, although skilled mechanics were paid \$1.20, the minimum set by the act. Grafting on a small scale was reported in a few cities and towns.

Delegates from Lynn, Newton and Pittsfield read communications, purporting to be copies of letters from Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state CWA board, approving wages of from 80 cents to \$1 per hour for semi-skilled labor.

Medfield was named as one place where the state was violating the wage of the CWA for skilled work by paying as low as 85 cents an hour, although the cities and towns were obliged to pay \$1.20 an hour.

Outlining the purpose of the special convention, E. A. Johnson stressed the splendid accomplishments of the CWA in general since Nov. 16, but declared that union labor had been defrauded of a living wage under the highway construction act, the OCC, the PWA and the CWA through violations and evasions of the wage standards set in all of these relief acts.



Herald - Dec. 18

## Artists Welcome CWA Projects As End of Fish and Rabbit Diet

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 17—Impoverished artists who have been living on free codfish and rabbits and using their masterpieces to patch walls and floors in their draughty cottages are brimming with hope and ideas, now that the government plans to use them through CWA projects.

They are willing to paint posters, do portraits of postmasters, living and dead, make over the national Capitol in modernistic style or even paint barns if a change of diet and a few more comforts are to be the result.

### ARRAY OF TALENT

Probably never before in history has so much artistic talent been available for the asking on Cape Cod. There are modernists, post-impressionists, cubists, vorticists, masters of landscape, seascape and portraiture, sculptors, scene painters, designers and architects by the score, every one eager to do his bit for the government.

Today it was suggested that to get the CWA art project plan under way as soon as possible, the artists be set to work designing posters for a campaign for recovery.

Richard Miller, a member of the National Academy of Art, is principal sponsor for the poster plan, which has the hearty support of a majority of the other artists. He proposed it last night at a supper of the Beachcombers, an organization of men painters, and said he would suggest it to Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester art museum and regional chairman for New England of the public works art project.

A canvass of the homes of local artists today revealed how pressing is their need. Many of them live in flimsy frame cottages, the ceilings and walls covered with castoff paintings to

keep the wind away. They burn driftwood for fuel and live on fish and game contributed by local fishermen and hunters.

One young artist said he lives on \$2.10 a week and allows himself only 10 cents a week for tobacco.

An ingenious painter said he has worked out a plan of sustenance that keeps him well fed, but allows him little for buying paint. Whenever he receives a gift of a cod, haddock, duck or rabbit he makes a still life picture of it before he cooks it for dinner, thus providing himself with inspiration and nourishment at the same time.

Each Monday morning he sets a 10-gallon pot of potato soup on the stove, and whatever comes in in the way of meat goes in the pot, in the style of French peasants.

For two weeks during the gunning season he had enough in the way of duck to provide himself and a neighboring artist with black duck three times a day.

He has a studio measuring 16 feet by 24 feet which rents for \$125 a year and has a balcony for sleeping quarters, and his possessions include an easel, a bed, a model stand, an oil lamp and a lot of old bottles and other objects picked up on the beach as subjects for still life paintings.

### PAINTINGS ON FLOOR

On windy days he covers the floor with paintings intended for exhibition last summer, and his favorite remark is that he is standing on his national academy prize painting. His coffee pot freezes nearly every night with the fire still burning under it, he said.

Mrs. Harold Haven Brown, director of the Provincetown Art Association, is collecting a list of artists whose names will be sent to Taylor with the suggestion their talents be used under federal project.

## TAKE HEALTH CENSUS IN HUB

Seek Data on Effects Here  
of the Depression

In an attempt to discover to what degree the health of the people in Boston has suffered as the result of the depression, a health survey will be made in conjunction with the unemployment survey to be made by several thousands of women in all parts of the State, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State civil works board, announced last night.

Mrs. Ann Page of Cambridge has been named to direct the survey. She will be assisted by George Mulvey of Dorchester.

The health census, in addition to providing valuable statistics of a general nature, will also be used to assist those who are undernourished and mentally affected by providing medical care for them.

### LAUDS CWA PROGRAMME

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Now that the labor of the Civil Works Board has been brought to a successful close by putting 131,600 unemployed men to work, in this State, within the remarkably short period of 26 days, the thanks and appreciation of all those benefiting by this most remarkable peace-time project is in order.

Therefore, as one of the 230 unemployed men in Lowell, who have had the "sting" of the winter taken away by this emergency employment, I wish to express, not only my own gratitude, but the heartfelt, sincere thanks of every man employed on the local projects, to the State Board for their untiring efforts to bring assistance to so many of our fellow citizens. I want to thank also, Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who first proposed the Civil Works programme and then carried it out as administrator. I am sure that the entire 4,000,000 men employed throughout the nation are in accord with me when I express my sincere gratitude for the execution and promptness of the works programme.

WILLIAM T. PEARSALE

31 Middlesex park, Lowell.

## Treasury Open Extra Hours for Workers

Washington, Dec. 9 (A.P.)—The Treasury will remain open three extra hours today to cash checks for workers under the civil works administration. Instead of closing at 1 P. M., the customary bank closing hour, the Department will be open until four o'clock to accommodate C. W. A. employees. Old-timers described the extra hours as the first time in their memory the Treasury has taken such a step.

## C. W. A. GIRLS SEND CARD TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Among the millions of Christmas cards in the mails yesterday were three that bear a world of Yuletide spirit from 45 girls who only a short time ago were far from happy because of unemployment. Joyous now because of the C. W. A. program in which they have a part, each girl contributed three cents and the money went for three Christmas cards.

One card is on its way to President Roosevelt, another to Mayor Curley, and the third to Soldiers' Relief Commissioner John J. Lydon. The girls are putting in shipshape the records of Capt Lydon's department.

Globe Dec. 18  
Herald

## C. W. A. MAY RELIEVE POVERTY OF ARTISTS

### Provincetown Colony Is Reduced to Potato Soup Diet—Aid Near

Special Dispatch to the Globe

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 17—The acute poverty of no small number of artists in the local art colony—said to represent the worst straights in which artists have found themselves here in many decades—may shortly be relieved by Uncle Sam, who is planning to enlist the darlings of the arts in his rugged C. W. A.

If the plan works—and there seems nothing against its working—it will mean no more onion soup and shivery, endless nights among the ideal-worshipping Bohemians.

Mrs. Harold Haven Brown, in short, a director of the Provincetown Art Association, has been informed by mail that she can start the enlistment by forwarding at once the names of the most needy of the artists to Francis Henry Taylor, regional chairman of the public works program.

### At Least 100 in Need

Labor for Uncle Sam with a paint brush and palette instead of pick and shovel is what this C. W. A. business will mean, it is hoped here, and mean it for at least 100 artists and craftsmen.

Richard Miller, member of the National Academy, and one of the local leaders, has suggested—in the absence of other suggestions—that the C. W. A. artists be assigned to making drawings for posters such as appeared during the World War and at the time of the Liberty Loan drives.

He remarks the artists might well devote their time on Uncle Sam's payroll, if only out of gratitude, to drawing pictures which would boost Uncle's N. R. A. and other alphabetical organizations.

The artists, meanwhile, don't want anyone to get the notion they are not intensely serious about joining the civil workers. They're not the Summer brand of artists. They're the kind that work industriously all year round. And last Summer incomes from paintings were small.

Just at present dire stories typify the poverty of the artists.

One young man, a very earnest

young man who managed to sell a few canvases last Summer, is now reduced to living on \$2.10 per week. The 10 cents is squandered on tobacco. The rest goes for food, shelter, heat, clothing, etc.—all items on none too large a scale.

Another very competent young artist (40 years old) is tending a furnace to keep body and soul together.

Among some of the artists the chief item of food is potato soup. This dish is made of potatoes and onions—usually placed in a 10-gallon container. Then, if the gourmand is given a rabbit, he chucks it into the soup—and at once he has rabbit stew. Ducks treated similarly produce duck soup, etc.

Another artist, living way out on the dunes, is living on the bounty of the Coast Guard, having been rewarded some weeks ago for notifying them of a shipwreck.

### Share Communal Soup

Still other artists have resorted to beachcombing. In this manner they usually get fuel to warm up their none too pretentious studios. Occasionally they run across a kindly fisherman who gives them some of his catch.

So bitter has the poverty become, artists, huddled away from the Wintry winds in their creaky studios, have placed the precious canvases of last Summer (unsold) against the cracks in the wall. Some are even using next Summer's canvases as carpets—against the cold.

Once a week, though, the colony splurges. On Saturday the artists and craftsmen gather at the "Beachcombers," an old boat shed near the waterfront. While talk goes the rounds a big pot is put in the center of the room over a fire and potato soup is served communally while the artists forget their woes.



(Photo by Charlotte Crosby)  
MRS. LOIS B. RANJOL

CHARLES F. HURLEY



Herald Dec. 17

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Transcript Dec. 18

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When the project was launched as an undertaking that would provide work for about 1000 persons and accomplish something worth while, Governor Ely requested officials of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to direct it. Colonel Robert C. Eddy, who resigned his commission in the United States Army to become professor of economics at Tech, has been placed in charge and co-operating with him are various safety organizations and those State bodies that have to deal with highway traffic.

In particular, the Public Works Department, which already has made extensive traffic and accident surveys in connection with its maintenance of roads, has been enlisted and C. P. Taylor, traffic engineer of that body, is in charge of the checkpoints that are being made, while 200 trained men are overseeing the work of the 300 who are making the tallies.

The traffic count is for the purpose of showing what roads are being used most and what seasonal conditions guide the selection of certain roads by motorists. This, it is explained, might apply to a particularly icy or dangerous route. The count also tends to show from what direction the flow of traffic is coming and to where it is bound.

In all, more than 500 intersections are to be checked in this manner, and thirty-five of these are to be subjected to a twenty-four-hour daily inspection.

When the analytical force completes its study of accidents already listed these results will be handed over to the field force which then will check anew on the points where the accidents have occurred. When all this is accomplished the men in charge of the outdoor checkpoints will be in position to co-operate with local authorities in a study of the danger points and of remedies for the situation as shown by the records they will compile.

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Herald - Dec. 18

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## WITH TREASURER

### Validity of Her Appointment Is Called Into Question

#### HOPKINS TO PASS ON 14,500 NEW JOBS

#### Decision Monday — White Collar Men's Average Pay \$18 a Week

Massachusetts has been granted additional jobs to bring the state's total to 131,500 jobs on civil works projects, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, announced last night after a conference by telephone with Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator. Hopkins confirmed Bartlett's approval of nearly 8000 jobs over the commonwealth's quota of 121,750, said Bartlett, and agreed to approve projects providing work for an additional 2500 women at 40 cents an hour. The federal administrator agreed to consider the local chairman's request for 14,500 more jobs and give a decision Monday.

Women who have worked on projects, technically known as civil works projects because payment for services is made from federal emergency relief funds, will not be paid today. It was announced. About \$100,000 is due them, but because the Governor's council through an error, failed to approve payment, the money will be disbursed Monday. Federal law prevents disbursement without a vote of approval by the council.

The last day of the approving period for civil works projects was as hectic as any, as charges and counter charges were bandied back and forth between Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, in charge of CWA women's activities, and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who defended the board of which he is a member.

As the day closed there was doubt as to the validity of the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul to the position of state director of women's activities for the federal emergency relief administration, and the same position for the civil works administration.

Word has been received from Washington that so-called white collar workers in this section will be paid an average of \$18 a week, and technical workers up to \$45 a week. Last night Chairman Bartlett said he had not been informed of the ruling. He thought at first the wage schedule applied to public works projects, but added that the pay rate for civil works projects would average \$18 a week.

The schedule as announced for the north zone is: Base rate \$18, intermediate group \$21, supervisory \$24, and technical supervisory \$45 a week.

State Treasurer Hurley issued a statement last night calling attention to the splendid showing of the state and said the major share of the credit should

(Continued on Page Two)

be given Chairman Bartlett. The treasurer emphasized that the board had always shown interest in women's projects, and that the members, Bartlett, Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker, were unpaid.

#### URGED TO GET TO WORK

While Hopkins has agreed to consider Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, the board members felt strongly last night that local officials should waste no time in getting men to work as new regulations from the national capital may mean the rescinding of approvals already given. It was considered doubtful that Washington would halt men at work.

Originally the Massachusetts quota for CWA jobs was 97,000 jobs. So swiftly did the Bartlett board organize and begin to approve projects that delighted Washington officials, pointing to Massachusetts as one state which realized the spirit of the CWA program, granted more jobs, bringing the total to 121,750.

Chairman Bartlett agreed that 10,000 women should be included in the quota. Although the quota was filled, they continue to examine projects and give tentative approvals. Yesterday he asked Hopkins to give the state 145,000 jobs in all.

At the same time he related the plight of Massachusetts women and said thousands more could be put to work. Hopkins, much pleased with the Bartlett board, allowed an additional 2500 women for civil works service projects and agreed to let the state have the 129,000 others already approved, thus bringing additional hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state.

The board will begin the work of selecting from the projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul a sufficient number to exhaust the 2500 figure. The women will be engaged in sewing clothes for the needy, knitting, rebinding library books and cleaning public buildings.

#### HURLEY STATEMENT

At the close of the meeting, State Treasurer Hurley said:

"The Commonwealth and its citizens should be congratulated that this board has Mr. Bartlett as chairman. He has given unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA program. The figures prove beyond question that Mr. Bartlett's leadership has brought our program to a successful conclusion, borne out further by the fact that he has obtained an extra allotment of women, making a total of 131,500 women. This shows Mr. Bartlett has not neglected the problem of providing jobs for women and that he has extended every courtesy to them."

William B. Coy, third member of the board, summarily removed Moses Gaskill, civil works administrator for the town of Mendon, when Gaskill refused to sign 20 CWA checks for workers unless paid. Coy suggested that the selectmen choose another administrator. Coy also said that any man not willing to assist in the patriotic movement should be dropped from his position. Gaskill is chairman of the public welfare department of the town. The members of the state CWA board have been working night and day without pay since Nov. 17, Coy said, and local officials are expected to co-operate.

#### SOME TIME BREWING

The squabble between Mrs. Rantoul and the members of the civil works board has been brewing for some time. Mrs. Rantoul organized women throughout the state to devise civil works projects for women. She named women as administrators for women projects, the theory being that women would be better to conceive projects calling for the employment of women. Skilled in organizing, and acquainted with many prominent women throughout the state, Mrs. Rantoul in a comparatively short time had an organization of her own at work. Spurred by patriotism, many Massachusetts women devoted hours to devising projects, enrolling unemployed women, investigating the needs of women.

Then an order came to Washington that women so-called civil works projects could not be paid from the civil works fund, but had to come from a special fund set aside for welfare money given for the federal government. The federal government to towns on the basis of \$1 expended for welfare. The federal government to towns on the basis of \$1 expended for welfare. The federal government to towns on the basis of \$1 expended for welfare.

#### AGREED ON 10,000 TO B

Chairman Bartlett made it known that 10,000 women would be hired, but already engaged and those projects and about to go to have to be included in the figure, as would the 2500 women to be employed in a state unemployment census under the direction of the department of labor and industries. This brought the number of available unfilled women's jobs down, but the chairman promised that approximately 4000 women could be taken care of in projects approved by Mrs. Rantoul.

Mrs. Rantoul had named a date for women to submit projects to her. This date was set ahead 24 hours, so that Wednesday night was the deadline. Braving the storm in an effort to obtain work for needy women, groups of women, armed for demonstration, filed and Grafton and arrived after the deadline. S. P. M. But Mrs. Rantoul included the projects in the batch presented to the board Thursday night, bringing the total to 9500, although 4000 had been agreed upon.

Examination of the projects disclosed that a large percentage had not been approved by local civil works administrators appointed by the board. Under the CWA regulations these could not be approved. Others were not explained sufficiently to permit of understanding the projects, while still others could not be approved for various reasons. The board struggled with the problems until early yesterday morning and then adjourned.

During all the period that projects were being approved the status of Mrs. Rantoul was somewhat in doubt, but to spare her embarrassment the board listened to her suggestions and made agreement with her as though she were empowered to do the work.

#### AUTHORITY IN DOUBT

Yesterday John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, admitted that he had appointed Mrs. Rantoul as state chairman of women's activities for the CWA on Nov. 22 after Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, national head of FERA women's activities, had approved her appointment. There is doubt that Scully had the authority to make such an appointment.

Regarding the appointment as director of women's activities for the CWA it is a known fact that no member of the civil works administration ever appointed Mrs. Rantoul to the position, which is a federal position for which no salary is paid. Yesterday the feeling among the members was that the women's projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul would be acted on as though they were officially presented.

Mrs. Rantoul yesterday said she had not been given sufficient information as to procedure by the board. She declared she had done her work of creating a state organization, and then had been taken ill. She felt hurt that she was the subject of criticism because the projects submitted could not be approved in the form presented.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley quickly defended his board. He insisted that "all controversy and unrest among the various women's activities could be charged to Mrs. Rantoul." As he spoke a delegation of women from Quincy entered his office to protest against the unfairness evidenced in the manner of appointing community directors by Mrs. Rantoul. This delegation, the fifth to visit the state treasurer, charged that politics was the deciding factor in the appointments. Hurley cited also the large number of letters received by him complaining of the methods used by Mrs. Rantoul in naming community di-

\$5,500,000 loan awarded the railroad by the public works administration. The following statement concerning the application of the money was made yesterday by the Boston and Maine: "In the application for the loan, \$1,000,000 was allocated for locomotive, freight car and passenger coach repairs. The money would insure continuous employment during December, January, February and March for approximately 730 workmen at the Billerica locomotive repair shops and approximately 720 men in the shops at Concord, N. H. The balance, it is proposed, we will spend on maintenance of roadbed and tracks, and possibly some portion of it for new equipment. This part of the loan, however, will not be drawn down. If at all, until spring when such work is possible."



Herald Dec. 17

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As the day closed there was doubt as to the validity of the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul to the position of state director of women's activities for the federal emergency relief administration, and the same position for the civil works administration.

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The schedule as announced for the north zone is: Base rate \$18, intermediate group \$21, supervisory \$24, and technical supervisory \$45 a week.

State Treasurer Hurley issued a statement last night calling attention to the splendid showing of the state and said the major share of the credit should

(Continued on Page Two)

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be given Chairman Bartlett. The treasurer emphasized that the board had always shown interest in women's projects, and that the members, Bartlett, Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker, were unpaid.

#### URGED TO GET TO WORK

While Hopkins has agreed to consider Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, the board members felt strongly last night that local officials should waste no time in getting men to work as new regulations from the national capital may mean the rescinding of approvals already given. It was considered doubtful that Washington would halt men at work.

Originally the Massachusetts quota for CWA jobs was 97,000 jobs. So swiftly did the Bartlett board organize and begin to approve projects that delighted Washington officials, pointing to Massachusetts as one state which realized the spirit of the CWA program, granted more jobs, bringing the total to 121,750.

Chairman Bartlett agreed that 10,000 women should be included in the quota. Although the quota was filled, they continue to examine projects and give "tentative approvals." Yesterday he asked Hopkins to give the state 145,000 jobs in all.

At the same time he related the plight of Massachusetts women and said thousands more could be put to work. Hopkins, much pleased with the Bartlett board, allowed an additional 2500 women for civil works service projects and agreed to let the state have the 129,000 others already approved, thus bringing additional hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state.

The board will begin the work of selecting from the projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul a sufficient number to exhaust the 2500 figure. The women will be engaged in sewing clothes for the needy, knitting, rebinding library books and cleaning public buildings.

#### HURLEY STATEMENT

At the close of the meeting, State Treasurer Hurley said:

"The Commonwealth and its citizens should be congratulated that this board has Mr. Bartlett as chairman. He has given unstintingly of his time and service for the success of the CWA program. The figures prove beyond question that Mr. Bartlett's leadership has brought our program to a successful conclusion, borne out further by the fact that he has obtained an extra allotment of women, making a total of 131,500 women. This shows Mr. Bartlett has not neglected the problem of providing jobs for women and that he has extended every courtesy to them."

William B. Coy, third member of the board, summarily removed Moses Gaskill, civil works administrator for the town of Mendon, when Gaskill refused to sign 20 CWA checks for workers unless paid. Coy suggested that the selectmen choose another administrator. Coy also said that any man not willing to assist in the patriotic movement should be dropped from his position. Gaskill is chairman of the public welfare department of the town. The members of the state CWA board have been working night and day without pay since Nov. 17, Coy said, and local officials are expected to co-operate.

#### SOME TIME BREWING

The squabble between Mrs. Rantoul and the members of the civil works board has been brewing for some time. Mrs. Rantoul organized women throughout the state to devise civil works projects for women. She named women as administrators for women projects, the theory being that women would be better to conceive projects calling for the employment of women.

Skilled in organizing, and acquainted with many prominent women throughout the state, Mrs. Rantoul in a comparatively short time had an organization of her own at work. Spurred by patriotism, many Massachusetts women devoted hours to devising projects, enrolling unemployed women, investigating the needs of women.

Then an order came through from Washington that women employed on so-called civil works projects for women could not be paid from the \$400,000,000 civil works fund, but had to be paid from a special fund set aside from the welfare money given for reimbursement by the federal government to cities and towns on the basis of \$1 for every \$3 expended for welfare. Chairman Bartlett managed to obtain \$3,000,000 from the federal government to pay women on women's projects, and the projects were named civil works service projects. At that point Massachusetts was allocated 10,000 women out of the quota of all jobs assigned to the state.

#### AGREED ON 10,000 TO BE HIRED

Chairman Bartlett made an agreement with Mrs. Rantoul that 10,000 women would be hired, but that women already engaged and those in approved projects and about to go to work would have to be included in the figure, as would the 2500 women to be employed in a state unemployment census under the direction of the department of labor and industries. This brought the number of available unfilled women's jobs down, but the chairman promised that approximately 4000 women could be taken care of in projects approved by Mrs. Rantoul.

Mrs. Rantoul had named a date for women to submit projects to her. This date was set ahead, 24 hours, so that Wednesday night was the deadline. Braving the storm in an effort to obtain work for needy women, groups of women, started for Duxbury, Mass.,

field and Grafton and arrived after the deadline, 8 P. M. But Mrs. Rantoul included the projects in the batch presented to the board Thursday night, bringing the total to 9500, although 4000 had been agreed upon.

Examination of the projects disclosed that a large percentage had not been approved by local civil works administrators appointed by the board. Under the CWA regulations these could not be approved. Others were not explained sufficiently to permit of understanding the projects, while still others could not be approved for various reasons. The board struggled with the problems until early yesterday morning and then adjourned.

During all the period that projects were being approved the status of Mrs. Rantoul was somewhat in doubt, but to spare her embarrassment the board listened to her suggestions and made agreement with her as though she were empowered to do the work.

#### AUTHORITY IN DOUBT

Yesterday John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, admitted that he had appointed Mrs. Rantoul as state chairman of women's activities for the "ERA" on Nov. 22 after Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, national head of FEWA women's activities, had approved her appointment. There is doubt that Scully had the authority to make such an appointment.

Regarding the appointment as director of women's activities for the CWA it is a known fact that no member of the civil works administration ever appointed Mrs. Rantoul to the position, which is a federal position for which no salary is paid. Yesterday the feeling among the members was that the women's projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul would be acted on as though they were officially presented.

Mrs. Rantoul yesterday said she had not been given sufficient information as to procedure by the board. She declared she had done her work of creating a state organization, and then had been taken ill. She felt hurt that she was the subject of criticism because the projects submitted could not be approved in the form presented.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley quickly defended his board. He insisted that "all controversy and unrest among the various women's activities could be charged to Mrs. Rantoul." As he spoke a delegation of women from Quincy entered his office to protest against "the unfairness evidenced in the manner of appointing community directors" by Mrs. Rantoul. This delegation, the fifth to visit the state treasurer, charged that politics was the deciding factor in the appointments. Hurley cited also the large number of letters received by him complaining of the methods used by Mrs. Rantoul in naming community di-

operating a stamp shop at Province street, chased an over the length of Province high crowds of shoppers at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon after two had held up her husband. was lost in the crowd, but a .45 calibre automatic fired. The cash register at top had yielded him and a \$65. Scores of men and as Mrs. Henry's pursuit.

## Y WORSE; DUBIOUS TO







## GIGANTIC RELIEF PROBLEM URGED BY MAYORS



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)  
Mayor in Washington recommended continuation of CWA program, \$2,000,000,000 additional allotment to the PWA, low liquor taxes. Left to right, seated: Mayor-elect La Guardia, New York; Mayors Curley, Sparks of Akron, Walmley of New Orleans, Paul Bitters of Chicago, conference secretary; standing, Guy Moffett, Spillman fund secretary; Mayors Hoan, Milwaukee; Ellenstein, Newark; Dykstra, Cincinnati.

## CAMBRIDGE C. W. A. MEN EAT LIKE PIONEERS

Improvise Shelter and Stove at Noon at the  
Concord-Av Playground



NOON HOUR AT THE CONCORD-AV PLAYGROUND, CAMBRIDGE. AT A SHELTER  
MADE BY C. W. A. WORKERS

The old-time pioneer days have come to Cambridge as the C. W. A. digs in, scoffs at the biting wind and bitter cold and has its cup of coffee and sandwich before an improvised stove fashioned out of an empty oil drum.

Work in the open where the wind sweeps across old Cofrans Pit on Concord av like a gale hurrying across a prairie is hardening the C. W. A. and like good soldiers they are adapting themselves to it that little girls may have pretty dolls for Christmas and the families may have food and shelter during these cold winter months.

It is an old axiom that Americans can adapt themselves to any kind of weather or conditions. Take these men. Some of them have not worked for two and three years, and many in white collar jobs. Suddenly they found themselves in the open performing hard work with the pick and shovel. Backs ached and bodies were weary at the end of the day's toil, but they are carrying on, happy to get a chance to work.

Then comes lunch time. Sandwiches wrapped in paper and perhaps a bottle of cold tea or coffee they carry to work. At noon they gather some old boxes and other wood and make a fire. An abandoned oil barrel is fashioned into a stove. Around the fire they sit and eat and smoke and talk. And at times the temperature is not like that at Miami Beach. But the men are cheery. They are a bit like the prisoners of old. The noon luncheon is a happy one.

Then at the end of the day's work they board the city trucks and Cambridge looks as if it were mobilizing its citizenry. Packed in the trucks they are driven to various parts of the city near their homes. Others who happen to live where the trucks do not go walk to their homes. But the walk home saves a nickel or a dime and the nickel or the dime probably may mean a few oranges or apples or a little candy in some little children's stocking on Christmas. General headquarters in Cambridge reports that the C. W. A. is carrying on.

## RELIEF WORK IN NEW YORK: A SURVEY OF THE VAST WEB

An Analysis by William Hodson of Threefold System, Federal, Municipal and Private, to Aid the Unemployed and Needy

By WILLIAM HODSON,  
New Commissioner of Public  
Welfare and Director of  
the Welfare Council.

It has become almost a commonplace to pick up the morning newspaper and read of what seems to be a new project to put hundreds of thousands of men to work, or of some new fund of millions of dollars for relief, or of the free distribution of millions of pounds of some surplus foodstuff. Little wonder, then, that there is in the minds of many people great confusion as to the seriousness of the relief situation, as to the need or wisdom of supplementing tax-supported relief with welfare work financed by private contributions, as to the local effect of the recently created Federal relief and employment projects, and, finally, confusion as to the current drives for funds by groups of welfare agencies and by numerous individual health and welfare agencies.

To clear up some of this confusion the following necessarily brief review of the whole local relief situation has been prepared, dealing first with the public agencies—Federal, State, and local—and then with the voluntary or so-called private agencies.

**The Government's Work.**  
In a nutshell, the situation is this: In the field of direct relief—that is, the provision of the necessities of life, food, shelter and clothing—nine-tenths of the job is now being done under government auspices and out of tax funds and one-tenth out of funds contributed to voluntary agencies by generous citizens. This one-tenth is essential because, at least up to now, there has always been a considerable number of families who for one reason or another were not eligible for public relief, or who needed along with material relief the painstaking kind of friendly social service known to social workers as "case work," which government relief agencies have not thus far been able to develop.

Thus, of more than a quarter of a million families (including more than a million persons) in this city who are receiving relief, some 110,000 heads of families are now Federal employes on the payroll of the Civil Works Administration, to which they have just been transferred from the City Work Bureau; about 100,000 families are receiving relief from the municipal Home Relief Bureau in the form of food tickets, rent tickets and occasional medical service; and about 20,000 families are being aided by the privately financed family service and relief agencies, some through cash allowances, some through emergency work, some in a variety of other ways.

### I—FEDERAL RELIEF.

When, on Nov. 7, President Roosevelt created the Federal Civil Works Administration, he performed an act of the deepest historical significance, with consequences so far-reaching as to be only dimly appreciated even by those who are carrying out the immediate purposes the President had in mind. In effect the President has said:

Here are millions of men and women out of work and unable to provide for themselves or their families. Some of them are getting relief in the form of food or cash in small wages for made work. Others have managed to get on without public assistance, but they, too, will need help soon. The relief being given is beggarly in amount and the only remedy for the workless is work and real wages. If these cannot be provided by private industry, it is the duty of the Federal Government, in cooperation with the local and State governments, to provide jobs and the money to pay decent wages. We will substitute, so far as possible, the pay

forestation, flood control, soil erosion and pest control projects. The list is merely suggestive of what may be done.

This work will call for large amounts of unskilled labor; it will also require skilled labor, including carpenters, painters, plumbers, plasterers and others. For planning and supervision, engineers, architects and other professional personnel will be needed. Clerks, stenographers, office managers, bookkeepers, accountants and a wide variety of semi-skilled and so-called "white-collar" employees, both men and women, will be needed.

### 200,000 on Civil Works.

Now, who will get the jobs? Well, there are 4,000,000 persons to be employed throughout the nation. New York City will probably have 200,000 men and women on civil works. But it must be remembered that more than half of the total number to be put to work have previously been employed on work-relief projects. These projects and the payrolls have been carried over into civil works so far as possible. As a result, there will not be 200,000 new jobs in New York City, for example, because about half that number were already on work relief and are now on civil works. There will be less than 100,000 new places to be filled unless the New York quota is enlarged.

These jobs will be given to those who are being registered at the Federal Re-employment Service.



F. Allan Morgan,  
William Hodson, New Commissioner of Public Welfare.

This service cannot refer men and women for work until the civil works projects are organized to take on more men than are now working. As this is done, the Civil Works Administration will call upon the Re-employment Service for the number and kind of employees needed. No investigation of applicants for work is permitted and no showing of need or destitute condition is required. Any one who needs work may apply.

### Wages and Hours.

Now as to wages and hours. The Federal regulation calls for a thirty-hour week and a minimum of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor and a minimum of \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor. These rates are minimum rates; where the going wage in the community—that is, where the wage normally paid for that kind of work is more than the minimum—that going wage must be paid. For technical, professional and semi-skilled workers the Federal Government has not fixed the rate, but has decreed that the going wages in the community will be determining.

The wages of the civil works em-

struction or building. They are to give work to musicians, artists, teachers, nurses, research and statistical workers, architects, engineers, doctors, dentists, accountants, typists, stenographers, clerks and others. The work to be done will include study and research, adult education and drafting of plans for useful public services.

Civil Works Service projects must be carried on by a public authority or under supervision of a public agency. The State Civil Works Administration has established a special department of Civil Works Service in the Port Authority Building. A special committee including persons representing the private social agencies through the Welfare Council of New York City and others will be a clearing house for the consideration of different types of work which can be undertaken.

### Civil Works and Service.

There is one important difference between Civil Works and Civil Works Service. In the case of the latter the applicant must show that he is in need, although interpretation of what constitutes need will be more liberal than heretofore in Home and Work Relief. One reason for this difference is that Civil Works Service is maintained out of Federal relief funds and relief procedure must be followed to some extent to comply with the law, whereas in Civil Works proper the money is provided out of funds appropriated for public works construction and is therefore free of the limitations which surround the administration of relief funds.

Hours of work under Civil Works Service must not exceed forty a week. Persons employed on a weekly basis will be paid not less than \$15 nor more than \$35 a week; if employment is on an hourly basis wages will be not less than 30 cents an hour nor more than 75 cents an hour.

### II—MUNICIPAL RELIEF.

With the transfer of all persons formerly on the rolls of the City Work Bureau to the rolls of the Civil Works Administration, the City Work Bureau is practically discontinued and will in fact be discontinued on Dec. 31. The staff of this bureau, heretofore a part of the New York City Department of Public Welfare, has been largely taken over as the staff of the local CWA.

The City of New York will, however, continue to maintain its Home Relief Bureau for the aid of those who are unable to work or who, though able-bodied and perhaps even skilled, are not able to obtain jobs in the Civil Works Administration, the Civil Works Service, or in the employment market generally. How large a part of the unemployed population will, for the time being, be subjected to this dis-appointment may be appreciated from the fact that in the last two weeks the local re-employment service has registered close to 200,000 persons seeking Civil Works jobs, whereas the unfilled portion of New York City's allotment of such jobs is in the neighborhood of 65,000.

It must not be assumed that, because the Federal Government has thrown large sums into the breach or because three or four major drives for relief funds are under way in this city, the problem of keeping people from starvation, from cold and unattended illness has been solved or even that it is a diminishing problem. Quite the contrary is true: This is most vividly illustrated by the fact that, though a million persons are already receiving some form of relief in this city, a daily average of 2,000 additional persons—most of them heads of families—applied to the Home Relief Bureau for help during November. The present daily average is more than double

the civil works program. Home-relief costs will now be borne by the city and by the State through the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

This, then, is what is being done locally with money coming from the Federal Relief Administration, from New York City's share of the \$400,000,000 National Civil Works fund, from the State's relief funds and from New York City's month-to-month appropriations for relief.



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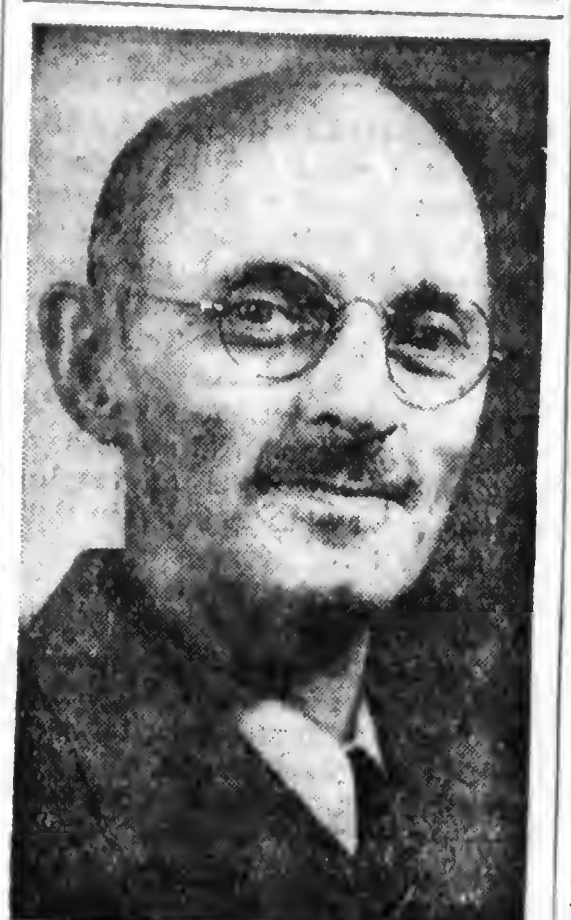
**Extent of the Program.**  
As a result the Federal Government will be the employer of 4,000,000 men and women; the President has set aside \$400,000,000 out of the billions appropriated for public works construction, to pay wages and other costs until Feb. 15, when future action must be determined by Congress. That the program in some form must be continued after Feb. 15 no one can doubt. As this is written, word comes from Washington that Congress will be asked to continue civil works until May 1. How is this gigantic plan of public employment to be carried out? What kind of work will be provided, who will get the jobs, what wages will be paid and what machinery is set up to administer the program?

Civil works projects are to be carried on either by public authority or under the supervision of governmental agencies. These projects must be socially and economically desirable; they must be finished by Feb. 15 or be of such a character that they can be stopped at that time without substantial loss.

With these restrictions you cannot build postoffices, school houses, bridges and other types of heavy construction—all such building must be carried on in the way provided by the law creating the Public Works Administration. However, you can, under the civil works program, build and repair roads, repair and improve public buildings, repair sewers and water mains, build parks and playgrounds, swimming pools and athletic fields; carry on sanitation, re-

number were already on work relief and are now on civil works. There will be less than 100,000 new places to be filled unless the New York quota is enlarged.

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The wages of the civil works employees will be paid out of Federal funds and the cost of materials will also be met by the Federal Government in so far as the localities are unable to provide the necessary funds. In New York City the December program calls for \$12,000,000 for wages to 159,000 employees and approximately \$2,000,000 in material costs, \$1,000,000 of which will be provided by the city, the balance by the Federal Government.

So vast an enterprise could not be undertaken by the Federal Government without the full cooperation of the States and the cities and counties. In New York the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration has control of civil works as agent of the Federal Government. This State body receives the allocation of funds from Washington and in turn allocates them to cities and counties. Approval of civil works projects and authorization to localities to undertake them emanates from the State administration.

## Local Work Bureaus.

Since civil works, aside from special projects carried on by the State and Federal Government, must be organized and administered by local public authority, the State body designates in each city or county an individual or a local work bureau as the civil works agent in the community. The local civil works administrator in New York City is Travis Whitney, who was appointed with the approval of Mayor-elect LaGuardia.

To meet the need for professional and white-collar employment, the State Civil Works Administration has established what it calls Civil Works Service projects. These projects have nothing to do with con-

struction and are maintained out of Federal relief funds and relief procedure must be followed to some extent to comply with the law, whereas in Civil Works proper the money is provided out of funds appropriated for public works construction and is therefore free of the limitations which surround the administration of relief funds.

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## More Adequate Relief.

It is hoped and expected that home relief can be made more adequate than it has been in the past. New York City is planning to spend nearly a million dollars in excess of previous monthly expenditures. The Federal Government, however, will not contribute to the cost of providing home relief in the future as heretofore because of the tremendous load it is assuming in

the civil works program. Home relief costs will now be borne by the city and by the State through the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

This, then, is what is being done locally with money coming from the Federal Relief Administration, from New York City's share of the \$400,000,000 National Civil Works fund, from the State's relief funds and from New York City's month-to-month appropriations for relief.



## QUOTA IS FILLED ON C. W. A. JOBS

Bay State Must Wait  
for Extension

Board Here Had Sought to  
Place 14,000 More

Further extension of the Massachusetts jobs quota under the Civil Works Administration program will be impossible for the present, according to Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Board, who declared that Federal C. W. A. Administrator Harry Hopkins notified him yesterday afternoon that he could not accede to the request made by the State Board for 14,000 additional jobs.

The State Board has already made provisions for the employment of 131,000 persons under the C. W. A. program, and had enough projects tentatively approved to put 45,000 more persons to work, if Washington would extend the quota.

Hopkins said that the record made by the State Board justified the request for additional jobs, but that he was receiving requests from many other States and so did not dare allot more jobs for fear that the money would be expended before Feb. 15.

### Survey Is Approved

The board yesterday afternoon authorized the employment of 130 social welfare workers to study conditions and cooperate with welfare workers in 39 cities and large towns exclusive of Boston in an effort to find ways and means of improving welfare work. Boston was not included because of the \$50,000 appropriated for the employment of welfare workers to cooperate with the Welfare Department of this city.

Among the projects approved for the employment of women yesterday was one to put 300 women to work knitting and sewing in Fall River. These jobs were created from the additional 2500 jobs granted to the State last week for employment of women.

A Federal project approved by the State board yesterday calls for the employment of 600 men in improving the Boston Airport. The work will consist of filling and grading.

After a meeting yesterday afternoon, the committee which has been chosen by the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council to voice its protest to Washington against alleged violations of the wage and other sections of the P. W. A. and the C. W. A., decided to present its chief issues to Mr. Bartlett, local C. W. A. director, before proceeding to higher officials in Washington.

If the committee is unable to get satisfaction from Bartlett, it will then appeal to Washington officials, particularly to Secretary Ickes, to remedy the alleged infringements in this State of these relief measures.

The committee is made up of E. A. Johnson, president of the State Building Trades Council; James P. Meehan, secretary, and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Watt said yesterday afternoon that the three issues which the committee would take up with Bartlett at the earliest opportunity were the following:

1. Whether the rule providing for wages of 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor, as described in Bartlett's telegrams to cities and towns, was going to be enforced.

2. If it is to be enforced, whether there would not be required some definite standard of qualification for skilled labor, just as there are definite standards as to citizenship and veteran service.

3. Whether the provisions of the relief measures are to be merely "beautiful gestures" or whether enforcement machinery will be set up to carry out the provisions of the measures.

Watt said the committee was in favor of some system of supervisors or inspectors, chosen from men of background and training in construction work who would be able to observe the working of the relief measures intelligently and be in a position to say whether the measures were being lived up to.

At yesterday's all-day special convention of the Building Trades Council a list of alleged violations of the relief acts was presented. It included alleged failure to pay fixed minimum wage rates; employment of incompetent mechanics; "political pull" to secure employment for work that ordinarily would be done by union labor; hostility of a number of assistant administrators to organized labor; plea of lack of authority on part of administrators to interpret parts of the measures or enforce its mandates in relation to wages; establishment of intermediate wage rates and occupational classifications never before heard of.

The Building Trades committee will not be able to meet with Chairman Bartlett today, as the Civil Works Board has declared a holiday so that its headquarters can be moved from room 249 to rooms 415-416. An appointment has been made for this group to meet him tomorrow morning.

Anticipating an extension of the C. W. A. program through to June or July, with the possibility of favorable Federal action on the proposal to enlarge the scope so that more jobs may be provided, Mayor Curley yesterday asked all his city department heads to be ready to submit programs for additional work at a conference to be held in his office tomorrow afternoon.

## STATE JOB SERVICE OPENS NEW OFFICES

Gov Ely and Others Will  
Speak This Afternoon

The Massachusetts State Employment Service will open its new offices in the 9th floor of the new Public Works Building at 100 Nashua st, this afternoon at 3. John S. Lawrence, chairman of the State Advisory Committee, will preside at the opening exercises which will include addresses by Gov Ely, Director W. Frank Persons of the United States Employment Service and Commissioner Edwin S. Smith of the State Department of Labor and Industries. Among those especially invited are many prominent Boston business men and leaders in social service and labor movements.

The opening marks the culmination of a new phase in the history of the State employment service, begun in 1931, when Commissioner Smith made it a separate division in the State Department of Labor and Industries. The office of director is now held by M. Joseph Curtin. Since that time the office has become affiliated with the United States Employment Service through the acceptance of the Wagner-Peyser act by the Massachusetts Legislature. Meanwhile, owing to its placement work in C. W. A. projects the Boston office, under the supervision of Everett L. Hanna, has become known to a wider public.

The new offices are arranged in accordance with the latest ideas of efficient service to employers and employees as developed in experimental stations at Rochester and Philadelphia. Besides the administrative offices there are two main divisions: one for workers in industry and skilled trades, the other for clerical, professional and technical workers.

A receptionist directs the applicants to the proper office, where an opportunity is afforded for a private interview with the registrar. Ample waiting room and clear directions facilitate the handling of applicants and save time. The department for laborers and casual workers, who visit the office in greater numbers and more frequently, is in the basement.

One of the salient features of the new set-up is the opportunity offered employers to talk privately with prospective employees. For this purpose, space in the interviewing rooms has been allowed, and in the clerical and technical division, a separate consultation room is provided.

In addition to these offices the service has further established several bureaus to coordinate the several departments, to bring their work into relationship with outside groups, and to take care of special cases among applicants.

These bureaus are Veterans Placement, Junior Placement, Rehabilitation, and the department for Co-operative Agencies, which will assist in the clearance of jobs through local nonpaying agencies as well as providing for such special work as is required by the existing Emergency Planning and Research Bureau.

## PROTEST TO ELY ON MRS RANTOUL

Women's Club Says Privileged  
Few Gain—Her Appointment  
Came From Washington

The undercurrent of criticism and questioning concerning the appointment and activities of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul as director of the women's division of the Civil Works Administration in Massachusetts broke into the open again yesterday afternoon.

The Massachusetts Women's Political Club became the latest group to express dissatisfaction with the way Mrs. Rantoul has carried on her work and even to question how she obtained her appointment and who appointed her. Letters were sent by the organization to both Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board and to Gov Ely requesting explanations.



LOIS B. RANTOUL  
Chief of the Women's Division

### "Had Nothing to Do With It"

Although the State Board did not meet yesterday because its headquarters were being moved in the State House, it is understood that the members do not know who appointed Mrs. Rantoul. They have said repeatedly that they had nothing to do with her appointment.

State Treas. Charles F. Hurley, a member of the board, charged several days ago that Mrs. Rantoul was responsible for all problems that have arisen out of the administration of the women's division of the C. W. A.

When Gov Ely was informed yesterday that a protest against the activities of Mrs. Rantoul as head of the women's division was going to be made, he said:

"Washington has appointed her to the position, we have nothing to do with it."

The position is a Federal office and the only connection Gov Ely ever had with the matter was in accepting Mrs. Rantoul's appointment as Emergency Relief Administrator when it was made from Washington.

### Named by Mrs Woodward

A Globe reporter last night in consultation with John T. Scully, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator for Massachusetts, and Mrs. Rantoul, discovered that no women's civil works administrator for Massachusetts, as such, had ever been appointed.

Mrs. Rantoul obtained her position in the following way.

On Nov. 8, Scully received a telegram from Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, informing him on that day the President had created the Civil Works Program. The telegram continued:

"The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will name its State and local emergency relief administrators to put this program into immediate effect."

On Nov. 22, Scully received word from Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Federal Women's Emergency Relief Director, to the effect that Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who had been recommended to her as director of women's emergency relief for Massachusetts, by Scully, had been officially appointed by her to that post.

The previous telegram from Hopkins automatically placed Mrs. Rantoul in charge of women's C. W. A. work. Scully explained this further by pointing out that women do not come under the C. W. A. as such, but under Civil Works Service.

Women's Political Club stated their objections to Mrs. Rantoul as follows: "We feel that the selection of Mrs. Rantoul has been most unfortunate. We have shown the disposition to give her every chance to make good in the important position to which she has been assigned. In any action we take we wish to be constructive and not destructive."

"In the face of State-wide protests against directors of her choosing, we have remained silent, hoping that sad experience might influence Mrs. Rantoul to use better judgment and keener discernment in later selections. But, as directors continue to be named, more furious are the resulting storms of objections."

"Confusion reigns. The confidence of the women is being shaken in the C. W. A. program by the partisanship shown in naming directors. Women are beginning to view the Civil Works program as a vehicle to benefit a privileged few who happen to be friends of the cliques of women in whose hands are placed the vast power of giving jobs with the taxpayer's money."

### Appeal to Bartlett

The letter to Chairman Bartlett read:

"Hearsay and uncertain rumor informs us that Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul has been named as director of the women's division of the civil works program in Massachusetts, but the fact does not appear to have official sanction."

"Will you kindly tell us, if Mrs. Rantoul is appointed, by whose authority the action was taken. We think it is the right of the women to have this all important and much-mooted question answered without evasion."

Charges that colored women are being discriminated against in the allotting of work to unemployed women under the Civil Works Service program were sent to Mrs. Rantoul last night by the Massachusetts branch of the National Equal Rights League.

According to William Munroe Trotter, secretary of the league, jobs, especially of the sewing type, are not being given out impartially, and an attempt is being made to employ women in a separate colored unit.



## PRAISES CHIEFS OF RELIEF WORK

Governor Gives Christmas  
Message by Radio

Rejoices That Near 150,000  
Have Been Given Jobs

High Compliment Paid  
Chairman Bartlett

With nearly 150,000 more people at work in this State than were employed Nov. 15, Gov. Ely, in a radio address last evening, declared that one of the dangers of the winter had passed and took occasion to wish the people of Massachusetts a merry Christmas.

The Governor was speaking over Station WNAC in place of James Roosevelt. His address dealt almost altogether with the Civil Works Administration program in Massachusetts and in this connection he praised Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board as "one of the finest administrators and public officials who have been brought into the spot-

Continued on the Eleventh Page

conditions which must arise before plans, specifications and necessary approvals were secured for the construction of buildings, we were all summoned to Washington to participate in the organization of a civil works program.

"The officials of the Federal Administration had set aside the sum of \$400,000,000 for that purpose. We were told the sort of thing that it was proposed to do. We were told that 4,000,000 men were to be taken from the relief rolls and the unemployed list and given work for which they were to be paid. It was a great town meeting.

"I was a silent witness of the sympathetic enthusiasm of Governors and Mayors from all over the United States for a plan which seemed to furnish relief from the depressed state of mind which comes from the constantly reiterated response to a request for aid. There is nothing that I can do for you."

### State's Funds Not Enough

"For three years in this Commonwealth such funds have been used as we felt could be spared to put men to work along the highways, in the marshes to eliminate the mosquito, in the forests to preserve them, at our public institutions to increase their efficiency, and we in Massachusetts know the most satisfactory results

achieved by that method of relief. The trouble with our efforts in the past has been that they were not sufficiently extensive and could not be with our resources to carry out the idea that upon a certain day we might say to one another, "Everyone is at work."

"We received our instructions in Washington from Harry Hopkins, the director of the division. Massachusetts has no reason now to complain of the cooperation which has been given us by the Federal Government in carrying out the policies of the New Deal. The difference of opinion which we originally had with the Secretary in charge of public works over the method of allocation of funds to Massachusetts, now seems to have arisen because of a lack of understanding of the purposes of the Massachusetts set-up. When that was made plain the difficulty and the difference disappeared.

### Compliments Hopkins

"But I wish to take this occasion to pay my respects to Mr. Hopkins. I wish to compliment the President for appointing a man with a disposition like his—suave and unruffled, happy yet intensely practical and concise in his decisions. The record ordinarily incident to such a program has been cut, and I look upon the civil works program as one of the outstanding accomplishments of modern Government."

"We were not told in Washington how much money we could spend in this work. We were told that it was our responsibility to find useful employment for 97,000 men and women, who were to be kept employed so far as possible until Feb. 15, 1934. Our quotas were to be filled Dec. 15, 1933. Mr. Hopkins selected as the Federal representatives in Massachusetts of this great drive, Joseph W. Bartlett, who was serving as chairman of the Emergency Finance Board in charge of relief to cities and towns and two other members of the same commission, Charles F. Hurley, the State Treasurer, and William B. Coy. To these three men was intrusted the great responsibility of cutting the red tape of bureaucratic Government, approving the projects which were to be submitted by the cities and towns, and the State and counties, making the allotment of men for each project, and seeing to it that this great drive should move.

### Commission's High Service

"I dare say to you that Mr. Bartlett is one of the finest administrators and public officials who has been brought into the spotlight of publicity in this Commonwealth for many years—honest, sympathetic, direct, intelligent and capable. He has given all of his time, night and day, to the furtherance of this work. I feel very proud that, for some reason I can't explain, this man was brought into the public service.

"In hardly less degree, may I pay my tribute to the other members of this commission? Mr. Hurley, who in addition to his duties as State Treasurer, has efficiently performed his work side by side with his chief; and Mr. Coy, really loaned to the State service through the courtesy of the Merchants National Bank—a sympathetic student of municipal affairs—the business man of the commission. This has been a laborious undertaking and the public owes to these three men a deep debt of gratitude.

### Found Work for 142,511

"Now, what are the results? Three thousand six hundred and forty five projects have been approved, furnishing work for 130,750 men. After the work was well started, the necessity of finding work for women became apparent and Mrs. Rantoul was named by the Federal Government to become the director of the Women's

Division. She has put together an organization almost overnight with great energy and ability; 359 projects for women have been approved, employing 11,761 women.

"The total wages resulting from this Civil Works Program and the original projects will amount to more than \$21,000,000 and the total cost of these projects will amount to \$28,500,000. Twenty-five percent of the cost is for materials. Eleven percent of this material cost is paid by the Federal Government, and 14 percent is paid locally. There are also Army and Navy projects employing 3800 men and costing nearly \$2,000,000. The vast extent of this work is apparent when you are told that the total projects for public works approved in this State amount to \$37,000,000.

### One of the Dangers Passed

"Perhaps it is an exaggeration to say on the eve of this Christmas, 'everyone is working,' but we may say that nearly 150,000 more people are working than were employed Nov. 15. May we not rejoice in that fact? We do not know what the future holds for us. We may be over-enthusiastic in regard to it.

"The mere fact that there are dangers ahead need not on this occasion, any more than it does the mariner, cause us to despair. A dangerous course for the mariner is marked by the lighthouse and the beacons and he makes the journey successfully. No more than the mariner should we, knowing the dangers ahead, fail to rely on the beacons of civilization. It is for us to study the charts and the course mapped for us.

"Having created employment for 150,000, may we not say that one of the dangers of the winter has been passed, and the ship sails on? Therefore, I wish you a Merry Christmas. 'I have been enabled to say these

few words to you through the courtesy of James Roosevelt, who brings you a message each Tuesday evening from this station. I hope that he will be able very shortly to be back on the air."

## TO PAY WOMEN \$350,000 TODAY

Civil Works Checks Are  
Sent—Boston's, \$38,280

680 Men Work on Schools Here  
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The State Civil Works Board sent out last night checks totaling more than \$350,000 for payment to Civil Works service workers, who are mostly women. These checks go to the larger cities and towns.

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In letters addressed to Gov. Ely and other State authorities, Cronin alleged that foremen and engineers were being employed at unnecessary expense to make up plans which also were unnecessary, because a State engineer, on duty at the infirmary, was capable of doing this work.

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Whether it will be permissible to discharge labor and substitute machinery on Civil Works projects may be determined in connection with a project in Haverhill, where on a sand pit operation the use of forty-five men for a period of eight weeks was authorized by the Civil Works Board. This morning Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, received a complaint from a group of Haverhill men who say that about thirty men have been laid off and replaced by mechanical loaders, which can do the whole job in three weeks. They point out that they will have to return to the welfare list from which they were enrolled for the C. W. A. job.

Mr. Watt reported the matter to John T. Sully, the emergency relief director for the State, who called Mayor Dalrymple of Haverhill, the civil works administrator for the city. The mayor explained that with hand labor it was not possible to produce and forward the sand as fast as it was wanted, but the situation will be reconsidered.

To use machinery where the work can be done by human labor is contrary to the spirit of the law, said both Mr. Watt and Mr. Sully.

## End Civil Works in South Feb. 1

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## APPROVES \$952,461 MORE IN PROJECTS

Governor's List Includes  
Chelsea Dormitory

Gov. Ely yesterday approved projects submitted by the State Emergency Public Works Board calling for \$952,461. They will be sent to Washington for approval.

Among them is the construction of a kitchen and dining room at the State Infirmary, Tewksbury, to include connecting tunnels and other items. The cost is estimated at \$439,990. Another project provides for a new dormitory at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, at a cost of \$218,700.

This is the 10th list of projects in Massachusetts to be undertaken by grant and loan from the Federal Public Works Fund. The cost of each has been estimated on present prices and an additional fixed percentage to cover the increased cost of labor and supplies. The direct labor cost is figured at 36 percent of the total. They are expected to furnish 2623 man-months labor.

Other items in the approved list are construction of a shore house at State Infirmary, Tewksbury, to cost \$126,621; installation of a new well field at the same institution, \$67,600; reconstruction and extension of stone jetties and dredging the channel

## ROW OVER CWA IN CAMBRIDGE

"Fraud and Politics" Are  
Charged in Giving Jobs

A row among Cambridge CWA officials became known yesterday afternoon shortly after Mayor Russell and Charles J. McMenimen, Cambridge CWA administrator, declared that 129 men were on the CWA payrolls as the result of "fraud and politics."

John M. Kirk, personnel administrator, blamed by the Mayor and McMenimen for the situation, declared in a statement that "unwarranted interference" by his accusers was to blame. "Mayor Russell wanted his own list accepted by me in toto while Superintendent of Streets William E. McMenimen placed more than 130 names on the CWA payrolls without the authority of my office. If the city officials will leave my office alone, there will be none of the so-called 'frauds,'"

According to Charles McMenimen, a police check-up of 129 CWA workers has revealed that 180 men not in need of aid have been employed. These include men who are not residents of the city, but who gave false addresses such as vacant lots; single men in preference to married men; and men who had a "pull."

## 100,000 ON BAY STATE CWA ROLLS

30,000 More Will Be  
Working by  
Jan. 1

With more than 100,000 already on Civil Works Administration payrolls, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett said yesterday that by New Year's day this number will be increased by 30,000 more.

Many members of this army of 130,000 who will once more know the joy of receiving a weekly envelope have been jobless for two years.

### EVERY CITY AND TOWN

Pointing to the speed with which projects are being carried out, Bartlett said that men are already at work in Salem, Brookline, Springfield, Marlboro and in many other places.

Civil Works projects financed entirely from federal money are being rushed through in every city and town in the State.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill yesterday denied that machines are being used on projects in his city where labor could have been used, and that, as a result, 30 workers were laid off.

"In regard to the statement that I have laid off any workers, I want to say that it is an absolute falsehood," he said. He added that, because of the nature of the work being done on one of the projects, it is impossible to use laborers. He said that, if hand labor had been used, it would have been impossible to complete the work before Feb. 15, the time specified by the CWA administration in Washington.

### Approved by Bartlett

Corroborating Mayor Dalrymple's contentions, John J. Fitzgerald, chief engineer of the State Civil Works board, told Chairman Bartlett conditions were such in Haverhill that hand labor could not be used.

Commending Mayor Dalrymple for the way in which the work in Haverhill has been carried on, Chairman Bartlett said that it is, and always has been, the policy of the Civil Works administration to use man labor to the greatest extent possible, but where this cannot be done and the use of machinery is needed, it has been his aim to put into effect a plan whereby as many men as possible would be used under the circumstances.

He said this was the situation in Haverhill and that he approved the course of action taken by Mayor Dalrymple.

The sum of \$254,000 was authorized for the construction of a new Waltham high school at a meeting of the emergency finance board. The law under which the money is advanced provides that 70 per cent of the total is raised by the municipality, and the remaining 30 per cent by the federal government. Wilmington was allowed to borrow \$15,000 against its tax titles, and Greenfield \$20,000 for public welfare expenditures.



Small Down Payment  
Balance Monthly  
Aluminum Dusting Tools  
Complete with  
Saw for old electric  
Saw. Liberal al-  
lowance for famous styles.  
Designed by famous stylists.  
Hoover man to call. De-  
livered by express, or ask out  
one of the new Sentinal  
telephone... say you want  
and all details. Simply  
note to husbands. We'll

## PRaises CHIEFS OF RELIEF WORK

Continued From the First Page

light of publicity in this Common-wealth for many years."

### President's Success

The address of the Governor was as follows:  
"I wish you a Merry Christmas. In a way you may take this as a Christmas message. During the last three years I have thought many times that it would be a wonderful thing if a drive could be put on throughout the State so that on a certain day we might say to one another, 'Everyone is working.'"

"Like many other people in the world, I feel that upon occasion I have very grand ideas, but also like many other people, in fact most people, the idea and its accomplishment are two different matters. I have the idea, but the ability to execute it is too often lacking."

"This, quite apparently, is not the status of President Roosevelt and his assistants. He seems to have the ideas and those ideas are carried out."

### Civil Works Inspiration

"Just a few weeks ago, when it became apparent that in the natural course of events it would be impossible to put into operation a program of public works in a climate like ours, because of unfavorable weather conditions which must arise before plans, specifications and necessary approvals were secured for the construction of buildings, we were all summoned to Washington to participate in the organization of a civil works program."

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## APPROVES \$952,461 MORE IN PROJECTS

### Governor's List Includes Chelsea Dormitory

Gov. Ely yesterday approved projects submitted by the State Emergency Public Works Board calling for \$952,461. They will be sent to Washington for approval.

Among them is the construction of a kitchen and dining room at the State Infirmary, Tewksbury, to include connecting tunnels and other items. The cost is estimated at \$439,990. Another project provides for a new dormitory at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, at a cost of \$218,700.

This is the 10th list of projects in Massachusetts to be undertaken by grant and loan from the Federal Public Works Fund. The cost of each has been estimated on present prices and an additional fixed percentage to cover the increased cost of labor and supplies. The direct labor cost is figured at 36 percent of the total. They are expected to furnish 2623 man-months labor.

Other items in the approved list are construction of a shore house at State Infirmary, Tewksbury, to cost \$126,621; installation of a new well field at the same institution, \$67,600; reconstruction and extension of stone jetties and dredging the channel

## ROW OVER CWA IN CAMBRIDGE

### "Fraud and Politics" Are Charged in Giving Jobs

A row among Cambridge CWA officials became known yesterday afternoon shortly after Mayor Russell and Charles J. McMenimen, Cambridge CWA administrator, declared that 129 men were on the CWA payrolls as the result of "fraud and politics."

John W. Kirk, personnel administrator, blamed by the Mayor and McMenimen for the situation, declared in a statement that "unwarranted interference" by his accusers was to blame. Mayor Russell wanted his own lists accepted by me in toto while Superintendent of Streets William R. McMenimen placed more than 150 names on the CWA payrolls without the authority of my office. If the city officials will leave my office alone, there will be none of the so-called 'frauds,' he said.

According to Charles McMenimen, a police check-up of 129 CWA workers has revealed that 129 men not in need of aid have been employed. These include men who are not residents of the city, but who gave false addresses such as vacant lots; single men in preference to married men; and men who had a "pull."

## 100,000 ON BAY STATE CWA ROLLS

### 30,000 More Will Be Working by Jan. 1

With more than 100,000 already on Civil Works Administration payrolls, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett said yesterday that by New Year's day this number will be increased by 30,000 more.

Many members of this army of 130,000 who will once more know the joy of receiving a weekly envelope have been jobless for two years.

### EVERY CITY AND TOWN

Pointing to the speed with which projects are being carried out, Bartlett said that men are already at work in Salem, Brookline, Springfield, Marlboro and in many other places.

Civil Works projects financed entirely from federal money are being rushed through in every city and town in the State.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill yesterday denied that machines are being used on projects in his city where labor could have been used, and that, as a result, 30 workers were laid off.

"In regard to the statement that I have laid off any workers, I want to say that it is an absolute falsehood," he said. He added that, because of the nature of the work being done on one of the projects, it is impossible to use laborers. He said that, if hand-labor had been used, it would have been impossible to complete the work before Feb. 15, the time specified by the CWA administration in Washington.

### Approved by Bartlett

Corroborating Mayor Dalrymple's contention, John J. Fitzgerald, chief engineer of the State Civil Works board told Chairman Bartlett conditions were such in Haverhill that hand labor could not be used.

Commending Mayor Dalrymple for the way in which the work in Haverhill has been carried on, Chairman Bartlett said that it is, and always has been, the policy of the Civil Works Administration to use man labor to the greatest extent possible, but where this cannot be done and the use of machinery is needed, it has been his aim to put into effect a plan whereby as many men as possible would be used under the circumstances.

He said this was the situation in Haverhill and that he approved the course of action taken by Mayor Dalrymple.

The sum of \$254,000 was authorized for the construction of a new Waltham high school at a meeting of the emergency finance board. The law under which the money is advanced provides that 70 per cent of the total is raised by the municipality, and the remaining 30 per cent by the federal government. Waltham was allowed to borrow \$15,000 against its tax titles, and Greenfield \$20,000 for public welfare expenditures.







## Assails Conant as Wasting CWA Cash

Tewksbury Postmaster Alleges Unnecessary Expense and Political Appointments

Lawrence, Dec. 21 (A.P.)—Charles A. Cronin, Lawrence postmaster and a trustee of the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, today bitterly assailed Richard K. Conant, State commissioner of public welfare, for his appointment of contractors and engineers to supervise CWA projects at the Tewksbury institution.

In letters addressed to Governor Joseph B. Ely and other State officials, Cronin charged that town officials are being employed as foremen; that "costly and unnecessary" charts and plans are being drawn for the various jobs, and that the work was awarded to contractors and engineers already employed on other works at big expense and contrary to the spirit and letter of law.

These unnecessary expenses, Cronin said, deprive jobless men of the benefits intended for them under the CWA. "Even if only \$3000 in supervisors' fees were saved," he wrote to the governor, "it would mean \$15 each to 200 needy families and I know it can be done."

"This fund," said Cronin, referring to the allotment of \$185,000 for work at the infirmary, "was never intended for plans and engineering charts particularly in simple projects, but for labor, that the money should get directly to the needy—to reduce privation—without resorting to a dole."

Cronin asserted a State engineer, qualified in every way, is on duty at the infirmary and easily could take over general supervision of the work at no extra expense.

"And still," Cronin wrote, "Mr. Conant picks contractors and engineers—already building projects and not unemployed—at big expense. Mr. Conant has arbitrarily put certain employed firms or persons in positions as supervisors. These supervisors through instructions from Mr. Conant or otherwise employed people not in distress or unemployed—contrary to law and humane principles and in contradiction to the idea and policies of the Public Works Administration."

"The commissioner's obligation is satisfied when he sees that his charges are properly clothed, fed and cared for medically."

"When an investigation is made Commissioner Conant steps aside and is satisfied to let censure fall on those accountable, but when an opportunity at self-aggrandizement appears he is again in the picture, ruling through factions born of his political appointments and hand-

social contacts and assumed authorities, communicating, not by the written word for record, but by dinners and clandestine meetings with an occasional philanthropic clad mission to the institution."

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Here 12-11 Nov. 19

## Mayors Split Of \$12,000,000 for Civil Works

(Continued from Page One)

State House meeting tomorrow, although the mayors actually have absolutely nothing to do with the allocation of the money in this state.

That the state civil works board will expect the cities to contribute part of the savings gained by putting welfare recipients to work on civil works projects came as a distinct surprise to several mayors.

Many refused to believe it until they had official word from Chairman Bartlett, although item 3 on the civil works application blanks reads: "Contribution by the Local Community," and calls for a list of contributions, whether money, or its equivalent. One mayor said he would refuse money on this basis, but quickly retracted his words. Most of them, however, felt that the only fair thing to do would be to co-operate and put up the money or the equivalent.

State laws may prevent a city from obtaining money to match the civil works grant, it was asserted by several mayors. If a city wanted to borrow money for this purpose by issuing bonds, it would be at least 34 days before the money would be available. This delay would nullify the President's efforts to speed up employment. Whether the state board would take the word of a mayor that a loan order would be passed was considered doubtful by many mayors.

It was then pointed out that the state can lend cities money through the state emergency finance board, of which Bartlett is also the chairman. This gives the finance board the right to approve budgets before they are passed, and the thought of Chairman Bartlett and his colleagues scrutinizing their budgets was distasteful to several city chiefs.

Mayor Curley introduced a motion urging that the cities establish municipal employment boards which would co-operate with the civil works board in selecting men for jobs. It was pointed out that the federal reemployment service wants to do this work under authorization from Washington, and the mayor withdrew his motion.

He then asserted that newspaper reports had given the impression that only welfare recipients would receive work, when, as a matter of fact, the welfare men would obtain work up to Dec. 1. After that date and until Dec. 15 the unemployed not on the welfare rolls will be assigned jobs on civil works projects. He introduced a motion clarifying the point, which was passed, as was a resolution promising complete co-operation of the mayors with the state board.

Mayor Curley felt that many persons desiring work and feeling that being a welfare recipient was a pre-requisite, would immediately apply for welfare aid. The civil works regulations state that only those who were on the welfare rolls on or before Nov. 16 last are eligible for work. This confusion in the minds of many was evidenced yesterday when the quarters of the civil works board at the State House were stormed by unemployed seeking jobs.

The "rush-hush" atmosphere of the meeting—occasioned by the belief of Mayor Casassa that the civil works board might not like the idea of a special meeting because of a possible "conflict"—had an amusing sidelight when Mayor Curley, delayed momentarily in reaching the meeting room, found it locked. "I hope I have the password," he said, jokingly.

The simplified application blanks for

civil works projects which will be available to mayors, selectmen and welfare agents at the State House were shown in mimeographed form at the meeting for the first time.

The state civil works board appointed welfare agents in cities and towns as the local civil works administrators. The instruction sheet of the blank reads:

"The local civil works administrator assumes responsibility of notifying the state board of any attempt to use the existence of the civil works program as an excuse for substantially reducing normal government expenditures."

Thus, cities or towns which might have used the civil works grant to re-



Transcript Nov. 17  
**Curley Sees  
Jobs for 1000  
in Boston**

**Mayor Holds Conference on  
Plans for Using Federal  
Money**

Jobs for at least 1000 men immediately is Mayor Curley's aim under the Washington plan of relieving the welfare department of cities and towns of the country with an appropriation of \$400,000,000. When he reached his City Hall office at noon today he found gathered there, in response to an early morning summons, representatives of the public works, park, assessing, law, auditing, budget and city planning departments, with whom he conferred for nearly two hours on drawing up a program that would total about \$4,000,000.

As outlined by the mayor the specific projects would include a survey of the city looking into the future for 100 years, which would require a City Planning Board force of scores of engineers, architects and draughtsmen; a bathing pool development in the park system which would provide a new source of employment in at least fifteen of the playgrounds; an extensive improvement of the bathing beaches and the Strandway, South Boston; and a continuation of the work on the block system for the assessing department, which would mean a doubling of the expert force.

The mayor did not know just how much money would be allotted to Boston, but if the State receives no more than \$12,000,000 Boston's share would perhaps not exceed \$2,000,000. If so, the number of men that could be employed would not approach the 1000 mark which the mayor was hopeful of reaching. But there is improvement in the city's financial position. The Strandway and the bathing beaches, with the additional work of providing bathing pools in remote sections, the cost will approach \$1,500,000. Having successfully prevailed upon the George Robert White Fund trustees to undertake the construction of a Prado in the North End, Mayor Curley is now anxious to build a much longer Prado along the Strandway from Columbus Circle to the L street, bathhouse, which would be planted with trees and shrubbery and adorned with grass plots and flower gardens. He would also construct concrete steps leading from the roadway to the wide expanse of beach and increase the bathing facilities in this popular playground.

Another extensive public improvement lies in the smooth-paving of alleyways all over the city to minimize the dangers from germs in summer and the inconvenience and unsightliness of mud in spring. Many alleys have been paved in the last fifteen years, particularly in the Back Bay, but there are many such bad spots in other sections, breeding places for tubercular germs which cannot be kept clean by the city except as the opportunity is afforded to flush them from the hydrants. Whether the mayor can secure money from the special fund to correct these evils is a question. Anyways, in a few weeks there will be several inches of frost in the ground and all street and sewer work will be abandoned.

Then there is the matter of repairs on public buildings, of which Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Finance Commission has called attention to the mayor and department heads. Repairs have been by the board for several years, owing to the necessity of cutting the budget to the bone. As Chairman Goodwin states, "If there is any group in this community which has suffered all during the depression it is made up of workers in the building trades, plumbers, carpenters, masons, and it seems about time to do something for them. Not only that, but a failure to make the necessary repairs is bound to cost the city large sums in the future."

Globe Nov. 21  
**TO SEE THAT WOMEN  
GET SHARE OF JOBS**

**Mrs Lois B. Rantoul Named Director of Civil Works  
Administration—Office Being Enlarged**



MRS. LOIS B. RANTOUL.

Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, a tireless worker for child and woman welfare, today was appointed director of the women's division of the Civil Works Administration and immediately set about her job of seeing that needy and unemployed women get a slice of the \$12,500,000 Federal allotment for work in the Commonwealth.

Announcement of the appointment was made this morning by John T. Scully, director of the State Emergency Relief Administration, in the midst of a madhouse hubbub in his crowded offices at 15 Ashburton place. Although the State Civil Works Board was still meeting in room 249 at the State House today, city and town officials and others jammed the offices of the State Emergency Relief Administration at 15 Ashburton place seeking application blanks for Federal allotments and asking thousands of questions of anyone who appeared to have the slightest claims to an official position in the offices.

The confusion was increased by the comings and goings of carpenters who were at work enlarging the offices to make possible a consolidation of the activities of the C. W. A. and the State Relief organization into one office.

A staff of 10 men was working under the direction of director Scully preparing the mass of blanks that must be filled out and rushed through in order to let the emergency work get under way immediately.

Mrs. Rantoul, in speaking of her new job today, said that her chief duty was to make sure that the unemployed women are not overlooked in the rush to put men to work on community projects.

"Of course the problem of the unemployed woman is not so easy to solve as is the one of the unemployed man," Mrs. Rantoul declared. "You can put 1000 men to work immediately in road building projects, but you cannot do the same thing with 1000 unemployed women."

"We will work with existing relief agencies, employment agencies, and cooperative workshops. An added difficulty in meeting the woman's problem is that many desperately needy women are not on the welfare lists. The situation among unemployed domestic servants is particularly acute. I am glad to see that the Boston projects for the expenditure of the city's Federal allotments provide for the employment of a certain number of women, mostly in clerical jobs."

Mrs. Rantoul said that announcement of a staff of women workers to assist her will be announced shortly. As chief of the Women's Ordinance Bureau during the war, and as leader in the activities of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Rantoul has had wide experience with women's labor problems.

GLOBE, Nov. 25  
**SENT OUT 39,000  
BLANK CHECKS**

Herbert Barracough, disbursing officer at the regional office of the United States Veterans' Administration, in the Postoffice Building, this morning described the method of payment of the civil workers whereby the Veterans' Administration is associated.

"In every community throughout the State," he said, "there is appointed a certifying officer. He prepares a payroll dealing with the work in that community of each civil works man for the week extending from Friday to Thursday."

"That payroll is handed to the treasurer of the community, who has become a sort of deputy to me. It is his job then to fill out, in accordance with the payroll, the blank checks which I have sent to him for that purpose."

"When does such payment begin?" Mr. Barracough was asked.

"It probably has begun," he replied, "for last night I sent out 39,000 such blank checks to the treasurers of 21 towns and communities in this State. The partial week from Tuesday to Thursday was thus accounted for."

"Shall you go through similar procedure each week?"

"Not necessary. I shall send out such blank checks only when they are asked for by the community treasurers needing them in accordance with the method described."

"Come back and ask me any further information you may need. I shall probably be on the job here up to midnight tonight."

Past Nov. 17  
**TO PUT 100,000  
BACK TO WORK**

**Great Public Works Programme to Get Under Way by Next  
Week in Bay State—Cities and Towns Will Be Given Cash  
for Projects to Take Men Off Welfare Lists**

for caring for the unemployed on the welfare list.

The Springfield programme, he stated, met with prompt approval of the authorities at Washington, and he is confident that if the city of Springfield filled its blank out Monday the money would be available within the next 24 hours and the men put back to work.

**Bay State May Get \$7,000,000**  
Bartlett could give no idea last night—without considerable detail in figuring, just what funds would be available to Massachusetts. Others figured that the amount to be made available to Massachusetts would be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

The Federal government is to expend \$100,000,000 to put men back to work at once. It will be allotted to the various States on this basis—75 per cent on population and 25 per cent on the number of families on relief rolls. It is all part of the government's plan to transfer 2,000,000 men throughout the country from work relief to full-paid, 30-hour week jobs within the next few days. The directing head of the enterprise for the country is Harry L. Hopkins, who has been appointed civil works administrator for expenditure of the \$100,000,000. The ultimate object is to provide work for 4,000,000 men throughout the nation.

**Welfare Lists First**

Only those on the welfare lists of cities and towns will be available for employment at the outset of the programme. Between Dec. 1 and 15 plans will be put into operation whereby thousands of other men, now unemployed and not on the welfare lists, will be taken into consideration and given employment.

Chairman Bartlett pointed out last night that despite the great difficulty in the past in caring for the so-called "white-collar worker," plans are now being made to care for this group of unemployed, and find positions for them in the new projects to be put into operation.

He made it clear, however, that this group will not be employed in such large numbers as the laborers and artisans. He said it is much easier in most of the projects to find work for the latter type of men.

**Tells Officials Get Busy**

The jobs will be created in every city and town in Massachusetts, under the plan explained last night by Chairman Bartlett. He stated he has not had an opportunity since his return to confer with the other members of his board, and that he could give but a slight outline of the plans, and will announce the complete details later.

He urged the importance of city and town officials and welfare heads getting busy at once to think up plans whereby the men can be put back to work. The money will be available by the first of the week and the men are ready to work, he explained. All that is left for the heads of Massachusetts cities and towns to conceive the proper type of projects.

The board will be unable to approve projects now under way or other projects such as the removal of snow, the carrying of garbage and ashes. This, Bartlett explained, would ordinarily be cared for by the city and town governments and cannot be considered new projects.

City and town officials are urged to get busy and conceive these projects today, tomorrow and Sunday, in the event the blanks arrive from Washington as anticipated by Monday. Thus the programme can be put into operation at once.

**Suggests Types of Projects**

The laying of sewers, the installation of water pipes, the repairing of city, town and State roads, work on public parks, civil improvements, the construction of bandstands, building of sidewalks, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the repairing of river banks, are a few of the projects that were suggested last night by Bartlett. As explained by Chairman Bartlett last night the programme from the beginning will follow the following steps, roughly.

The heads of city and town governments will conceive of new projects

JOSEPH W. B.  
Appointed chairman  
Massachusetts Civilian

ing that the unemployed welfare lists will be degree. He says the work done is a far off being paid a dime. He stated that now welfare lists are received a week. Under the new plan is to be from the present men employed men through payments. They are money—just enough what in caring for. The chairman explained now receiving, say, local welfare department work under the new he will be paid what a fair living wage, as a laborer the minimum paid him is 50 cents.

If it develops that by and that the cents an hour pays, and that this is his family, he will to a higher class of money. Unskilled labor is minimum of 50 cents a labor up to \$1.20 a week. If it is of men will be \$2.00 a week, and if it is not a question of Bartlett. "Every basis of a fair living wage, these men are employing them and we intend to these funds, that a living wage."

**Jobs for Who**

Under the many come in for consideration. Bartlett said the social class will find ways to hire stenographers, bookkeepers, architects, draftsmen and others now called "white collar men." They will, in this fashion, be cared for.

"Here is one illustration of how a plan will probably be worked out. Assuming we say to the welfare department of the city of Boston that we will expend \$100,000 in some project that has been approved in Boston. The welfare department furnishes the list of men and the men go to work, and they are paid with these government funds."

"It is quite probable that we will expect the welfare department to get \$100,000 we saved them to further use for the unemployed on the same basis."

"That is, we can turn to the welfare department and say, 'Here, the city has a project calling for the expenditure of \$100,000. We are saving you either this entire amount which you would have to pay out, or we are saving you \$85,000. We will put \$25,000 to this project and you will give the remaining \$75,000.'"

"This will enable us, as you can readily see, to place a great many more thousands back to work."

**Must Devise Work Projects**

"The thing to stress in this whole programme is the inventive ability of the city and town officials. They must conceive programmes that come within the ruling of this Federal law—it must be a new project, a project that is not already under way."

"It should be comparatively simple for the city and town officials to get busy on such a programme and have their plans in readiness by Monday or Tuesday to fill the blanks out."

"I have been assured by officials in

**Every Community to Benefit If  
Its Building Plans Receive  
Government Approval**

**Scheme Provides Living Wage  
for Families—Local Boards  
Urged to Speed Ideas**

Approximately 100,000 unemployed men in Massachusetts will be put back to work under the government's general public works programme—some of them within a week.

From now until Dec. 1 only those on the city and town welfare lists will be employed.

The rapidity with which men can be put back to work in the various cities and towns of the State depends entirely upon the "inventive genius" of the city and town officials. Provided a city or town already has a programme worked out that is logical and is a new project, the money will be available within the next few days—almost without question by Monday or Tuesday.



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Mayor Holds Conference on  
Plans for Using Federal  
Money

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As outlined by the mayor the specific projects would include a survey of the city looking into the future for 100 years, which would require a City Planning Board force of scores of engineers, architects and draughtsmen; a bathing pool development in the park system which would provide a new source of employment in at least fifteen of the playgrounds; an extensive improvement of the bathing beaches and the Strandway, South Boston; and a continuation of the work on the block system for the assessing department, which would mean a doubling of the expert force.

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Strandway and the bathing beaches, with the additional work of providing bathing pools in remote sections, the cost will approach \$1,500,000. Having successfully prevailed upon the George Robert White Fund trustees to undertake the construction of a Prado in the North End, Mayor Curley is now anxious to build a much longer Prado along the Strandway from Columbus Circle to the L street bathhouse, which would be planted with trees and shrubbery and adorned with grass plots and flower gardens. He would also construct concrete steps leading from the roadway to the wide expanse of beach and increase the bathing facilities in this popular playground.

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## GLOBE, Nov. 25 SENT OUT 39,000 BLANK CHECKS

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"In every community throughout the State," he said, "there is appointed a certifying officer. He prepares a payroll dealing with the work in that community of each civil works man for the week extending from Friday to Thursday."

"That payroll is handed to the treasurer of the community, who has become a sort of deputy to me. It is his job then to fill out, in accordance with the payroll, the blank checks which I have sent to him for that purpose."

"When does such payment begin?" Mr. Barracough was asked.

"It probably has begun," he replied, "for last night I sent out 39,000 such blank checks to the treasurers of 22 towns and communities in this State. The partial week from Tuesday to Thursday was thus accounted for."

"Shall you go through similar procedure each week?"

"Not necessary. I shall send out such blank checks only when they are asked for by the community treasurers needing them in accordance with the method described."

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## Men Back to Work

Continued From First Page

Joseph W. Bartlett of Newton, chairman of the Municipal Finance Commission, operating under the NRA, returned last night from Washington with plans to call a conference of all city and town officials and welfare leaders at the State House, Monday or Tuesday.

He will outline to these officials the results of the conference at Washington, which was attended by Mayor Curley, Governor Ely and other Massachusetts officials. He expects to have in his possession by the first of the week the necessary blanks from Washington to cover these new projects.

As rapidly as the city and town heads can fill these blanks out and return to the board of which Bartlett is chairman, and they are approved, the money will be made available at once and the work started.

As a specific illustration Chairman Bartlett last night pointed out the city of Springfield. He stated the Mayor of Springfield is attending the Washington conference, and outlined the program now in vogue in Springfield for caring for the unemployed on the welfare list.

The Springfield programme, he stated, met with prompt approval of the authorities at Washington, and he is confident that if the city of Springfield filled its blank out Monday the money would be available within the next 21 hours and the men put back to work.

### Bay State May Get \$7,000,000

Bartlett could give no idea last night—without considerable detail in figuring just what funds would be available to Massachusetts. Others figured that the amount to be made available to Massachusetts would be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000.

The Federal government is to expend \$100,000,000 to put men back to work at once. It will be allotted to the various States on this basis—25 per cent on population and 25 per cent on the number of families on relief rolls.

It is all part of the government's plan to transfer 2,000,000 men throughout the country from work relief to full-paid, 20-hour week jobs within the next few days. The directing head of the enterprise for the country is Harry W. Hopkins, who has been appointed civil works administrator for expenditure of the \$100,000,000. The ultimate object is to provide work for 4,000,000 men throughout the nation.

### Welfare Lists First

Only those on the welfare lists of cities and towns will be available for employment at the outset of the programme. Between Dec. 1 and 15 plans will be put into operation whereby thousands of other men, now unemployed and not on the welfare lists, will be taken into consideration and given employment.

Chairman Bartlett pointed out last night that despite the great difficulty in the past in caring for the so-called "white-collar worker," plans are now being made to care for this group of unemployed, and find positions for them in the new projects to be put into operation.

He made it clear, however, that this group will not be employed in such large numerical numbers as the laborers and artisans. He said it is much easier in most of the projects to find work for the latter type of men.

### Tells Officials Get Busy

The jobs will be created in every city and town in Massachusetts, and the plan explained last night by Chairman Bartlett. He stated he has not had an opportunity since his return to confer with the other members of his board, and that he could give but a slight outline of the plans, and will announce the complete details later.

He urged the importance of city and town officials and welfare heads getting busy at once to think up plans whereby the men can be put back to work. The money will be available by the first of the week and the men are ready to work, he explained. All that is left is for the heads of Massachusetts cities and towns to conceive the proper type of projects.

The board will be unable to approve projects now under way or other projects such as the removal of snow, the cutting of garbage and ashes. These, Bartlett explained, would ordinarily be cared for by the city and town governments and cannot be considered new projects.

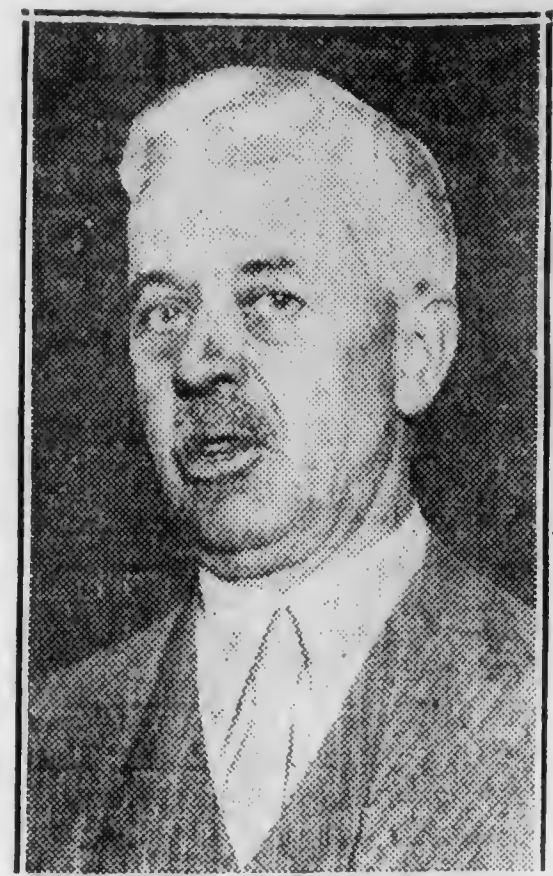
City and town officials are urged to get busy and conceive these projects today, tomorrow and Sunday, in the event the blanks arrive from Washington as anticipated by Monday. Thus the programme can be put into operation at once.

### Suggests Types of Projects

The laying of sewers, the installation of water pipes, the repairing of city, town and State roads, work on public parks, civic improvements, the construction of handstands, building of sidewalks, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the repairing of river banks, are a few of the projects that were suggested last night by Bartlett.

As explained by Chairman Bartlett last night the programme from the beginning will follow the following steps, roughly.

The heads of city and town governments will conceive of new projects that can be put into operation in their respective communities. They will



JOSEPH W. BARTLETT  
Appointed chairman of the Massachusetts Civilian Works Board.

ing that the unemployed men on the welfare lists will be helped to a real degree. He says that being paid for work done is a far different thing from being paid a dole.

He stated that many men on the welfare lists are receiving but \$10 and \$12 a week. Under the new plan they would be given in many instances twice this amount, and possibly more.

The method is to pay a fair living wage to all those who are employed. The employment of these men under the new plan is to be divorced entirely from the present method of aiding unemployed men through the welfare departments. They are not to be "given" money—just enough to aid them somewhat in caring for their families.

The chairman explained that if a man now receiving, say \$10 a week from his local welfare department is put to work under the new work programme, he will be paid what officials feel to be a fair living wage. If he is employed as a laborer the minimum that can be paid him is 30 cents an hour.

If it develops that he has a large family and that the 20-hour week of 30 cents an hour pays him but \$15 a week, and that this is insufficient to care for his family, he will possibly be elevated to a higher class of work, paying more money.

Unskilled labor is to be paid a minimum of 50 cents an hour and skilled labor up to \$1.20 an hour. Thousands of men will be scaled between these two classes. If it is found that \$15 a week for a laborer is not sufficient to care for his family, this man may well be graduated so that he will receive \$20 a week, and so on.

"It must be understood that this is not a question of charity," explained Bartlett. "Everything is to be on the basis of a fair living wage. We are not giving these men money. We are employing them at a fair living wage, and we intend to see, in dispensing these funds, that all men receive a fair living wage."

### Jobs for White Collar Class

Under the many projects that will come in for consideration and approval the so-called "white collar class" will find work. It will be necessary to hire stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, architects, draughtsmen and others now called "white collar men." They will, in this fashion, be cared for.

There is one illustration of how a plan will probably be worked out. Assuming we say to the welfare department of the city of Boston that we will expend \$100,000 in some project that has been approved in Boston. The welfare department furnishes the list of men and the men go to work, and they are paid with these government funds.

"It is quite probable that we will expect the welfare department to put the money we saved them in further use for the unemployed on the same basis. That is, we can turn to the welfare department and say, Here, the city has a project calling for the expenditure of \$100,000. We are saving you either this entire amount which you would have to pay out, or we are saving you \$20, \$25, \$30. We will put \$25.00 to this project and you will give the remaining \$75,000."

"This will enable us, as you can readily see, to place a great many more thousands back to work."

### Must Devise Work Projects

"The thing to stress in this whole programme is the inventive ability of the city and town officials. They must conceive programmes that come within the ruling of this Federal law—it must be a new project, a project that is not already under way."

"It should be comparatively simple for the city and town officials to get busy on such a programme and have their plans in readiness by Monday or Tuesday to fill the blanks out."

"I have been assured by officials in Washington, after my talk with them last night, that the blanks are now being filled out and will be ready for







# START PUBLIC WORK TUESDAYs Tuesday

Chairman Bartlett Says Remainder of 97,000 Jobs Will Be Filled as Soon as Projects Are Approved



CIVIL WORKS HEAD RUSHES PLANS  
Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Civil Works Administration for Massachusetts is shown dictating outline of emergency plans to his secretary, Miss Luberia Clause, at the State House yesterday.

Moving with remarkable swiftness, despite technical difficulties, the new State Civil Works Administration got under way yesterday, initiating action that will put 97,000 men to work in this State within a few weeks, and pour a total of approximately \$12,000,000 into the depleted coffers of almost every city and town in the Commonwealth.

will be addressed by Governor Joseph B. Ely, the chairman will tell the various community heads that the money is to be spent on public works, and that all works proposed must be authorized by his board.

Subsequent authorization from Washington is technically necessary, but Chairman Bartlett announced that he stands ready to cut red tape to the point where actual work will start as soon as his board gives permission. After that, telegrams will be despatched to Washington to notify federal authorities of the amounts of money involved.

Mayors and other community heads who want part of this sum of money are to be given application blanks at the meeting. If they have projects in mind at that time which meet with the favor of the board, they may be able to actually put men to work the following day.

As previously stated, Bartlett expects at least one city to be so prepared. He declined to name the community or to give details of its plan.

## Questions to Be Answered

Each mayor and selectman is to be asked to come to Monday's meeting prepared to answer the following questions:

## Hour to a Week by the Authorization of Projects Already Decided Upon

Mayor Curley announced last night, after an all-day conference with city department heads, that Boston could put 2000 men at work on the government's public works programme, within an hour to a week from the receipt of authorization from Washington.

These men will include "white collar" workers, as well as craftsmen and laborers, with a large percentage supplied from the public welfare rolls.

Boston may expect a quota of \$3,000,000 from the State's allotment of \$12,000,000. In the emergency public works programme, the Mayor said, and of this amount, he believes the city should as a matter of duty, in cooperation with the federal administration, contribute a tenth, or some \$300,000, for which a loan may be sought at once to provide tools and equipment for the work projected.

On the scale of wages to be paid, the Mayor said that the ruling of the State administrator of the programme will govern.

Of the 3000 men for whom work will be sought by the city, under authority to be sought through the State administrator and Washington, the Park Department will provide for 1000, the Public Buildings Department will provide for 1000, and the School Construction, Public Buildings and Hospital Departments could provide for the remaining 1000 men.

## Work Not Likely for 10 Days

It is not believed that authorization to put men to work will be received for 10 days, the Mayor said. This period includes the wait until Monday when for blanks to be filled out by the city for the State, for action by the State administrator, and then for approval by Washington.

The Park Department can put men to work within an hour of authorization, the Mayor said. The Public Buildings and Hospital Departments will be able to put men to work within 24 hours of receipt of authorization, the Mayor said.

The Welfare Department stands ready to supply almost any number of men for the emergency work, it called upon by the Mayor to do so. The classification by occupation of the recipients of welfare is in such shape that at very short notice this can be accomplished, welfare officials stated last night.

There is little likelihood that any of the welfare appropriation will be turned back to the city for this emergency programme, it was stated, as virtually the entire appropriation will be required to round out the year.

## Mayor Calls Meeting

The Mayor in his conference with heads of departments yesterday started the ball rolling on the public works problem as soon as he got back to his desk from Washington. He called for work and asked for suggestions.

At the conclusion of the conference the Mayor announced the city's plans. "The programme as compiled by the city of Boston, contemplates the placing of 2000 men to work," he said. "Of this number, provision has been made to double the force of men now employed in the drafting of a block system of assessment for the city of Boston. For the past 18 months 100 engineers, draftsmen and architects have been employed at this work and the funds immediately available for the remainder of the year will be exhausted on Dec. 2."

"Provided the federal government is willing to make a contribution towards this work, I shall endeavor to provide a portion of the fund out of the reserve fund so that not only the work may continue but the 200 engineers, draftsmen and architects, or the so-called 'white-collar men,' may continue to be employed upon this work until Feb. 15, 1934."

## City Planning Work

"The City Planning Board has been working for a period of two years in anticipation of a programme similar to that which has been determined upon by the federal government and are prepared to provide work at once for 100 architects, engineers and draftsmen."

"In every case, technically trained men will be used. The City Planning Board's programme is a comprehensive plan anticipating the development of the city during the next century. This plan would embrace slum removal, highway construction, port development, sewer, water and traffic regulation and housing."

"This work can be started immediately when approval is received from the federal government."

"Additional engineers, architects and draftsmen can be employed in a supervisory capacity to the number of about 100 in the supervision of the construction and work programmes that have been determined upon by the public works department, the park department, the department of schoolhouse construction, public buildings department and the hospital department."

## Park Dept. Work

"The Park Department programme contemplates the employment of 1000 men embracing reclamation, grading, construction of parks and playgrounds and recreation, and the establishment of 15 wading pools in various sections of the city for children. The park department programme likewise makes provision for concrete steps the entire length of the Strandway, ballistics, tree planting and a plaza extending from the bridge at Columbia circle to Castle Island, with provision within the plaza for tables and chairs, trees and shrubbery and permanent walks for a distance of more than two miles."

"The Park Department likewise makes provision for a permanent roadway the entire length of the Strandway, a road more than two miles in length with a width of 40 feet. The Park Department also contemplates the reclamation and grading of Tenean Beach, Savin Hill Beach and the various parks throughout the city, including the employment of 150 men for the extension and completion of the golf course at West Roxbury."

## Work on Streets

"The Public Works programme provides for the resurfacing and the placing of a smooth surface top on some 250 streets and alleys throughout Boston and upon this portion of the Public Works Department programme, 900 men will be employed."

"The School Department and the Public Buildings Department have agreed to submit their programmes not later than Saturday at 12 noon and between these three departments it is estimated that 1000 men will be required, mostly mechanics, painters, carpenters, masons, plumbers, roof-fitters and heat-ings engineers, as well as electricians."

## 1000 IN CAMBRIDGE

Plans Ready to Start Work as Soon as Federal Money Arrives—Number Given Work May Reach 2000.

work straightening out roads and grades in Lynn Woods.

He said that by employing men at 50 cents an hour about \$500 would be needed for the project he had outlined and that such employment would lift a great burden from the welfare list.

## PLAN TO PUT 700 TO WORK IN QUINCY

A conference of department heads of Quincy will be held this morning to make provisions for the employment of men in projects to be started as soon as the city receives the \$80,000 it has asked for under the federal public works programme loan, Mayor Charles A. Ross announced last night.

The money will be used on streets, sewers and drainage. Of the some 100 families on welfare, members of about 20 are capable of working. It is expected that most of these will be taken off the welfare lists and put to work.

## ORDERS LIST OF MEDFORD UNEMPLOYED

Mayor John B. Burke, of Medford, who has been in Washington for the past few days, returned yesterday for the public works programme. He prepared a list of the unemployed in Medford requiring repairs to the city's infrastructure.

## \$80,000 Chelsea Fire Alarm Headquarters

In Chelsea it is planned to construct a fire alarm headquarters on part of the cost of this building will be \$80,000 and it is hoped to have federal funds to help erect the structure. The plans for the building will be prepared by Charles A. Conkling, the city engineer, and will be submitted to the State administrator for approval.

## \$1,400,000 BRIDGE OVER SAUGUS RIVER

In Revere one of the largest undertakings under the national recovery act will be the construction of a new bridge across the Saugus River, to be erected at a cost of \$1,400,000, and of which the federal government will pay about one-fourth.

## Malden to Study Needs Before Asking Funds

Mayor John D. Tierney of Malden and other city officials will confer today on the advisability of securing funds from the State civil works administration for public works in Malden, he said last night. A careful study of necessary public works must be made before any request for funds is made, Mayor Tierney said.

## MELROSE TO EXTEND SEWERAGE

# FEDERAL PLAN REQUIRES CITIES TO PUT UP CASH

U. S. Welfare Relief to Be Given Only to Towns That Will Aid

## ELY ASKS MAYORS TO MEET MONDAY

\$12,000,000 to Be Distributed—Communities Consider New Projects

Cities and towns relieved of welfare burdens by federal grants for civil works projects will be required to use part of the savings to put more men to work. This was revealed yesterday as state whipped programs take shape for presentation to the Massachusetts civil works board.

The civil works board is expected to exercise close supervision over welfare expenditures. Communities which object to the supervision will not receive any part of the \$12,000,000 which it is estimated Massachusetts will obtain from the federal government.

## NOT A PRECEDENT

No precedent will be established by this close scrutiny of welfare projects and expenditures. The state emergency finance board—from which the membership of the civil works board was drawn—now approves the budgets of certain Massachusetts communities which have borrowed from the state, and also has engaged in the welfare phase of government by distributing quantities of meat and wheat sent here by the national government.

Gov. Ely and Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board, yesterday sent telegrams to mayors, selectmen and welfare agents of the state asking them to attend a meeting Monday at 11:30 A. M. at the Gardner auditorium in the State House.

The civil works idea will be explained by the Governor and Chairman Bartlett. Application blanks will be available and the leaders will be asked to tell where the project is to be, the number of men to be employed and the cost including labor and material.

Both men will point out that the estimated Massachusetts allotment of \$12,000,000 from the national civil works fund of \$400,000,000 will not be sufficient to keep men at work until Feb. 15, as desired by President Roosevelt, unless the leaders co-operate by using some welfare money to continue the work.

## NO FAST RULE

For many projects where the cost of labor and materials is about equal, the civil works board will provide the labor and the city or town the materials. There will be no hard and fast rule, but the communities will be expected to provide at least 50 cents for each dollar of the federal grant, if financially able.

That the state will ask an allotment was pointed out that many artisans would be given employment.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill, who attended the Washington conference, visited the civil works board yesterday and said he would ask \$25,000 for sewer construction. In Haverhill later in the day he conferred with Alderman James M. Costello, head

of the Haverhill welfare department, regarding elimination of delays. Fully 150 men could be put to work Monday, the mayor said, and 500 in all if certain projects are approved.

Mayor Dalrymple would use city welfare funds for the work also. The Haverhill projects include wading pools, swimming pool, skating rink, extension of the water system to outlying districts, installation of new fire hydrants, general improvements of the park system, repairs to school and fire houses and improvement of roads in rural territory.

Town Manager H. H. Everett of Mansfield telegraphed the board that the town has projects ready which will require 80 men to complete.

A conference of Quincy department heads was called for this morning by Mayor Charles A. Ross of that city. His projects total \$680,000, but some are included in the public works program. Most of the civil works projects of Quincy are street repairs and sewer drainage.

A new highway in Lynn to connect the Salem and Newburyport turnpikes, to provide work for 500 men, was advanced by Mayor Fred J. Manning of Lynn after a conference with City Engineer Frank E. Gowdy. Extension of Market street, from Broad street to Nahant road, is another project of the mayor.

Outside Massachusetts executives were getting programs together. Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine told The Herald last night that he plans to use the federal money to build a small bridge, erection of a small schoolhouse, continuing the water works or sewer system, mosquito elimination, and similar items. We intend to engage in those projects which have an element of permanency."

Gov. Brann had not been notified of the amount his state will be allotted, but he felt it would be more than \$800,000.

## SOMERVILLE ALDERMEN AGAIN OPPOSE PROGRAM

Balk at \$1,500,000 Works Project Favored by Murphy

The Somerville board of aldermen, meeting for the fourth time this week and under a threat to be called into session every night in the week in the future, again refused last night to approve a public works program totalling \$1,500,000, which Mayor John J. Murphy would like to put in motion before his successor takes office in January.

Mayor Murphy before last night's meeting threatened to "expose" the board of aldermen if on that occasion it refused to make the necessary appropriation which would make Somerville eligible for state and federal assistance in the program.

The opinion expressed by a majority of members of the board is that it is no time to approve such a program when a new mayor is to take office in six weeks. The board has approved 14 projects totalling \$1,500,000 but has held back on appropriation of the sum necessary to receive the balance from the state and federal governments.

## 2 SPRINGFIELD PROJECTS APPROVED

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 17.—The federal government today approved two major public works projects in Springfield toward which it will contribute a total of \$222,000. The first is the widening and improving of Boston road, at a cost of \$196,000 to be paid entirely by the federal government, and the second is the Technical High school addition, for which the government will grant \$96,000, representing 50 per cent. of the labor and material costs.

# GLOBE - Nov. 19 GIVE THOUSANDS WORK TUESDAY

Start on \$12,000,000 Government Gift

Boston to Have 3500 Positions, Nearly 100,000 in State

Slashing through all red tape, officials in Washington and Massachusetts yesterday completed a set-up of machinery which will permit thousands of men to start work Tuesday morning on the \$12,000,000 civil public works program authorized by the Federal Government for Massachusetts. Nearly 100,000 unemployed men will be put to work under this emergency plan.

The \$12,000,000 allotted to Massachusetts is an outright gift and it is expected it will take only a few hours to approve some of the plans which will be presented for Massachusetts. Board of Civil Works tomorrow afternoon during the conference it will measure to provide work for the unemployed is comparable only with wartime measures.

## First Those on Relief Work

No city or community will have to advance a penny in order to get their share of the gift. Unskilled labor will be paid 50 cents an hour and skilled artisans will receive \$1.20 an hour.

The \$12,000,000 will be distributed as follows:

The sum of \$9,000,000 will be allocated to the various cities, towns and counties in proportion that their population bears to the population of the entire State.

The sum of \$3,000,000 will be distributed according to the proportion of the total relief case load of the State that each city and county carries.

A telegram received in Boston yesterday directs that workers shall be selected as follows:

First—Those now engaged in relief work, regardless of the percentage of the total allotment this may reach.

Second—Additional direct relief cases up to 50 percent of the total allotment.

Third—All additional employees to be selected through the reemployment service the Federal and State Government has already set up.

## \$3,000,000 Boston's Share

Unemployed men, who are not on welfare lists, are advised to register at the State or Federal re-employment offices in their city or town.

The Massachusetts Board of Civil Works is headed by Joseph W. Bartlett, and includes State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Cox.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday that a total of \$3,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 would be expended in Boston and that some 3500 workers would be given employment in Boston. He said that hundreds of men would be put to work this week, or on Tuesday if the projects he will present are approved tomorrow.

"The Hospital Department has asked for 400 men, such as painters and plumbers," the Mayor said last night.

"The Public Buildings Department has asked for 500 men, including many roofers. The School Department needs at least 200 men. These projects are ready immediately. We will have these or many of them, at work this







Barlett's secretary, Miss Lorraine M. Crause, sent telegrams yesterday to heads of the welfare boards of all Massachusetts communities, notifying them that they are appointed, ex-officio, local agents of the board. They will be charged with putting men to work, primarily from their welfare rolls. They will handle no money.

At the same time when were sent to all Mayors and chairmen of boards of aldermen, as well as the welfare boards, requesting their presence at a meeting at the state house on Monday at noon, at which the plan will be outlined and application blanks for aid will be distributed.

The plan is not as yet perfected, due to technical difficulties, but, as explained by chairman Barlett yesterday, this is essentially the substance of the whole matter:

#### Outlines of Plan

The money, amounting to approximately \$200,000 in this state, is a gift—not a loan—from the federal government.

Through the Civil Works Administration, which is the law by which Mr. Barlett's board will be officially known, this money is to be distributed as equitably as possible, to the various communities of the state.

Then men to be employed are to be recruited, for a while at least, from the welfare rolls of the individual communities. Unskilled laborers will be paid a minimum of 50 cents an hour; skilled labor will be paid a minimum of \$1.20 an hour.

Chairman Barlett emphasized that these figures are not flat and final except that they are the least amounts that will be paid. How much higher wages may be paid to some workers is not yet established.

#### To Cut Red Tape for Speed

An attempt is to be made to distribute this money as equitably as possible. At the meeting on Monday, which will be addressed by Governor Joseph R. Ely, the chairman will tell the various community heads that the money is to be spent on public works, and that all works proposed must be authorized by his board.

Subsequent authorization from Washington is technically necessary, but chairman Barlett announced that he grants ready to cut red tape to the point where actual work will start as soon as his board gives permission. After that, telegrams will be despatched to Washington to notify federal authorities of the amounts of money involved.

Mayors and other community heads who want part of this sum of money are to be given application blanks at the meeting. If they have projects in mind at that time which meet with the favor of the board, they may be able to actually put men to work the following day.

As previously stated, Barlett expects at least one city to be so prepared. He declined to name the community or to give details of its plan.

#### Questions to Be Answered

Each mayor and selectman is to be asked to come to Monday's meeting prepared to answer the following questions:

1. How many men are on the welfare rolls in your community?

#### Ely Calls Conference

To explain this, a conference of state department heads was called yesterday by Governor Ely, who instructed Secretary Robert F. Bradford to outline the plan. The department chiefs will be asked to submit applications early in the week.

Plenty of confusion was evident yesterday in various parts of the state as Mayors in some places misunderstood the scheme. There were some who stated they were not interested because they did not understand that the money is a gift from the government, and not a loan.

City Solicitor Edmund L. Twomey advised Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge that he considers the whole plan "illegal" on the grounds that it violates the civil service laws.

Chairman Barlett's only reply to this was: "Too bad!"

#### WORKS FOR BOSTON

Mayor Curley Says 3000 Men Could Be Put to Work Here in From an Hour to a Week by the Authorization of Projects Already Decided Upon

Mayor Curley announced last night, after an all-day conference with city department heads, that Boston could put 3000 men at work on the government's public works programme, within an hour to a week from the receipt of authorization from Washington.

"These men will include 'white collar' workers, as well as craftsmen and laborers, with a large percentage supplied from the public welfare rolls," Boston may expect a quota of \$2,000,000 from the state's allotment of \$12,000,000 in the emergency public works programme, the Mayor said, and of this amount, he believes the city should ask a matter of duty in co-operation with the federal administration contribute a tenth, or some \$200,000, for which a loan may be sought at once to provide tools and equipment for the work projected.

On the scale of wages to be paid, the Mayor said that the ruling of the State administrator of the programme will govern.

Of the 3000 men for whom work will be sought by the city, under authority to be sought through the State administrator and Washington, the Park Department will provide for 1000, the Public Works Department will provide for 1000, and the School Construction, Public Buildings and Hospital Departments could provide for the remaining 1000 men.

#### Work Not Likely for 10 Days

It is not believed that authorization to put them to work will be received for 10 days, the Mayor said. This

employed in the drafting of a check system of assessment for the city of Boston. For the past 18 months, 100 engineers, draftsmen and architects have been employed at this work and the funds immediately available for the remainder of the year will be exhausted on Dec. 2.

"Provided the federal government is willing to make a contribution towards this work, I shall endeavor to provide a portion of the fund out of the reserve fund so that not only the work may continue but the 200 engineers, draftsmen and architects, or the so-called 'white-collar men,' may continue to be employed upon this work until Feb. 15, 1934.

#### City Planning Work

"The City Planning Board has been working for a period of two years in anticipation of a programme similar to that which has been determined upon by the federal government and are prepared to provide work at once for 100 architects, engineers and draftsmen.

"In every case, technically trained men will be used. The City Planning Board's programme is a comprehensive plan anticipating the development of the city during the next century. This plan would embrace slum removal, highway construction, port development, sewer, water and traffic regulation and housing.

"This work can be started immediately when approval is received from the federal government.

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#### Park Dept. Work

"The Park Department programme contemplates the employment of 1000 men embracing reclamation, grading and development of parks and playgrounds and cemeteries and the establishment of 15 wading pools in various sections of the city for children. The Park Department programme likewise makes provision for concrete steps the entire length of the Strandway, balustrades, tree planting and a plaza extending from the bridge at Columbia Circle to Castle Island, with provision within the plaza for tables and chairs, trees and shrubbery and permanent walks for a distance of more than two miles.

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#### Work on Streets

"The Public Works programme provides for the scarifying and the placing of a smooth surface top on some 200 streets and alleys throughout Boston and upon this portion of the Public Works Department programme, 500 men will be employed.

"The School Department and the Public Buildings Department as well as the Hospital Department have arranged to submit their programmes not later than Saturday at 12 noon and between these three departments it is estimated that about 1000 men will be required, mostly mechanics, painters, carpenters, masons, plumbers and gas-fitters and heating engineers, as well as electricians."

#### 1000 IN CAMBRIDGE

Plans Ready to Start Work as Soon as Federal Money Arrives—Number Given Work May Reach 2000, Mayor Says

Cambridge is prepared to put from 1000 to 2000 men to work on public works projects as soon as the federal money is received by the city, Mayor Russell stated yesterday afternoon. A public works programme of \$500,000 has been worked out by the planning board and approved by the Mayor and City Council, and the planning board is ready to submit additional plans if more money is forthcoming, the Mayor said.

The projects which the Mayor said can be launched immediately, are the modernization of the sewer system by installing a complete system of "storm sewers"; the enlargement of water mains, mainly in North Cambridge, and the widening and reconstruction of Concord avenue, between Alewife Brook Parkway and the Belmont line.

"Few of the 'white collar' class can hope to benefit by the public works programmes as limited by the federal stipulations," the Mayor said. "They will have to take off their white collars if they hope to get work, as most of it will be of the manual kind," the Mayor commented.

#### LYNN WORKS

Mayor Manning Says He Has Projects Ready to Employ 1000 Men

Lynn has plans to put 1000 men to work immediately if the necessary money for public projects can be obtained from the federal government, night, Mayor J. Fred Manning stated last night.

He announced he could put 500 to 600 men to work carrying out some of the sewerage and surface drainage, a survey of which he had already made.

Another 300 could be employed putting to rough grade such proposed thoroughfares as Parkland avenue to connect Walnut street and Lynnfield street, westerly of Pine Grove cemetery, other proposed streets in the Indian Hill area near Lynn Woods. He figured another batch of 200 can be put to

work straightening out roads and grades in Lynn Woods.

He said that by employing men at 50 cents an hour about 1000 men would be needed for the summer he had outlined and that such employment would lift a great burden from the welfare rolls.

#### PLAN TO PUT 700 TO WORK IN QUINCY

A conference of department heads of Quincy will be held this morning to make provisions for the employment of 700 men in projects to be started as soon as the city receives the money it has asked for under the federal public works programme from Mayor Charles A. Ross announced last night.

The money will be used on streets, sewers and drainage, of the some 100 families on welfare, members of about 1000 families of workers. It is expected that most of these will be taken off the welfare lists and put to work.

#### ORDERS LIST OF MEDFORD UNEMPLOYED

Mayor John H. Burke, of Medford, who has been working to get a list of the unemployed in the city, by telephone, has secured a list of 1000 names of unemployed men in the city, and a list of 1000 names requiring relief.

#### \$80,000 Chelsea Fire Alarm Headquarters

In Chelsea it is planned to construct a fire alarm headquarters on part of the Chelsea City Hall lot. The probable cost of this building will be \$80,000 and it is hoped to have federal funds to help erect the structure. The plans provide for the use of welfare workers on this construction job, of course skilled and technical men will be required to do the electrical work, which is to be carried on under the direction of City Electrician Edward J. McMahon.

#### \$1,400,000 BRIDGE OVER SAUGUS RIVER

In Revere one of the largest undertakings under the national recovery act will be the construction of a bridge across the Saugus River, to be erected at a cost of \$1,400,000, and of which the federal government will pay about one-fourth.

#### Malden to Study Needs Before Asking Funds

Mayor John D. Devere of Malden and other city officials will confer today on the advisability of securing funds from the State civil works administration for public works in Malden, he said last night. A careful study of necessary public works must be made before any request for funds is made, Mayor Devere said.

#### MELROSE TO EXTEND SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Extensions in the sewerage system through the southern section of Melrose and the covering of several open brooks will be the opening moves of a programme designed to put welfare recipients to work, Mayor Robert A. Perkins announced last night. The plans to request about \$300,000 for these projects and will take full advantage of the federal offer, he said.

#### ROAD REPAIRS AND PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Road repairs and public park improvements will be the first items considered in the task of putting welfare recipients back to work under the State civil works administration's programme, Mayor Michael C. O'Neill said last night as he began consideration of the problem.

Mayor Curley, back from Washington yesterday, called a conference, which was attended by the board of assessors, Walter V. McCarthy, executive secretary of the welfare department; Park Commissioner William P. Long, Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven, Budget Commissioner James McGuire, City Auditor Rupert S. Carven, Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, secretary of the city planning board, and Chairman Theodore A. Glynn, John O'Callaghan and Charles F. Hogan of the street commission.

At the end of the conference the mayor issued a statement in which he said that Boston can put 3000 men to work at once. Funds to pay 100 engineers, draftsmen and architects engaged in a new assessing system for Boston will run out Dec. 2 and the mayor plans to keep the men if given money by the federal government and hire an additional 100 from the reserve fund to speed the work.

The park department would take 1000 men for work embracing reclamation, grading and developing parks, playgrounds and cemeteries, and the establishment of 15 wading pools in various sections of the city for children.

He plans concrete steps for the South Boston strandway, balustrades, tree planting and a plaza extending from Columbia circle to Castle Island, with provision within the plaza for tables and chairs, trees and shrubbery and a permanent walk of two miles in length.

Also a permanent roadway the length of the strandway. Other reclamation projects would be started at Taneau and Savin Hill beaches and various parks, and the employment of 150 men to complete the West Roxbury golf course.

The public works program of the city provides for the scarifying and smooth surfacing of 250 streets and alleys of Boston, this work to utilize 900 men. With an additional 100 required for work of extending water mains now dead-ended. The school and public works department will have their programs ready to report to the mayor by noon today. It is estimated they will require at least 1000 men, Mayor Curley asked that the civil works board set the rate of pay to prevent squabbling.

Chairman Frank A. Goodwin of the Boston finance commission urged that repair work on public buildings, discontinued for reasons of economy except in emergency cases, be resumed. He pointed out that many artisans would be given employment.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill, who attended the Washington conference, visited the civil works board yesterday and said he would ask \$25,000 for sewer construction. In Haverhill later in the day he conferred with Alderman James M. Costello, head

of the engineering department. Gov. Louis J. Brain of Maine told The Herald last night that he plans to use 20,000 men. The Governor has called a conference of city and town officials of eastern Maine for tomorrow, and for western Maine Monday, at which the civil works program will be discussed. He continued:

"We will have to concentrate on the most available projects, which may be the building of roads, construction of a small bridge, erection of a small schoolhouse, continuing the water works or sewer system, mosquito elimination, and similar items. We intend to engage in those projects which have an element of permanency."

Gov. Brann had not been notified of the amount his state will be allotted, but he felt it would be more than \$800,000.

#### SOMERVILLE ALDERMEN AGAIN OPPOSE PROGRAM

Balk at \$1,500,000 Works Project Favored by Murphy

The Somerville board of aldermen, meeting for the fourth time this week, and under a threat to be called into session every night in the week in the future, again refused last night to approve a public works program totalling \$1,500,000, which Mayor John J. Murphy would like to put in motion before his successor takes office in January.

Mayor Murphy before last night's meeting threatened to "expose" the board of aldermen if on that occasion it refused to make the necessary appropriation which would make Somerville eligible for state and federal assistance in the program.

The opinion expressed by a majority of members of the board is that it is no time to approve such a program when a new mayor is to take office in six weeks. The board has approved 14 projects totalling \$1,500,000 but has held back on appropriation of the sum necessary to receive the balance from the state and federal governments.

#### 2 SPRINGFIELD WORKS PROJECTS APPROVED

(Special Dispatch to The Herald) SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 17.—The federal government today approved two major public works projects in Springfield toward which it will contribute a total of \$292,000. The first is the widening and improving of Boston road, at a cost of \$196,000 to be paid entirely by the federal government, and the second is the Technical High school addition, for which the government will grant \$96,000, representing 30 per cent of the labor and material costs.

#### First Those on Relief Work

No city or community will have to advance a penny in order to get their share of the gift. Unskilled labor will be paid 50 cents an hour and skilled artisans will receive \$1.20 an hour.

The \$12,000,000 will be distributed as follows:

The sum of \$9,000,000 will be allocated to the various cities, towns and counties in proportion that their population bears to the population of the entire state.

The sum of \$3,000,000 will be distributed according to the proportion of the total relief case load of the State that each city and county carries.

A telegram received in Boston yesterday directs that workers shall be selected as follows:

First—Those now engaged in relief work, regardless of the percentage of the total allotment this may reach.

Second—Additional direct relief cases up to 50 percent of the total allotment.

Third—All additional employees to be selected through the reemployment service the Federal and State Government has already set up.

#### \$3,000,000 Boston's Share

Unemployed men, who are not on welfare lists, are advised to register at the State or Federal re-employment offices in their city or town.

The Massachusetts Board of Civil Works is headed by Joseph W. Bartlett, and includes State Treasurer Charles F. Hurdley and William B. Coy. Mayor Curley announced yesterday that a total of \$3,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 would be expended in Boston and that some 3500 workers would be given employment in Boston. He said that hundreds of men would be put to work this week, or on Tuesday if the projects he will present are approved tomorrow.

"The Hospital Department has asked for 400 men, such as painters and plumbers," the Mayor said last night.

"The Public Buildings Department has asked for 200 men, including many roofers. The School Department needs at least 200 men. These projects are ready immediately. We will have these many of them, at work this



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## OFFICIALS SPEEDING UP WORKS

Cities and Towns Can  
Have Projects Con-  
sidered Tomorrow

Those cities and towns in Massachusetts that fail to have at least a percentage of their unemployed men working within a few days under the new federal civil works programme can look to their officials for the answer—probably failure on their part to draft speedily a programme that meets with the approval of the State Civil Works Board.

### SPEEDING UP PLANS

This was the feeling yesterday of officials directing the activities of the new \$12,500,000 civil works programme in this State as they worked together in cutting red tape and setting up the machinery for putting \$7,000 men in this State back in the ranks of the wage earners.

They pointed out that the objective is to put unemployed men back to work—and without delay, and that in order to facilitate this the federal government has authorized the slashing of considerable red tape. The initiative must be taken by the officials of the municipalities of Massachusetts.

Plans were completed last night for the meeting at the State House tomorrow noon of all the Mayors, welfare officers and town heads of every community in the State. At this meeting will be the officials of the State Civil Works Board, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman; Charles F. Hurley and William E. Coy, as well as Governor Ely.

### Ready to Consider Projects

Both the Governor and Chairman Bartlett will outline what transpired at the Washington conference, the duties of the newly created board and what is expected of the city and town heads.

The meeting will then be thrown open for the city and town officials to place before the board their proposed projects in their respective communities. Officials stated that it is more than probable that those projects which are clearly and concisely drawn, and obviously acceptable to the board, may be approved at this meeting.

This would permit of the hiring of many of the unemployed Tuesday, so that by Saturday such men would have approximately a week's wages coming to them.

### Mayors Discuss Works

Vote That Only Those on Welfare  
Lists on Nov. 16 Would Be Se-  
lected for Relief Work

The Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, in one of the sessions of its history at the Parker House, yesterday discussed the administration programme to put 57,000 men to work in this State this winter.

It voted to make clear that, while the first quota of relief work will go to men taken from city and town public welfare lists, only those who were on such welfare lists prior to Nov. 16 shall be given the relief employment.

This was to prevent a rush to the already overburdened welfare rolls, in the popular idea that only by being on such rolls could the new emergency work be procured.

The Mayors' Club was called into special session to discuss the Civil Works Administration project, as affecting cities and towns. And discussion became so heated that something of a warlike discussion of the issue it was.

The principal argument was over the question of whether the new work should be given to men on welfare lists or to men on the city and town public welfare lists. The argument was over the question of whether the new work should be given to men on welfare lists or to men on the city and town public welfare lists.

ning of Ely and Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge retired to a corner to confer in relative privacy.

### To Wait for State House Meeting

Much of the session was in secret, with the mayors receiving an outline of the government's plans as brought back from Washington by Mayor Casassa. At its conclusion, discussion continued with the upshot that many mayors decided to wait for tomorrow's conference at the State House, when State Civil Works Administrator Joseph W. Bartlett will explain the provisions of the Civil Works enterprise to mayors and selectmen from all Massachusetts cities and towns.

Mayor Curley of Boston participated in the discussion for a time, but left early for another engagement. It was explained that there will be a federal agency in each city and town to supervise the selection of men to be put to work on relief projects between now and Feb. 15.

The fear that a general and erroneous idea that only welfare men could get work would lead to a rush to welfare rolls, increasing them as much as 50 per cent in some estimates, led to the adoption of the city's resolution making it plain that only men on welfare prior to last Thursday will be eligible.

### BOSTON COULD PUT 3500 MEN TO WORK

The city of Boston can make work available for 3500 men—or 500 more than was estimated Friday night—Mayor Curley announced at city hall yesterday, if the projects are approved. The work, if and when the Civil Works Administration starts it here, will include all classes of men, from the "white collar" type, through the crafts and trades, to the common laborer, the Mayor said.

He received more detailed reports from the departments of school construction, public buildings and hospitals, specifying in more complete detail the character of the jobs to be made. These included, in these departments alone, carpenters in 15 school buildings, painters in 73 school buildings, electricians in 30, plumbers in 31, roofers in 25, steamfitters in 30, masons and laborers in 49, besides similar trades in public buildings and hospital structures. There was also listed work in refitting furniture, plastering, lawns and grounds, elevator repairs, iron work, curtain repairs, cleaning buildings with acid, glazing, and relief firemen and engineers.

The Mayor said that the work for 2500 men in Boston was sufficient to keep them employed from the moment it was authorized by Washington, in Feb. 15, the present date of the expiration of the Civil Works programme.

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## 10,000 TO GET JOBS IN WEEK

State Works Board Is  
Waiting Only for  
Cities to Act

ORGANIZATION READY  
TO LAUNCH PROJECTS

Federal Plan to Be  
Outlined at Today's  
Conference

With the complete personnel of the State Civil Works Administration organized and Governor Ely personally prepared to launch the work, indications were last night that 10,000 men at present unemployed will be working in various parts of Massachusetts by the end of this week.

Communities have already completed plans for various projects, and will be ready to ask for authorization to go ahead with them at once. The board is ready to grant all such requests at once, taking them in order, and granting authorization as soon as the members of the board are satisfied that the projects are worthy.

Chairman Bartlett has stated that every effort will be made by his board to act fairly, in order that every city or town which wants some of the governmental gift for a worthy project or projects will be accommodated.

### Prime Object

The prime object of the board is to get as many unemployed men to work as possible, in view of the fact that no work is guaranteed beyond Feb. 15, and because of the advent of cold weather. Governor Ely's address will be the principal feature of the meeting of mayors and selectmen today, and it was intimated yesterday that he will mince no words.

Though he himself declined to make any statement as to just what he will say, it was learned that he will probably place direct responsibility for early action under this new plan on the heads of the various communities.

Nothing official as to specific projects is forthcoming before this afternoon, but it is known that several cities are ready to start work immediately, soon as authorized.

Springfield and Worcester, for instance, already have men from their welfare rolls at work on city projects. These men will continue to work, it is expected, but they will be transferred from the welfare lists to the Civil Works payroll. This does not mean, necessarily, that any new men will go to work at once in these cities, but it does mean that a large part of the cities' welfare burden will be lifted for the time being, and they will be able to devote the savings to other subjects.

### 97,000 in Few Weeks

Haverhill has a \$25,000 sewer project already planned, and though an official prediction is authorized, the possibility is strong that it will be approved this afternoon and men will go to work on it tomorrow, or Wednesday at the latest.

A total of 97,000 men will go to work under this new plan within a few weeks, possibly within three weeks, Chairman Bartlett was unable to make any definite prediction last night as to just how soon all the recommended projects will be authorized.

It was pointed out that in those cases where men are now working on welfare projects, their transfer from city or town welfare rolls will result in an increase for all. The minimum amount to be paid to all workers for this work will be 50 cents an hour for unskilled labor and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor.

# Ely Urges Speed as Jobless Meet

Boston Will Get  
\$2,533,500 Share

Chairman Bartlett announced that the State Civil Works Board had prepared a list of estimated allotments totaling \$8,452,900 to various cities and towns. In response to the request of Mayor Lawrence P. Quigley of Chelsea, the Civil Works chairman read the list of the different cities as follows:

Boston	\$2,533,500
Brockton	173,000
Attleboro	65,600
Beverly	66,800
Chelsea	140,900
Fall River	316,900
Fitchburg	133,800
Haverhill	153,000
Holyoke	146,400
Lawrence	197,900
Lowell	263,500
New Bedford	292,300
Revere	104,900
Springfield	449,000
Worcester	542,600
Waltham	115,000
Quincy	200,200
Northampton	67,500

Continued on Page Four

will supervise the program to be carried out in Massachusetts under the National civil works program to provide employment for 4,000,000 men throughout the country.

Seated with the governor at the speakers' table, behind huge piles of blue forms which are to be distributed among the city and town officials, filled out by them and returned to the civil works board for approval, were Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board, and his associate, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, and the chief executives of virtually all cities in this vicinity were present to hear the program explained by the governor and Chairman Bartlett.

The governor emphasized the importance of immediate action to take advantage of the Federal funds which will be allotted to Massachusetts and which, it is estimated, will amount to \$12,500,000 on the basis of employment to be provided for 57,000 persons now without jobs. The governor appealed to the city and town officials to face the task generously and without petty bickering over details. It was the desire of both the Federal and the State governments, he declared, "to cut red tape and provide jobs as quickly as possible."

The governor said there were bound to be some inequalities in carrying out the plan, but he urged the representatives of the various cities and towns to give their utmost co-operation to make the program successful and "to carry the people safely through the coming winter." The governor pointed to the necessity of choosing projects to be undertaken under the civil works program which, "in the minds of those called upon to do it, will mean work worth while."

In opening his address, the governor spoke briefly of the conference of governors and mayors which he attended in Washington last week when the civil works program was announced. He described the conference as an "old-fashioned town meeting" for the purpose of formulating plans for relieving unemployment and explained that the mayors and selectmen of Massachusetts had now been called together to further the program.

The governor said he had "no fault to find with putting into effect a national program of public works," pointing out that the inauguration of public works on a large scale required much time for planning and preparation. Under a general public works program, he explained, it would not have been possible to put men to work before winter, so the administration had decided to take \$400,000,000 from the Federal public works fund and make it available to communities throughout the country so that communities could use the funds on local projects without delay and work could be provided for persons on the welfare rolls.

A census of the welfare lists, the Governor said, showed that more than 350,000 persons in Massachusetts were receiving financial assistance and approximately 106,000 working men were "on the dole." It was the object of the civil works plan, the Governor said, to put as many of these men to work at once. The Government, he said, had not granted Massachusetts a fixed allotment of funds, but would provide sufficient money to give work to 97,000 in this State.

"I hope a large percentage will be working before the week is over," the Governor said.

It was his understanding, the governor continued, that one-half of the 97,000 to be given employment throughout the State would be taken from the welfare

Cut Red Tape,  
Governor Tells  
Cities and Towns

Two Thousand Men Seeking  
Work Gather at State  
House

1000 at Chamber  
of Commerce

Another 500 at City Hall—  
2500 in Lowell—Extra  
Police Needed

While Governor Ely was urging a gathering of 1200 mayors, selectmen and other officials of the Commonwealth to make every effort to place 100,000 unemployed men at work, under conditions made possible by the Federal civil works program, and telling them to cut red tape so as to expedite matters, thousands of hopeful but somewhat confused jobless men swarmed about the State House, Boston's city hall and municipal buildings of other communities, thinking that immediate relief was coming.

A crowd estimated to number from 1500 to 2000 milled about the State employment office, on Congress street. Fully 2000 others flocked to the State House, apparently in the belief that the work for 100,000 men would be distributed there.

At City Hall Annex there were at least 500 unemployed men gathered in the search for gainful employment, evidently under the impression that Boston's allotment of work would be given out at that point.

At Lowell, 2500 unemployed men swarmed about the office of the high-

Continued on Page Four

an projects, he explained, must be done by day labor and not by contract, and must be submitted to the civil works administrator, who, in turn, will submit them to the State civil works board for approval.

The work would be thirty hours a week, except for administrative and supervising forces and no person under sixteen would be employed. The rate of wages would be fifty cents an hour for unskilled labor and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor. The Boston office of the United States Veterans' Bureau will be the disbursing agency for the funds allotted to Massachusetts.

"You can rest assured," Chairman Bartlett said, "that for any projects started this week or this morning, funds will be available to meet payrolls. The money will be on hand Saturday night next. If not, the emergency finance board will use its funds."

He announced that the State civil offices in the Ford Building, Ashburton place, where the members will receive the applications of the communities.

### Curley Speaks

Mayor Curley was the first of the mayors present to express any views regarding the proposed civil works program. He pointed out that under the regulations from Washington no part of the money to be allocated could be used for removal of snow, ashes or garbage, and that the character of the work would be limited to repairs of buildings, park improvements and similar projects.

He expressed the opinion that these restrictions would make it impossible to carry out major street or sewer construction, and would confine the work to minor projects. He said he felt that the widest latitude should be permitted the communities and was informed by Chairman Bartlett that the State Board would give consideration to any projects the mayor had planned, and would grant authority for them if they were warranted.

Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston suggested that some of the funds be used for hospital construction. He declared that every city and town should have a municipal hospital and should not be dependent upon private hospitals. Chairman Bartlett explained that the Civil Works Board had no authority to approve hospital building projects. When Senator Langone attempted to speak further, he was interrupted by others seeking the floor, and he remarked, "I ex-



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Plans were considered last night for the meeting at the State House tomorrow noon of all the Mayors, welfare officers and town heads of every community in the State. At this meeting will be the officials of the State Civil Works Board, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman, Charles F. Hurley and William E. Cox, as well as Governor

#### Ready to Consider Projects

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The meeting will then be thrown open for the city and town officials to place before the board their proposed projects in their respective communities. Officials stated that it is more probable that those projects which are clearly and concisely drawn, and obviously acceptable to the board, may be approved at this meeting.

This would permit of the hiring of many of the unemployed Tuesday, so that by Saturday such men would have approximately a week's wages coming to them.

#### Mayors Discuss Works

##### Vote That Only Those on Welfare Lists on Nov. 16 Would Be Selected for Relief Work

The Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, in one of the warmest sessions of its history at the Parker House, yesterday discussed the administration programme to put 50,000 men to work in this State this winter.

It voted to make clear that, while the first quotas of relief work will go to men taken from city and town public welfare lists, only those who were on such welfare prior to Nov. 16 shall be given the relief employment.

This was to prevent a rush to the already overcrowded welfare rolls, in the popular idea that only by being on such rolls could the new emergency work be procured.

The Mayors' Club was called into special session to discuss the Civil Works Administration project, as affecting cities and towns. And discussion became so heated that something of a struggle developed by the time it was ended.

The principal argument was over the government's plan to allot the work on a certain population and need basis and give the Civil Works Administration the discretion of splitting up the work for the cities and towns in accordance with his own information of local necessity. Opponents of the proposition adhered to conviction that the Washington proposition for this State on a population and need basis, should carry right through to the municipalities without change.

The discussion became so hot that at one point, when the confusion of voices grew so loud that quiet discussion was difficult, Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, Mayor J. Fred Mann-

made three proposals to the board: (1) that the government should select buildings, primarily in the slums, for the use of the unemployed; (2) that the government should select buildings for the use of the unemployed; (3) that the government should select buildings for the use of the unemployed.

The Mayor said that his work for 250 men in Boston was sufficient to keep them employed from the moment it was authorized by Washington to Feb. 15, the present date of the expiration of the Civil Works program.

they are 100 per cent ready to receive applications for funds from communities which want to share in the government gift and put men to work.

"At 11:30 in the morning, we will meet the Mayor and the chairman of boards of selectmen at the State House. We will outline the government plan, as it was outlined to us at Washington. Application blanks for money will be ready. It will then be strictly up to the Mayor and the selectmen," Chairman Bartlett announced last night.

"We stand ready to accept and act on applications as soon as that meeting is over, and to work to hours a day at it until this whole work is under way."

It was learned that a number of communities have already completed plans for various projects, and will be ready to ask for authorization to go ahead with them at once. The board is ready to grant all such requests at once, taking them in order, and granting authorization as soon as the members of the board are satisfied that the projects are worthy.

Chairman Bartlett has stated that every effort will be made by his board to act fairly, in order that every city or town which wants some of the governmental gift for a worthy project or projects will be accommodated.

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Though he himself declined to make any statement as to just what he will say, it was learned that he will probably place direct responsibility for early action under this new plan on the heads of the various communities.

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"I hope a large percentage will be working before the week is over," the Governor said.

It was his understanding, the governor continued, that one-half of the 97,000 to be given employment throughout the State would be taken from the welfare lists in the different communities, and the others from the rolls of the Federal employment agency. The governor told city and town officials that they should submit their projects to the State civil works board as quickly as possible, and "when they're approved hear that's all the approval they need."

Governor Ely explained that he and his official family had nothing to do with the selection of the men to be employed under the plan, and that such choice would rest with the agents of the Federal Government. In each community, who will be the heads of the welfare departments appointed as local civil works administrators.

"The responsibility rests upon us now that the opportunity has been offered," the governor said. "We are facing this task with the stern mandate to stick to it so that 97,000 men will be put to work in this State at once. I beg of you do not raise technicalities in your drive for a proper share of work. I trust that you will face the situation generously and with respect for objections that may be raised to your individual wishes, and that you will not allow yourselves to become embroiled in questions of policy. Try to select jobs that are worthwhile."

The governor said the State had a number of worthwhile public works projects on which it might be possible to place a large number of men immediately and that they would be taken from the welfare lists wherever possible. The governor was vigorously applauded when he concluded his address, with an appeal for the enthusiastic co-operation of all the city and town officials.

#### Reads Regulations

Chairman Bartlett then read the regulations promulgated by the Federal authorities for providing "regular work at regular wages for unemployed persons able and willing to work." He explained that the chairmen of the local boards of public welfare would be appointed as local civil works administrators.

The civil works board will take over as of today, he said, local projects, meeting with the conditions of the plan on which men from the welfare lists were employed. He emphasized that the only persons to be given employment at present were those who were on the welfare or soldiers' relief rolls Nov. 15. If they are all provided with work before Dec. 1, employment will be provided to persons applying through the Federal employment service.

"But first we must get those on the welfare lists to work," Chairman Bartlett said. "The board is willing to work morning, noon and night to carry the program through. We do not intend, however, to be rushed off our feet, causing the wasting of public money."

Chairman Bartlett pointed out that the projects submitted to the board by the city and town officials must be of such

type that they could be undertaken at once and completed by Feb. 15.

All projects, he explained, must be done by day labor and not by contract, and must be submitted to the civil works administrator, who, in turn will submit them to the State civil works board for approval.

The work would be thirty hours a week, except for administrative and supervising forces and no person under sixteen would be employed. The rate of wages would be fifty cents an hour for unskilled labor and \$1.20 an hour for skilled labor. The

The Boston office of the United States Veterans' Bureau will be the disbursing agency for the funds allotted to Massachusetts.

"You can rest assured," Chairman Bartlett said, "that for any projects started this week of this morning, funds will be available to meet payrolls. The money will be on hand Saturday night next. If not, the emergency finance board will use its funds."

He announced that the State civil offices in the Ford Building, Ashmont place, where the members will receive the applications of the communities.

#### Curley Speaks

Mayor Curley was the first of the mayors present to express any views regarding the proposed civil works program. He pointed out that under the regulations from Washington no part of the money to be allocated could be used for removal of snow, ashes or garbage, and that the character of the work would be limited to repairs of buildings, park improvements and similar projects.

He expressed the opinion that these restrictions would make it impossible to carry out major street or sewer construction, and would confine the work to minor projects. He said he felt that more latitude should be permitted the communities and was informed by Chairman Bartlett that the State Board would give consideration to any projects the mayor had planned, and would grant authority for them if they were warranted.

Senator Joseph A. Loring of Boston suggested that some of the funds be used for hospital construction. He declared that every city and town should have a municipal hospital and should not be dependent upon private hospitals. Chairman Bartlett explained that the Civil Works Board had no authority to approve hospital building projects. When Senator Loring attempted to speak further, he was interrupted by others seeking the floor, and he remarked, "I expected to have at least five minutes. Don't get too rough. I still have a vote in the Senate and you might want my help some time." He then walked out of the auditorium.

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville, inquired regarding the policy of the board in matters other than labor. Chairman Bartlett explained that cities and towns receiving funds were expected to furnish material and equipment for the projects under the plan. Mayor George J. Bates of Salem asked if the appropriations of funds by the local communities was a prerequisite to obtaining an allotment, and he was informed that it was not.

Cities and towns which have no money to pay for material necessary will be provided with the necessary funds if the projects meet with the approval of the Civil Works Board. Mayor John C. Mahoney of Worcester, in submitting application for \$242,000 to be expended for civil works in that city, said he was ready to begin the program tomorrow morning. He was the first mayor to submit an application at the meeting today.



# WORK TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY

## Officials Urged to Take Full Advantage of Program

Amid scenes that made history in Massachusetts State House, Gov. Joseph B. Ely this noon rallied the local officials of the 355 cities and towns of the Commonwealth to join in a great crusade in turning the new offer of Federal relief into immediate jobs for the State's unemployed.

The great hall of Gardner Auditorium would not hold the press of public officials who had responded to the over-Sunday summons to come in and learn how to turn their welfare lists into Federal payrolls.

The procedure as the Governor described it, is direct and immediate. City and town officials can get final authorization from the State House upon presentation of "worth while projects" and can begin work immediately with the Government underwriting the payroll from today.

The Governor placed the responsibility squarely upon local authorities to take immediate and full advantage of the Government's program.

### State's Quota 97,000

In a plea that reached passionate eloquence, Gov. Ely asked all local officials to put their utmost enthusiasm and energy into this great national effort that for the first time undertakes to cut all red tape and make immediate jobs for 4,000,000 jobless, of whom 97,000 are estimated to be the Bay State's quota.

Following the Governor, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the new Civil

works board for this State gave the local officials up-to-the-minute information on how the works project are to proceed.

All work relief enterprises now in force in any city or town may be transferred as of today to the Federal payroll, just by the filling of form.

There are relatively few such projects in Massachusetts.

The Governor made it loudly plain to the public officials that politics is out of this civil works project.

The first half of the jobs to be filled, he explained, must come of welfare and soldiers' relief lists.

The second half are to be filled through the Federal Reemployment Service, which under Dr. Quimby, the Federal Building, for many weeks has been establishing agencies to recruit unemployed for new work projects as fast as they are developed.

"This means that you will have nothing to do with selecting the men to get the jobs," the Governor told the city and town officers.

Basic for Allocating Funds

The basis of allocating the Federal funds, the local officials learned, will be 75 percent on the basis of population and 25 percent on the basis of welfare load.

That is, \$9,000,000 will be allocated according to the size of the community as the maximum which it may seek in presenting worthwhile projects.

Another \$7,000,000 will be allocated according to the proportion of the community's welfare load to the total welfare numbers in the State.

Gov. Ely declared that there are the same program.

"Do Not Intend to Be Rushed"

Chairman Bartlett was greatly applauded by the city and town officials when he ended his explanation of the civil works program with a statement, "This board is willing to work morning, noon and night to carry out this program. But we do not intend to be rushed off our feet with projects to waste public money."

He insisted that all projects, to receive an appropriation, must be "real," and said that on all these Federal works jobs must be what he called "force" labor, that is, that there could be no contract jobs.

Mr. Bartlett said the Veterans' Bureau here in Boston will be the Federal Government's agent for disbursing payrolls, and that the terms of employment would specify a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, and a work-week of 30 hours.

"You can rest assured," he concluded, "that for any project started this week, or started this morning, funds will be available for the payrolls next Saturday night. If there is any hitch, the State Emergency Finance Board will use its funds."

300 CROWD CAMBRIDGE CITY HALL FOR JOBS

More than 300 men crowded into Cambridge City Hall this morning applying for work under the Federal loans for public works.

Five clerks took the names of the men and placed them on file.

Mayor Richard M. Russell said this morning that he is at sea over the

## JOBLESS STORM CIVIL SERVICE DEPT. OFFICE

### State House Corridors Filled With Unemployed Seeking Information on Work

Mayors and Selectmen filled the State House corridors this morning, long before the hour set for their meeting with the new Civil Works Commission in Gardner Auditorium, to find out just what of the "civil works money" they can count on under the Federal Government's new program to relieve the pressure on welfare lists, and just how to handle their end of the new job program.

Two hours before the scheduled hour for the meeting, the auditorium was filled with officials waiting the word which had been promised by Gov. Ely and Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the new commission for this State.

The unemployed themselves were as quick on the trigger as the town and city officials. By 10 o'clock there were more than 300 unemployed persons who had taken direct action by applying to the State House without waiting for the local machinery of their home towns to be set up.

### Storm Labor Division

Several hundred unemployed stormed the office of the labor division of the State Department of Civil Service. Another large crowd was on hand at the office of the State Emergency Finance Board.

The throng at the Civil Service Department increased the usual Monday morning gathering to unheard of proportions. Fifty or more were there to file their initial applications for employment as laborers under the Civil Service regulations.

With the additional number seeking work from the State Civil Works Commission there was a crowd that completely filled both the corridors

in the vicinity of the Civil Service Department's offices.

Officials of the Civil Service Department had broadcast through the corridor that they had nothing to do with the new program and that announcement would probably be made during the day by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Civil Works Commission. Half a hundred accepted this statement as final but many others continued to remain.

At the office of the State Emergency Finance Board there were approximately 150 persons on hand. At the executive offices scores appeared. They were directed to the Gardner Auditorium where clerks were at work preparing the application forms.

Many Town Officials

The organized town officials of the State came in strong, determined that the cities should not get the lion's share of the new Federal aid.

Pres. Axel Zetterman of the Selectmen's Association of Massachusetts, came early to the State House, and declared that he was on hand to protect the towns. "There is just as much unemployment in the towns," he said, "as in the cities, if not more. We, of the towns, are not going to stand for any attempt to shove us aside in favor of the big cities, in the allocation of this new Federal money."

Chairman Bartlett and his Civil Works Board went into conference with Gov. Ely, to get decisions on the State's policy in handling the new \$12,000,000 works financing, before going to the auditorium to give this information to the waiting city and town officials.

## White Collar Men, Women, to Have Jobs

### State and City Making Provisions for Handling These Classes

## Million Checks Here Saturday

### Newly Employed Will Not Have to Wait for Pay

Dr. Payson Smith, State commissioner of education; Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State commissioner of agriculture, and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today simultaneously revealed plans for putting white collar workers back into the ranks of the employed.

Women are also included in the provisions for emergency work although there is no specific allotment of funds for them, or any enumeration of jobs on which they could be employed.

Mrs. Lois Rantoul, who has been connected with the Trade Union League, has been appointed director of women's activities within the Federal emergency relief administration. The appointment was made by John F. Scully, State director of emergency relief, and Mrs. Rantoul entered upon her duties today at 15 Ashburton place.

She will establish contact with all agencies in the State interested in creation of employment for women. Her office will become a clearing house for women looking for work.

Dr. Smith said that he was working on two plans through which he hopes to be able to provide employment for between 1200 and 1500 of the "white collar class" under the civil works program. The commissioner was not prepared to make public the details of the plans but expected to do so within two days. He had been making arrangements under the old public works program for benefiting unemployed teachers on the welfare lists before the new civil works program was inaugurated.

Dr. Gilbert announced after a conference with county agricultural agents at the State House that 1500 men to be employed in thirteen counties of the State would begin work tomorrow on apple pest control.

Some cities had the plans so well advanced that they could begin work this morning; others report that they will be ready tomorrow. Before the end of the week thousands of men and women will have been transferred from the relief list to the civil works list, and will be earning their own bread.

The workers themselves are as much aroused over the prospects as are the public officials who in their own communities are responsible for the care of the unemployed, to give them work or food and shelter. Thousands of unemployed in Boston were up early this morning and reported at the places where they expected to get orders to go to work.

Herbert H. Barraclough, disbursing officer in Boston of the United States Veterans' Bureau will be in charge of the payments out of the Federal fund. He will be the sole authority here on the handling of the fund, but will have no actual cash in Boston. On his requisition to Washington a fund will be placed to the credit of Massachusetts, and he will blank Civil Works Administration checks are being printed for use in Massachusetts, so that every worker will be paid

by check each week, for about eleven weeks, if work is provided that long.

To assist him in the issuance and distribution of the checks Mr. Barraclough will have an assistant disbursing officer in every city and town where there is a job. In most places the city or town treasurer will be designated to serve in that capacity, and they will be notified by telephone or telegraph today to come to Boston tomorrow for a meeting with Mr. Barraclough, and perhaps members of the Civil Works Board, at the State House. This meeting will be held at noon, and Mr. Barraclough will explain the payment system to the assistant disbursing officers, all of whom will be bonded in amounts from \$5000 to \$25,000, according to the size of their emergency payrolls. Every check will be signed by Mr. Barraclough and by the local disbursing officer, and will be issued to the name of the worker.

Most of the money is to go for labor, and as little as possible for material; but whatever material must be used will be paid for out of the same Federal fund, by Mr. Barraclough.

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy pointed out today that there are 8000 unemployed in his city, so that the \$200,000 thus far allotted to Quincy out of the civil works fund will not go very far. But work will begin at once. Tomorrow 150 men will be put to work on parks and playgrounds, to improve them. By the end of the week 300 to 400 will be at work, and within ten days about 700 men will be given jobs.

The disbursing officer for the city will be Roland Broberg, the welfare commissioner.

Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn applied to the Civil Works Board today for funds to pay 900 men who are at work repairing roads, improving the parks and working on public buildings in return for welfare assistance. Lynn has been tentatively allotted \$29,400 under the civil works program.

Other applications received today were from Stoneham for \$29,000 for the laying of water pipes, providing for 32,000 man-hours of work; Foxboro, \$2800 to provide 1800 man-hours on forest and road improvements; Stoughton, \$20,000 to provide 6700 hours of work on sewers and various small projects.

### Curley Plan Too Big for Cash at Hand

By Forrest P. Hall

Though Mayor Curley has plans in mind for a civic works program that would require three times the amount of money he will be able to secure from the Federal Government in order to put men at work without delay, he will be limited to \$2,500,000 and will try to submit his proposals to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Massachusetts Civil Works Administration during the day.

In this program the South Boston Strandway improvement is the biggest item and the next largest is the repair of public buildings. To extend the bathing facilities along Dorchester Bay, build concrete steps leading from the roadway to the beach, plant more trees and shrubbery and construct a "Prado" from Columbus Circle all along the Strandway to the L street bathhouse, the city will need upwards of \$500,000, although estimates have been as high as \$1,000,000. It is understood that this particular

project is favored because of the possibility of employing a large number of laborers and thus balancing the situation as respects general employment. The white collar men and skilled artisans will find employment in the repair of public buildings, particularly the Boston Public Library; in finishing the block system for the assessing department and in installing a new card system at the library.

But there are many street and parkway proposals awaiting the mayor's approval. In the public works department scores of streets are nearly ready for contract labor under the old system and these will be done, if done at all now, by the welfare forces under the supervision of the department engineers. The street commission is at work on a program of new streets, some of which are in blueprint stages.

When the department heads, hastily summoned into conference late yesterday afternoon, left the mayor's office during the evening the program had been merely scratched. It may be possible to submit it in piecemeal, thus permitting the beginning of work in South Boston before the end of the week. There were so many requests from the departments that the mayor was impeded with the desirability of doubling the number of men originally figured.

The new figure was set at 6000, even though the mayor realized that \$2,500,000 would not go far with such a number at work.

The park department requires 2500 men, and, like the Public Works Department, is likely to ask for the services of men it has used all summer on various work, men who have been well trained under their foremen. The Public Works Department will be given 2000 men for street surfacing. The assessing department will have 200 architects, engineers and draughtsmen for the block system, now two-thirds finished.

If the mayor goes through with the suggestion of Chairman Frederic H. Fay of the city planning board that a force of 100 men and women be recruited to make a comprehensive plan of Boston improvements for the next hundred years, he may not be able to secure a competent force from the welfare lists. The school department can use, as estimated, 200 men for work on grounds and buildings; the hospital department 200 men for general repair work; the public buildings department, 300 men; the library department 100 men and women and the fire department 100 men.







# CITIES GIVEN MONEY 1300 ON JOBS TODAY

**\$500,000 Allotted as Big Relief Plan Gets Under Way With a Rush—Cambridge and Lowell Start Projects This Morning and Will Put Hundreds to Work—500 More to Get Employment Tomorrow in Worcester**



**MAYORS AND SELECTMEN AT BIG CONFERENCE**  
In the Auditorium at the State House was filled yesterday for the big discussion on civil works projects. This was made as Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett was speaking. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Governor Ely sat behind him.

to start on Saturday. It has been reported that veterans' bureaus would make the payments. Some action by veterans' and labor organizations looking toward veterans' preference and preference for members of labor unions may be asked, according to word at the State House.

#### **Belmont Man Engineer for Board**

Announcement was made during the evening of the appointment of John J. Fitzgerald of Belmont as engineer for the board. Mr. Fitzgerald, sitting in on the conference, advised the board as to costs and other pertinent matters. The Cambridge project will give work to 580 men. A substantial amount of money will be contributed by the city for the purchase of supplies and equipment.

Construction of four playgrounds in Newton at a cost of \$121,300 was approved.

Work to be done in West Springfield, mainly on sewers, will cost \$25,000 and provide employment for 250 men.

#### **For Apple Pest Control**

For apple pest control in the State department of agriculture, the board approved \$207,512, giving work to 1500 men. Plans were presented, yet to be approved, calling for the expenditure of \$200,000 in mosquito control work; \$200,000 for dairy farm sanitation and \$97,000 for European corn borer control.

When the board ended its work for the day at midnight it was estimated that more than \$500,000 in construction projects had been approved. No definite figure could be secured as to the total number to be employed as the result of today's action, but the figures will run into several thousands.

The last action taken by the board was the despatch of a communication to Washington, asking for the sending of \$1,012,000, the proceeds of which will be used in meeting wage payments during the first two weeks of work.

The board will resume its meeting this afternoon.

#### **Throng of Unemployed**

then on, the meeting, the first allotment was made to Worcester.

The board accepted the Worcester application with only minor modifications, both of which Mayor Manning declared he will apply. These had to do with the estimate of gravel and the suggestion that the engineering work be done by city engineers.

#### **Rush to Get Projects Approved**

All through the remainder of the afternoon and far into the night, city and town officials submitted their projects and received approval or rejection. Outside the board's offices, in the State House, the corridors were crowded with officials who wanted to get approval immediately. Some of them were from towns in the western part of the State, and others from cities near by, but all were anxious to get their allotments and get the work started immediately. From the enthusiasm shown by these officials, members of the board were certain that many thousands will be back to work in the State before the end of the week.

Estimated allotments to the cities have been worked out, and will be made provided the city officials submit their projects and receive approval. Chairman Bartlett emphasized in his talk with individual officials as well as in his address at the general meeting that there would be no discussion of technicalities and that if a project merited approval, it would be given the approval immediately so that there need be no delay in starting the actual work.

He pointed out that the necessary payrolls for the men put to work this week under the civil works plan will be ready by Saturday night, and that if the funds are not forthcoming through the channels set up under the plan, they will be provided by the State Emergency Finance Board.

#### **Ely for Swift Action**

In his address to the city and town

projects submitted to the board, the city under the plan and the city under the plan.

And after authorization has been given, the city will take care of the project. Chairman Bartlett emphasized that the plan is not a welfare project, but a project which may employ 500 men.

Explaining the main government's program to the new local civil works board, he said that the board is to select the projects and the city will provide the funds.

"If we find the project follows the rules laid down, we will approve it. If we do not, we will not approve it. If we do not approve it, we will not approve it."

Any projects which are approved will be put to work last night. The city will provide the funds and the city will provide the funds.

Any projects which are approved will be put to work last night. The city will provide the funds and the city will provide the funds.

**Red Tape Brushed Aside as Committee Sits Far Into the Night to Approve Requests**

**Boston Outlines Plans to Put 6000 Jobless on Payrolls Later This Week**

#### **WORKS PROJECTS ALREADY APPROVED**

The following projects under the civil works programme were approved late last night:

**Cambridge—\$238,634** for two projects, the reconstruction of Concord avenue and a playground at Coffin's Pit.

**Worcester—\$106,000** for street construction.

**Shrewsbury—\$18,311** providing for employment amounting to 17,016 hours.

**Freetown—\$7439** for 4200 man hours.

**Somerset—\$2880** for 3600 man hours.

**Gardner—\$11,440** for 17,867 man hours.

**Fall River—\$110,125** for 123,000 man hours.

**Deerfield—\$7719** for 1540 man hours.

**Milford—\$65,102** for 71,720 man hours.

**Lowell—\$71,193** for 69,960 man hours.

#### **BY JOHN GRIFFIN**

With a minimum of words and a maximum of action, the civil works programme for Massachusetts, aimed at the almost immediate employment of 97,000 men, swung into swift movement yesterday and lasted through the night.

Before the night was out more than \$500,000 was allotted and arrangements completed for putting 1300 men to work this morning in Cambridge and Lowell and 500 to work in Worcester tomorrow morning.

Red tape was swept aside as the civil works board, in charge of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, explained

## WORK FOR 4236 MEN IN BOSTON PROGRAM

**Cost to Be \$1,328,000—Plan of Park Department May Make More Jobs**

Mayor James M. Curley and heads of departments completed their program of civil works late last night. Today it will be submitted to chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the board in charge of civil works throughout the State.

Boston's part of the program to be submitted today calls for employment of 4236 men at an estimated cost of \$1,328,000, distributed as follows:

General paint-up, clean-up, etc., of the City Hospital, 552 men to be employed at a cost of \$350,000.

Public Buildings Department of 47 city and county buildings, 224 men, \$350,000.

Public Works Department, reconstruction of 100 streets and alleys, 575 men, \$150,000.

Grading, surfacing and draining, 102 new streets, 800 men, \$272,200.

Repair and paint Longfellow, Meridian-st., Blakemore-st bridges and remove decayed timber and piling of the Summer-st., Dorchester-av., Northern-av., Dover-st., Broadway and Warren-st bridges, 105 men, \$57,000.

Water mains in 10 streets in West Roxbury, Hyde Park and Dorchester, 150 men, \$79,345.

Cleaning Canterbury, Shepherd and Stony Brooks, Tenean Creek, and repairs to the pumping stations on Moon Island and Calf Pasture, 180 men, \$45,000.

Grading, filling, playgrounds and parks, 1400 men, \$250,000.

Block system in Assessing Department, 200 men (no cost estimate).

above are put to work, with the new opportunity to work under the civil works program. The public works program is an entirely different matter.

In spite of pessimistic warnings from authorities, that they did not expect the money for the C. W. P. to last through the welfare and soldier's relief lists, the men refused to be discouraged, and crowded into the agency in three long lines. Those with the proper residence certificates were tabulated, and put on file, to await Dec 1, when they hope to know how many of them will have openings.

The Salvation Army fed the throngs of hopeful men at noon today, as they stood in line.

In addition to its regular program the Park Department will later submit a plan for Strandway improvement to give employment to 600 to 1000 men, at a cost of \$500,000.

#### **JOB SEEKERS JAM**

#### **FEDERAL AGENCY**

The Federal Employment agency at 169 Congress st again was the scene of great activity today, as

Continued on the Fifteenth Page

only a week in the past for Welfare Board orders for necessities. Today these same men started to work a full week on a permanent basis and they will be paid in cash.

Mayor Manning went to Boston today with additional projects in mind for which he will ask the approval of Chairman Bartlett. When he returns, if he obtains approval, he will begin giving out employment to additional men. The first men taken for this work will be those who have been on the welfare lists as of and up to Nov 16. On Dec 5 work will be given to others on the welfare lists.

City Treasurer Frank Trumbull, acting with the purchasing department, made arrangements for the immediate purchase of tools for the workers including axes, pickaxes, shovels and wheelbarrows so that these will be on the jobs ready for the workers to start in immediately.

The adjoining town of Nahant has 13 men on its welfare lists and its Federal allotment is \$1000. Its project is a road grading job and the unemployed will be started at this work.

The Selectmen of Nahant are in conference today with Chairman Bartlett seeking approval for their projects.

According to the estimates of Lynn authorities, the Federal allotment for Lynn of \$229,400, at an average wage of \$20 a week, will keep Lynn's unemployed men working for 26 weeks.

Members of the Welfare Board and Soldiers' Relief Board declare that 2.1 the men on their lists can be kept working six days a week under this allotment.

At intervals from time to time now it is anticipated that additional unemployed men will be put to work until all who are out of employment are fit for and are seeking work.

## NEWTON FIRST TO START JOBS

NEWTON, Nov 21—Newton was the first city under the new Civil Works program.

It was announced at the office of Mayor Sinclair Weeks this morning that 100 men were already at work and that another 100 would be on the job this afternoon.

It is expected that 400 will be working within two days and that 500 will be working by Saturday. This morning men were being sent directly to the Gold Spring Playground, Newton Center, and put to work. Workers are being called as rapidly as possible.

This afternoon a second contingent was sent to the Thompsonville Playground. Other approved projects include the Nevada st., Wellington lot, Auburndale and Edmunds Park Playgrounds.

The total allotment to Newton is \$161,300, and it will take care of 850 men for the specified period. The welfare department has tools on hand for more than 200 men and additional equipment is being secured.

Newton's immediate operation of the plan was made possible by the fact that a number of similar projects have been under way for some time in this city.



**10 Questioned and Released**  
A total of 10 men were questioned and released by police in the investigation of the murder of a man who was shot in the back of the head in a rooming house in the North End of Boston last night. The man was shot in the back of the head in a rooming house in the North End of Boston last night. The man was shot in the back of the head in a rooming house in the North End of Boston last night.

**CHILD HIT IN HEAD**  
A child was hit in the head by a car in the North End of Boston last night. The child was hit in the head by a car in the North End of Boston last night. The child was hit in the head by a car in the North End of Boston last night.

**Lowell Projects**  
Mayor Charles H. Slowe of Lowell has announced that he has approved a list of projects for the city. The projects include the construction of a new school, the improvement of the city's water supply, and the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimack River.

**Working Up to Midnight**  
The city of Lowell is working up to midnight to complete the construction of a new school. The school is being built on the site of the old school, and the construction is being completed by the city's public works department.

**Belmont Man Engineer for Board**  
The city of Belmont has appointed a new engineer for the board. The new engineer is a man who has been working for the city for many years, and he is expected to take over the duties of the previous engineer.

**Officers Find Dignity A Bore AT 'BIG MIKE'**  
A group of officers found the dignity of a man to be a bore at a party called 'BIG MIKE'. The party was held in a rooming house in the North End of Boston, and the officers were there to investigate a complaint about the party.

**Secret Agreements**  
A group of men are accused of making secret agreements with the city of Lowell. The agreements were made in exchange for the city's approval of their projects, and the men are accused of making the agreements without the city's knowledge.

**Seek Civil Works Allotments**  
A group of men are seeking civil works allotments from the city of Lowell. The men are seeking allotments for the construction of a new school, the improvement of the city's water supply, and the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimack River.

**Pass Upon Projects**  
The city of Lowell is passing upon a list of projects for the city. The projects include the construction of a new school, the improvement of the city's water supply, and the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimack River.

**Huge Job for Works**  
The city of Lowell is facing a huge job for its public works department. The job is the construction of a new school, the improvement of the city's water supply, and the construction of a new bridge over the Merrimack River.

**Practical Buildings**  
A group of men are building practical buildings in the North End of Boston. The buildings are being built for the city's public works department, and they are expected to be completed by the end of the year.

**Men Not Discouraged**  
Men are not discouraged by the city of Lowell's decision to pass upon a list of projects. The men are confident that their projects will be approved, and they are working hard to complete them.

**Resurfacing Streets**  
The city of Lowell is resurfacing its streets. The resurfacing is being done by the city's public works department, and it is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

**2,000,000 Can Be Cared for on Payrolls**  
The city of Lowell is caring for 2,000,000 people on its payrolls. The city is caring for the people on its payrolls by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

**More to Be Provided for**  
The city of Lowell is providing more for its people. The city is providing more for its people by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

**Belief \$329,400 Will Keep All Unemployed Busy**  
The city of Lowell believes that \$329,400 will keep all of its unemployed people busy. The city is providing the money to the unemployed people by providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

**Men Not Discouraged**  
Men are not discouraged by the city of Lowell's decision to pass upon a list of projects. The men are confident that their projects will be approved, and they are working hard to complete them.

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## 1000 TO GET CAMBRIDGE JOBS

That Number Tomorrow  
Of Welfare List

Cambridge officials worked until midnight last night in an effort to get things in readiness to put men to work in its reconstruction projects. By tomorrow morning the city will be able to handle 1000 men from the welfare list. Probably that number will not be put to work immediately, but the \$306,300 allotment to the city can take care of that many men until February.

The men will start working tomorrow morning on building a new playground on Coffins Pit and widening Concord av from Alewife Brook parkway to the Belmont line. Ten feet will be sliced off Concord av on the Fresh Pond side of the avenue, and also a sidewalk with edgestones will be constructed. A pavement of six-inch concrete covered with asphalt will be laid.

Around the new playground will be built an 8 1/2-foot fence. Edgestones will be placed on a sidewalk on the north side, and Alpine st on the east side will be rebuilt and a sidewalk placed here. The playground will be one of the finest in the city. A pond formerly occupied the site which has been filled in.

Enthusiasm among the people of the city ran high this morning as they applied for work at City Hall. Men's faces beamed with smiles as they came out of the employment office with orders to report to work in the morning. The men will work five days a week and six hours a day. The rate of pay has not yet been exactly determined. The Street Department, which is directing the work, will confer with the Welfare Department today on that matter.

## QUINCY TO PUT 700 TO WORK

City's Program to Start  
Within Week

QUINCY, Nov. 21—Within the next week, 700 men who are now on the welfare list of the city will start back to work, some of them for the first time in many months. The Massachusetts Civil Works program got under way in this city today.

The spokesman for the city was Mayor Charles A. Ross, who this morning addressed hundreds of unemployed men in City Hall at an early hour. The program and its purpose was explained by Angelo P. Blizozero, Commissioner of Public Works. The announcement that men on the welfare lists were to return to work in large numbers by next week was hailed with enthusiasm.

Over the week-end heads of city departments had been preparing a program which will keep the unemployed busy for months to come. Among the first to report was James N. Muir, superintendent of the School Department. The unemployed men who will return to work are skilled and experienced workers, who will make necessary repairs to school buildings.

Others are to be employed in the extension and replacement of the sewer system, while more men will be utilized in the clearing of woodlands.

Projects totaling \$10,000 were approved yesterday by the board. Today was devoted to settling the executive and administrative machinery in motion so the men can return to their tasks with all possible speed. By tomorrow it was estimated that 150 men will be at jobs.

The administration of the program has been left to Roland Broberg, welfare commissioner. Mayor Ross stated this morning that as new projects are needed to keep men at work, Broberg will present them for approval which he believed will be but a matter of hours.

Making a plea for the home owners and tax payers who are without jobs, the Mayor said that he hoped to find some solution to this angle within the next few weeks. Under present restrictions, men from the welfare lists only can be employed, but it is the aim of local officials that the scope of the program be broadened to include other worthy cases.

## HULL WAS ALLOTTED ABOUT \$5000

That Not Much Aid With  
300 Men Out of Work

## \$2,000,000 ASKED FOR CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

Applications From 50 Cities and Towns in State  
Presented For Consideration Today

When the Civil Works Board began its second session at the State House this afternoon it had before it applications from more than 50 Massachusetts cities and towns for amounts totaling more than \$2,000,000 for immediate jobs. Boston's list of projects is not

included, but it is expected it will be received soon. One of the largest applications, that of the Commonwealth itself, lists various improvements totaling \$664,000, including blister rust control, mosquito control, dairy barn sanitation and apple pest control. The requests of cities and towns received today follow:

### APPLICATIONS FILED TODAY

Stoneham—\$20,000.  
Stoughton—\$20,000.  
Westboro—\$2500.  
Cambridge—\$238,000.  
Peabody—\$50,000.  
Gloucester—\$20,000.  
Rockland—\$18,000.  
Hancock—\$1500.  
Freetown—\$24,000.  
Somerset—\$2500.  
Mansfield—\$20,000.  
Norfolk—\$5000.  
Nantucket—\$10,000.  
Fall River—\$10,000.  
Holliston—\$6000.  
Watertown—\$45,000.  
West Springfield—\$19,000.  
Merrimac—\$7400.  
Gardner—\$27,000.  
North Adams—\$26,000.

Rockport—\$1800.  
Newton—\$101,000.  
Winchester—\$55,000.  
Deerfield—\$7700.  
Lynnfield—\$4000.  
Southbridge—\$10,000.  
Worcester—\$710,000.  
Waltham—\$27,000.  
Danvers—\$150,000.  
Franklin—\$10,000.  
Foxboro—\$1,700.  
Milford—\$63,000.  
Ayer—\$6800.  
Wrentham—\$10,000.  
Shrewsbury—\$16,000.  
Pittsfield—\$124,000.  
Chicopee—\$120,000.  
Springfield—\$448,000.  
Marlboro—\$6000.  
Chelsea—\$114,000.

### ALLOTMENTS GRANTED YESTERDAY

Attleboro—\$65,000.  
Beverly—\$66,800.  
Boston—\$2,533,500.  
Brockton—\$172,000.  
Cambridge—\$306,300.  
Chelsea—\$140,900.  
Chicopee—\$128,100.  
Everett—\$136,200.  
Fall River—\$216,800.  
Fitchburg—\$132,800.  
Gardner—\$46,800.  
Gloucester—\$70,600.  
Haverhill—\$153,000.  
Holyoke—\$140,400.  
Lawrence—\$107,900.  
Leominster—\$48,300.  
Lowell—\$263,500.  
Lynn—\$229,400.  
Malden—\$146,000.

Marlboro—\$41,400.  
Medford—\$142,900.  
Melrose—\$57,700.  
New Bedford—\$292,200.  
Newburyport—\$45,300.  
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North Adams—\$56,100.  
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Pittsfield—\$150,200.  
Revere—\$104,900.  
Salem—\$108,600.  
Somerville—\$264,500.  
Springfield—\$449,000.  
Taunton—\$96,500.  
Waltham—\$151,000.  
Westfield—\$51,900.  
Woburn—\$51,300.  
Worcester—\$542,600.  
Quincy—\$200,200.

## WORK BEGUN ON STATE HIGHWAY

In Cambridge to Pleasant  
St in Arlington

Work on the first stretch of a new State highway from the Alewife Brook parkway in Cambridge to Concord has been started. This first section is about a mile and a half long and runs from north of the bridge over the tracks of the old Massachusetts Central Railroad and follows the Cambridge-Arlington-Belmont line to Pleasant st in Arlington.

There the new section stops for the time, it being the idea of the Massachusetts Highway Commission to do it in sections, and complete them as it goes along. This new section is probably one of the most expensive parts of the new roadway, for at Pleasant st, in Arlington, an underpass will be built under the now existing highway. Two houses, one on Pleasant st, in Belmont, and other on moving at, in Arlington, will be removed.

A long stretch of Spy Pond must be filled in and here there is an interesting problem. Engineers found that there were 12 to 20 feet of mud along the proposed section to be filled, and the filling sinks about as fast as it is put in. The filling is coming from the excavation made for the Pleasant st

## HALF NEW JOBS NOT OFF WELFARE

Continued From the First Page

Administration is the employment of 4,000,000 persons by Dec. 15. Two million of these persons receiving relief on Nov. 16, either as work relief or direct relief, are to be employed by direct transference to Civil Works projects on or before Dec. 1.

"On or after Dec. 1, or prior to this date if the relief quota has been transferred and employed by the Civil Works Administration, all applications for employment will be made through the local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service."

"All Placements After Dec. 1"

Under "Procedure for securing workers" it is stated: "Civil Works projects begun before Dec. 1 shall first secure their workers from persons on relief rolls, if qualified and available. If not qualified and available, such placements will be made through the National Reemployment Service."

"All placements after Dec. 1 will be made through the National Reemployment Service."

Not all of these instructions have been received by Chairman Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board. No quota of applicants to be taken from relief rolls has been specified by the Federal Civil Works Administration for Massachusetts.

## CITIES MUST GO THROUGH WITH LOANS

Can't Junk Original  
Work Projects for  
Free Grants

SOMERVILLE PLANS,  
THEREFORE, HELD UP

Board Approves Jobs  
That Will Employ  
6000 More

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

The Civil Works Board clamped down hard yesterday on city officials who expect to junk their plans for borrowing under the NRA public works programme and substitute plans for getting free grants from the civil works administration. The first victim was the city of Somerville, when the board refused to approve projects involving \$193,152 until the city takes a definite stand on whether it will carry out its public works programme of nearly \$1,000,000 on the basis of 70 per cent as a loan and 30 per cent as a grant from the federal government.

street (South Boston), Dresser, Bolton, Bowen, Silver, Tudor, Gladstone, Orient avenue, Waldemar avenue, Montmorency avenue, St. Andrew road, Bayswater, Marginal, Deane, Perkins, Washington (Charlestown), Union, Dorrance, Arlington avenue, Beecham, Beach (Charlestown), Lyndbrook, Tremont (Charlestown), Chestnut, Beach, Essex street and Harrison avenue (city proper). Hyde Park avenue, Wood avenue, West, Baker, Victory road, Teane, Kenrick, Everett, Chestnut Hill avenue, Lincoln (Brighton), Terrace street, Texas, Prentiss, Hillside, Lovett, Virginia, Port Norfolk, Walnut (Dorchester), Almont road, Freidan terrace, Hilltop, Gallivan Boulevard, Trull and Bullard streets.

erville's case, the board of aldermen voted to present a programme under the NRA project, but since the presentation of the programme, the aldermen have taken no action. Chairman Bartlett explained.

Some to Get Paid Today

"They should first vote on the authorization of the loan before asking us to approve projects technically against the regulations," he asserted. A tremendous amount of work was accomplished by the Civil Works Board yesterday, and before nightfall money for payrolls in the cities where approved projects have been started had arrived at the Veterans Bureau. Checks have already been sent to some of the cities and towns which have fulfilled the requirements, and pay will be given to some workers in Boston and Cambridge today, provided the payrolls are certified.

Approve Jobs for 6000

Before the close of the day, projects calling for the expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000, and for the employment of approximately 6000 men and women were approved. Three members of the board, and three others deputized to assist, handled the applications and made rapid progress.

Further accomplishment in progress. Mayor Curley, in a dramatic meeting with Chairman Bartlett, received approval of projects calling for the expenditure of \$1,167,614 and the employment of 2345 men, and almost virtual assurance of approval of his Strandway project.

Post - Nov. 25

## Cities Junk Free Grants

MORE APPROVALS  
OF CIVIL WORKS

The following approvals were made by the Civil Works Board yesterday:

Boston—\$1,167,614, for 2345 men.

Adams—\$7700 for road construction, to employ 24 men.

Chester—\$4819.50 for road work, 29 men.

Norwood—\$12,950 for road work, 40 men.

Framingham—\$18,205 for grading work, 112 men.

Tisbury—\$3327 for sidewalks, 15 men.

Watertown—\$3731 for water main extension, 25 men.

Marblehead—\$5534 for repairs, 30 men.

Woburn—\$24,128 for sewers, 150 men.

Clinton—\$17,062 for sewers, painting, etc., 149 men.

Medford—\$63,598 for sidewalks, 274 men.

Walpole—\$10,905, water main, grading, 95 men.

Chelmsford—\$16,242 for school repairs, grading, 74 men.

Hanover—\$2665 for cemetery work, repairs, etc., 13 men.

Holden—\$61,242, repairs, walks, clearing, 52 men.

Harwich—\$2800 for streets and parks, 44 men.

Haverhill—\$17,864 for roads, 50 men.

Dedham—\$25,820 for streets, 106 men.

Revere—\$3237, fire station repairs, 15 men.

Marblehead—\$7109 for roads, 60 men.

Foxboro—\$3203 for clearings, 15 men.

Shirley—\$7947 for highways and clearings, 20 men.

Wareham—\$13,707 for playground, 125 men.

Brookline—\$50,245 for streets, drainage, golf course, 145 men.

Natick—\$21,091 for grading and sidewalks, 164 men.

Webster—\$15,397 for painting, grading and filling, 310 men.

Norfolk—\$5365 for highway, 20 men.

Concord—\$19,830 for water mains, grading and moth control, 82 men.

Malden—\$35,971 for sewers, 129 men.

Hudson—\$4154 for forestry work, 20 men.

Exton—\$8806 for highways and painting, 32 men.

North Attleboro—\$6807 for grading, 29 men.

Salisbury—\$500 for clearing, 15 men.

Marshfield—\$5100 for sewers, water extension and dikes, 60 men.

North Andover—\$14,292 for sewers, 60 men.

Whitman—\$11,880 for drainage and playgrounds, 79 men.

Sherborn—\$1249 for grading, 6 men.

Waltham—\$110,236 for sewers and water works, 440 men.

Hull—\$7880 for drains, 30 men.

Duxbury—\$3000 for grading, 40 men.

Millis—\$1356 for playgrounds, 24 men.

Andover—\$15,252 for grading and clearing, 50 men.

Grafton—\$10,572 for playgrounds, grading and clearing, 60 men.

Acushnet—\$7312 for grading and plumbing, 60 men.

Brewster—\$1700 for grading, 30 men.

Gloucester—\$21,581 for sewers, 100 men.

Taunton—\$89,871 for roads and sewers, 409 men.

Wakefield—\$17,583.60 for construction of sewers, 81 men.

## JOBLESS MELEE AT CITY HALL

Somerville Aldermen  
Pass Up Meeting  
for Banquet

Incensed because 11 members of the Somerville Board of Aldermen were at a turkey supper at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge, given to Mayor-elect James E. Hagan, and that their own troubles were not being given consideration, 500 unemployed men engaged in a wild melee in Somerville City Hall last night.

ONLY 10 PRESENT

The Board of Aldermen had been expected to take long delayed action to provide work for 100 men. The unemployed were on hand at 7 o'clock to learn what the word would be.

But when the board met, only 10 members were present. Twelve are necessary to make a quorum.

It was declared that vain efforts were made to get some of the absent Aldermen to come to the City Hall to take action on the public works proposition.

Blasts Missing Members

The Aldermen present waited until 9 o'clock. Meanwhile, George J. Moran, president of the Board of Aldermen, took the floor to deliver a blast at his absent colleagues.

"They are attending a banquet while the unemployed of the city walk the streets," he declared.

It was when the aldermen started from the aldermanic chamber that the trouble started.

A number of the men shouted at Vice-President John A. Deane.

Fists Fly

Within a few minutes there was bedlam, with fists swinging.

It was declared that some of Denning's followers were present in the corridor and resented remarks. However, later, Denning denied emphatically that anyone had struck him or had made any threat to do so.

Just who was hit was a mystery late in the night.







The men will work five days a week and six hours a day. The rate of pay has not yet been exactly determined. The Street Department, which is directing the work, will confer with the Welfare Department today on that matter.

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## HULL WAS ALLOTTED ABOUT \$5000

That Not Much Aid With 300 Men Out of Work

HULL, Nov. 21.—Town officials who attended the meeting yesterday at the State House learned that a little more than \$5000 would be allotted to this town for public works. Selectman Henry J. Stevens, voicing the sentiment of the board, stated that the small amount would not help the unemployment situation here much. He said that Hull had more than 300 men out of work, most of them heads of families.

The officials of Hull felt that the distribution of public money should be based on the valuation of the communities, but they were told yesterday it would be allotted on the basis of population. From a financial viewpoint, Hull is required to pay the third largest amount of taxes to the county and State of all the localities in Plymouth County, being exceeded only by Brockton and Plymouth. Hull's expenditure in the summer season mounts high, owing to the seasonal increase in population, and as a public safety measure it is necessary to maintain an adequate fire and police department the entire 12 months.

Through the efforts of Executive Council Joseph B. Grossman and the other local State officers of this district, a request has been made to Commissioner, State Public Works, to provide funds for the removal of the stranded schooner Nancy, ashore at Surfside, and Mr. Lyman will hire the local unemployed in its removal.

William W. Reddie, chairman of the local Welfare Board, has been designated as unemployment administrator of the new Civil Works Board and applicants are asked to register with him for what work will be granted under the allotted \$5000. It was intimated this morning at the office of the Selectmen that the money would be used to complete the drain at Waveland already begun by the town.

## SOUTHEAST GALE WARNING ON NEW ENGLAND COAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—The Weather Bureau today issued the following storm warning:

Advisory 10:30 a. m. Southeast storm warnings ordered Sandy Hook to Eastport, Me. Disturbance of marked intensity moving eastward over Lake Region will be attended by increasing southeast and south wind, becoming strong, probably reaching gale force at times tonight.

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Chicopee—\$125,100.  
Everett—\$136,200.  
Fall River—\$16,800.  
Fitchburg—\$132,800.  
Gardner—\$46,800.  
Gloucester—\$50,000.  
Haverhill—\$123,000.  
Holyoke—\$116,400.  
Lawrence—\$107,900.  
Leominster—\$48,500.  
Lowell—\$263,900.  
Lynn—\$329,400.  
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A long stretch of Spy Pond must be filled in and here there is an interesting problem. Engineers found that there were 12 to 20 feet of mud along the proposed section to be filled, and the filling sinks about as fast as it is put in. The filling is coming from the excavation made for the Pleasant-st underpass. One drawback seen by many in this proposed highway is the crossing of Lake at about where the icehouses were in Arlington. Here traffic lights will probably be installed by the State.

The entire roadway when completed will have cost about \$2,500,000 and the section now being built is expected to cost in the vicinity of \$500,000. The land takings are estimated at \$500,000. The work is being pushed ahead rapidly, but this work does not call for much hand labor and big machines are at work with motor trucks hauling the dirt away.

**Easy Grade Over Heights**  
After leaving the Pleasant st section at the Arlington-Belmont line, the roadway will go up over the so-called Belmont Hill section of Belmont, along the Arlington Heights line, at about six percent grade. Then the roadway will skirt along the boundaries of the Arlington Golf Club and eventually meet the old Concord Turnpike between Waltham and Lexington, near Spring st, in that town, where the crossing will be an overpass. The roadway runs through much vacant land and will open up a large area along its route.

At the Concord line the road will bypass the center of the town. Two new bridges will have to be built across the E. & M. R. R. tracks and one over the Sudbury River. It is estimated that the entire job will take two years to complete.

Great advantages are looked for from this new roadway, especially in Arlington. The through-traffic through Route 2 will be diverted over the new roadway, thus taking off Massachusetts av. in Arlington thousands of automobiles that now pass through the town center daily.

## BARSTOW WIDOW GETS MOST OF \$1,150,676

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (A. P.).—Mrs. Bertha K. Barstow of Sharon, Conn., receives the bulk of a \$1,150,676 estate left by her husband, George E. Barstow, who died Nov. 17, 1932. It was shown in a transfer tax appraisal filed today.

The residuary estate going to his widow is after deduction of trust funds and bequests to 15 relatives and legatees totaling \$115,000, and a bequest of \$10,000 to the Federation of Agencies Caring for Protestants, Inc.

Among the bequests are three of \$10,000 each to his son, George E. Barstow, and two daughters, Elizabeth B. Long of Memphis, Tenn., and Margaret B. Blodgett of Fishkill, N. Y.

Marlboro—\$41,400.  
Medford—\$142,500.  
Melrose—\$57,700.  
New Bedford—\$292,200.  
Newburyport—\$45,300.  
Newton—\$161,300.  
North Adams—\$56,100.  
Northampton—\$57,500.  
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"On or after Dec. 1, or prior to this date if the relief quota has been transferred and employed by the Civil Works Administration, all applications for employment will be made through the local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service."

## "All Placements After Dec. 1"

Under "Procedure for securing workers" it is stated: "Civil Works projects begun before Dec. 1 shall first secure their workers from persons on relief rolls, if qualified and available. If not qualified and available, such placements will be made through the National Reemployment Service."

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Not all of these instructions have been received by Chairman Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board. No quota of applicants to be taken from relief rolls has been specified by the Federal Civil Works Administration for Massachusetts.

But Mr. Bartlett expects that the work will divide approximately half and half between welfare and non-welfare persons. He pointed out this morning that the provision "if qualified and available" will limit the welfare persons to be employed. An inspection service will see to it that local officials are using only men able to work.

## Must Depend on Local Registration

The first men to be put to work would necessarily come off the welfare lists, for Dr. Quincy has yet to get his State-wide machinery established for receiving applications from unemployed. His field staff yesterday was only three men. These he has increased by securing the services of other men experienced in placement work.

It was clear by this noon that in most of the smaller communities, where no Federal or State employment agency is established, Dr. Quincy will have to depend largely upon the local registration of unemployed which in most cases have been handled by local public officials or by privately organized unemployment committees.

Dr. Quincy's telegram, sent to Mayors and welfare chairmen, reads: "Civil works administration provides 50 percent of employed on civil works projects to be taken from lists not on welfare through National Reemployment Service. Such service will be set up in your community provided you secure approval of projects before Dec. 1. Advise applicants for work to wait setting up of this service. Also please advise local newspapers of these facts. Under no conditions should applicants leave community for registration."

## Fall River City Hall Crowded

Dr. Quincy realizes the necessity for speed in establishing complete local organization for registering applicants. This morning the Mayor of Fall River reported that he was swamped with applicants in the City Hall, and had no instructions from the Federal Reemployment Service about receiving applications. Dr. Quincy promised that within two days a local application bureau will be established.

In Boston the State Employment Agency at 100 Congress st. is acting as the Federal Service agent to receive applications.

## Foxy

Mrs. Blabb—Does your husband snore in his sleep?  
Mrs. Gabb—Not so much as he snores to make me think he's asleep so I'll stop talking.—Brooklyn Eagle.

through with them, we will refuse to give approval to the civil works projects.

Among the municipalities which have voted coming on the question of the NRA public works loans are Walpole, Medford, Abington and Adams. In Somerville City Hall last night.

## LIST OF STREETS TO BE REPAIRED

The Boston programme of works approved yesterday by the Civil Works Board included the repairing of 62 streets, added to the 102 streets approved earlier in the week. The new list of streets is: Athens street (South Boston), Dresser, Bolton, Bowen, Silver, Tudor, Gladstone, Orient avenue, Waldemar avenue, Montmorency avenue, St. Andrew road, Baywater, Marginal, Decatur, Caldwell, Lincoln, Eden, Essex, Perkins, Washington (Charlestown), Union, Dorrance, Arlington avenue, Beecham, Beach (Charlestown), Lyndboro, Tremont (Charlestown), Chestnut, Beach, Essex street and Harrison avenue (city proper), Hyde Park avenue, Wood avenue, West, Baker, Victory road, Tenean, Kenrick, Everett, Chestnut Hill avenue, Lincoln (Brighton), Terrace street, Texas, Prentiss, Hillside, Leverett, Virginia, Port Norfolk, Walnut (Dorchester), Almont road, Freidan terrace, Hilltop, Gallivan Boulevard, Trull and Bullard streets.

erville's case, the board of aldermen voted to present a programme under the NRA project, but since the presentation of the programme, the aldermen have taken no action, Chairman Bartlett explained.

## Some to Get Paid Today

"They should first vote on the authorization of the loan before asking us to approve projects technically against the regulations," he asserted.

A tremendous amount of work was accomplished by the Civil Works Board yesterday, and before midnight money for payrolls in the cities where approved projects have been started had arrived at the Veterans' Bureau. Checks already been sent to some of the cities and towns which have fulfilled the requirements, and pay will be given to some workers in Boston and Cambridge today, provided the payrolls are certified.

## Approve Jobs for 6000

Before the close of the day, projects calling for the expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000 and for the employment of approximately 6000 men and women were approved. Three members of the board, and three others deputized to assist, handled the applications and made rapid progress. Further accomplishment is expected over the week-end, for the board decided to sit today and tomorrow to examine applications and make approvals.

Mayor Curley, in a dramatic meeting with Chairman Bartlett, received approval of projects calling for the expenditure of \$1,150,676 and the employment of 215 men, and also secured assurance of approval of his Strandway project.

## Airport on Governor's Island

The Mayor also received an unexpected pleasurable shock when Chairman Bartlett informed him that there is a good chance of the Governor's Island airport project, long a dream of the Mayor, getting federal funds.

The chairman, after an agreeable meeting with the Mayor in which compliments were mutually exchanged, waited with a dramatic pause at the close, and then said, "Let me read you a telegram I have just received."

The telegram, from E. L. Vidal, director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, was as follows:

## Network of Airports

"Aeronautics branch of Department of Commerce is prepared to construct a national network of airports in co-operation with the civil works administration, States and municipalities. Sites must be owned or leased by State or municipality. Plan also includes improving existing inadequate fields. Civil works administration work must be underway in two weeks."

"Your co-operation by urging municipalities in your State to acquire and submit sites to aeronautics branch immediately is requested. Further request that you send a representative to Washington immediately to discuss programme for your State."

## Mayor to Go to Capital

Immediately Mayor Curley brought up the subject of the Boston airport, explaining that it has been filed out to within 100 feet of Governor's Island and that he had before urged the government to complete the connection between the island and the airport. The government could put 5000 men to work there, he said. Chairman Bartlett asked if the Mayor could go to Washington immediately and the latter asked for a day or two to prepare.

"This is a big thing," Bartlett said. "Can you go yourself?" The Mayor replied that he would go and take several department heads with him. It was decided that Lieutenant Francis P. Kendall of Holden, attached to the 1st observation squadron of the 26th

painting, etc., 149 men.  
Medford—\$63,598 for sidewalks, 274 men.  
Walpole—\$10,905, water main, grading, 95 men.  
Chelmsford—\$16,242 for school repairs, grading, 74 men.  
Haverhill—\$2665 for cemetery work, repairs, etc., 13 men.  
Holden—\$61,242, repairs, walks, clearing, 52 men.  
Haverhill—\$2800 for streets and parks, 44 men.  
Haverhill—\$17,864 for roads, 50 men.  
Dedham—\$25,820 for streets, 106 men.  
Shirley—\$3237, fire station repairs, 15 men.  
Marblehead—\$7109 for roads, 60 men.  
Foxboro—\$3203 for clearings, 15 men.  
Shirley—\$7947 for highways and clearings, 20 men.  
Wareham—\$13,707 for playgrounds, 125 men.  
Natick—\$21,091 for grading and sidewalks, 16 men.  
Woburn—\$15,397 for painting, grading and filling, 310 men.  
Norfolk—\$5365 for highways, 20 men.  
Concord—\$19,830 for water mains, grading and moth control, 82 men.  
Malden—\$35,971 for sewers, 120 men.  
Hudson—\$4154 for forestry work, 20 men.  
Easton—\$8806 for highways and painting, 32 men.  
North Attleboro—\$6807 for grading, 29 men.  
Salisbury—\$500 for clearing, 15 men.  
Marshfield—\$5100 for sewers, water extension and dikes, 60 men.  
North Andover—\$14,292 for sewers, 60 men.  
Whitman—\$11,880 for drainage and playgrounds, 79 men.  
Sherborn—\$1249 for grading, 6 men.  
Waltham—\$110,236 for sewers and water works, 440 men.  
Hull—\$7880 for drains, 30 men.  
Duxbury—\$3000 for grading, 40 men.  
Mills—\$1356 for playgrounds, 24 men.  
Andover—\$15,252 for grading and clearing, 50 men.  
Grafton—\$10,572 for playgrounds, grading and clearing, 60 men.  
Acushnet—\$7312 for grading and plumbing, 60 men.  
Brewster—\$1700 for grading, 30 men.  
Gloucester—\$21,581 for sewers, 100 men.  
Taunton—\$89,871 for roads and sewers, 409 men.  
Wakefield—\$17,583.60 for construction of sewers, 81 men.

## ONLY 10 PRESENT

The Board of Aldermen had been expected to take long delayed action to provide work for 500 men. The unemployed were on hand at 7 o'clock to learn what the word would be.

But when the board met, only 10 members were present. Twelve are necessary to make a quorum.

It was declared that vain efforts were made to get some of the absent Aldermen to come to the City Hall to take action on the public works proposition.

## Blasts Missing Members

The Aldermen present waited until 9 o'clock. Meanwhile George J. Moran, president of the Board of Aldermen, took the floor to deliver a blast at his absent colleagues.

"They are attending a banquet while the unemployed of the city walk the streets," he declared.

It was when the aldermen started from the aldermanic chamber that the trouble started.

## Fists Fly

Within a few minutes there was bedlam, with fists swinging.

It was declared that some of Denning's followers were present in the corridor and presented remarks. However, later, Denning denied emphatically that anyone had stirred him or had made any threat to do so.

Just who was hit was a mystery late in the night.

## NEW PROJECTS IN BOSTON APPROVED

Boston projects approved by the Civil Works Board yesterday included the following:

Public buildings repair, \$336,000 for 450 men.  
Hospital improvements, \$328,589 for 553 men.  
Street work, \$275,659 for 900 men.  
Fire station improvements, \$35,970 for 76 men.  
Health department projects, \$16,600 for 43 men.  
Retirement board projects, \$3475 for 15 women.

These brought the total Boston allotments approved up to \$2,116,780, calling for the employment of 5586 men and women.











Metropolitan Board Will  
Get \$215,000 to Hire  
1080 of City's Idle

## AWARDS TO DATE TO EMPLOY 13,175

Large Share of \$12,000,000  
Grant to Be Sought for  
State Projects

A major share of jobs on civil works projects undertaken by the metropolitan district commission will be given to unemployed residents of Boston not on the welfare list. It was announced last night by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board.

The announcement came after a conference between Chairman Bartlett and David B. Keniston, chairman of the metropolitan district commission, during which the commission was allotted \$215,000 to hire 1080 men for work in Greater Boston.

The pressing problem of how to take care of Boston's unemployed was thus partly solved by Bartlett, who ruled that if Keniston wanted to allot more than the usual share of jobs to Boston residents he would not object. Also, it indicated that the state itself will seek a large share of the estimated \$12,000,000 fund. Gov. Ely feels that the state should take at least \$2,000,000, the chairman said.

An important project which will affect every dairy farmer in the state and result in better quality milk for the Massachusetts consumer, was approved by Chairman Bartlett. He awarded the state department of agriculture \$201,092 to hire 1063 men to spray, clean and whitewash dairy barns throughout the state.

**HARD PRESSED FARMERS**  
Commissioner Arthur W. Gilbert of the agriculture department said that hard-pressed farmers could not comply with health regulations and were being barred from the Massachusetts market.

With the barns cleaned, the regulations would be complied with and the farmer, with better milk, would be allowed to sell in Massachusetts markets.

A check of the figures yesterday revealed that the state civil works board, which has been in existence just a week, has awarded in three days a total of \$4,088,137 to provide work for 13,175 men throughout the state.

Yesterday, Chairman Bartlett deputized Robert F. Bradford, assistant secretary to Gov. Ely, and John J. Fitzgerald, engineer to the board, to assist him and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley in passing on applications. Working at top speed, the four men passed on a large number of projects, among which were:

WELLESLEY—60 men—\$10,000 to drain South swamp.  
ATTLEBORO—122 men—\$20,381 for highways and rail removal.  
BELMONT—160 men—\$27,784 for sewer work.

## Men off List Planned by Board

Projects. Within a week 2000 men will be at work in Worcester, mostly on street projects.

Late in the afternoon Chairman Bartlett announced that the board can pay half the cost of materials. Previously the board had tried to get the cost of materials to bear this expense, but this contribution to the success of the civil works program, but this could not be done in every case. The cost of the materials, however, will be closely checked by the board.

**UNION QUESTION**  
The highly controversial union question was thrust into the foreground during a conference between Chairman Bartlett and James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor and Alfred Ellis, Jr., president of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Moriarty wanted Bartlett to issue an order giving union men preference in the civil works projects. He held that the act which created the public works fund—from which the civil works fund—of \$400,000 was drawn by President Roosevelt as an emergency measure to create employment—provided that contractors were to obtain union workers from the unions, and, upon failure of the unions to assign men within 24 hours, then get the men elsewhere.

"The act provided that union men were to be given the preference," said Moriarty. "We have told our men not to register for civil works jobs, because we felt the act safeguarded them. We felt that the city or town engaged in a project is a contractor within the terms of the law, and union men should be given preference."

Chairman Bartlett replied that he had nothing to do with the assigning of men, and that the federal re-employment service would have to decide the question. He referred the union leaders to Col. W. S. Quinby, who is head of the service in Boston. Moriarty and Ellis intend to see Quinby and if they cannot obtain his approval for a union preference will endeavor to bring the matter to the attention of authorities at Washington.

Atty-Gen. Homer Cummings has ruled in favor of union men, they contended, and as the money comes from the same fund the ruling should apply.

Yesterday, Mr. Coy completed his organization to handle the financial end of the civil works program. He designated city and town treasurers as assistant disbursing officers who will be limited to making payments for payrolls and for non-personal services. There are 1,000,000 blank checks ready for distribution, so that there will be no delay in paying out the money.

All expenditures in cities and towns will be certified by the civil works certifying agent, who will be the chairman of the welfare board for the community. This will be true generally but changes will be made in certain cases.

## Seeks Film Career



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)

**MURIEL WINDOW**  
Once a Follies girl, she went to Hollywood recently in her own plane. With her was an air-minded parrot. She said a film contract brought her west.

The disbursing officers will be bonded and the state board has arranged to bond the men for \$5000 each, lowest sum obtainable with one company. This will expedite matters considerably, it was said. Checks will be made out in triplicate, one for the payee, one for the state civil works board, and the third for the office of H. H. Barraclough, special disbursing agent of the board. Mr. Barraclough is the disbursing officer of the Boston office of the veterans administration.

While Chairman Bartlett and other men passing on civil works projects were urging the community leaders to set aside sums for "white collar" workers, particularly women, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, who was appointed head of the women's division of the CWA for this state, made her first appointment.

She named Mrs. Cornelia G. McMahon of Brighton as director of the Boston unit of her organization. Mrs. McMahon is a member of the board of welfare commissioners of Boston, and recently was a candidate for the Boston school committee. Later, Mrs. Carol L. Chase of Cambridge was named to a similar post in that city.

Boston department heads conferred to a late hour last night working on civil works projects cheered by the thought that the first batch of men engaged on civil projects in the city had begun

## Civil Works Projects Approved

WELLESLEY—61 men—\$10,000 for swamp drainage in sections south of Worcester street.

BELMONT—160 men—\$27,784 for sewer work.

BROCKTON—112 men—\$17,704 for drainage and park work.

WILMINGTON—15 men—\$2250 for clearing work.

NEEDHAM—95 men—\$18,076 for sewers and ditches.

MARION—23 men—\$936 for roads.

WATERTOWN—100 men—\$16,456 for sewer construction.

OAK BLUFFS—115 men—\$3900 for road construction.

NEWBURY—57 men—\$13,224 for month elimination and repair work.

SOUTHBRIDGE—58 men—\$8132 for sewer and clearing work.

ATTLEBORO—122 men—\$20,381 for highways and rail removal.

EASTHAMPTON—42 men—\$8300 for sewer work.

CHICOPEE—263 men—\$35,978 for sewers, waterworks and school repairs.

ARLINGTON—93 men—\$18,732 for street improvements.

HAVERHILL—130 men—\$25,057 for school repairs and forestry work.

GLOUCESTER—135 men—\$27,504 for removing hulks and sidewalk work.

CHELSEA—125 men—\$47,820 for grading Everett avenue and Merritt park.

WELLESLEY—60 men—\$10,000 to drain South swamp.

SOUTHWICK—30 men—\$3716 for refilling cemetery and continuing road.

WORCESTER—93 men—\$84,471 for school repairs, fire house repairs and rifle range repairs.

MASSACHUSETTS—1699 men—\$312,734 to the department of agriculture for white pine blight mist control (\$28,692 to employ 136 men); dairy farm barn sanitation (\$201,092 to employ 1063 men); and European corn borer control (\$82,950 to employ 500 men).

MASSACHUSETTS—1080 men—\$185,428 to the metropolitan district commission for miscellaneous trimming and brush cutting (\$127,530 to employ 675 men); replacing concrete floor at Revere (\$1400 to hire five men); building sidewalk at Fellows West (\$7725 to hire 25 men); renewing drains at Fellows East (\$3265 to hire 15 men); miscellaneous chimney work (\$2188 to hire 10 men); painting commission's building (\$2886 to hire 15 men); restoring wall at Nantasket Beach (\$1462 to hire 30 men).

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working earlier in the day at the Hyde Park golf course, Franklin Park, Franklin field, and the East Boston airport.

Mayor Curley, who was asked to plan on 10,000 jobs in Boston to be divided among welfare recipients and their unemployed relatives, said he would not employ them on welfare projects, but would give them the money to do so.

It is the purpose of this project to give employment to approximately 10,000 men in cleaning, spraying and whitewashing these barns. This will give added protection to the supply of our cities and towns and will aid in preventing the spread of disease in our dairy herds. It is proposed to have 150 work units of six men each, one man charge, equipped with spraying materials and equipment necessary to clean the places. Each group will be assigned to a locality and farmers contacted by telephone or personal visit. Those who do not do the work done it will sign a letter indicating they have had the opportunity to receive this service.

Commissioner Gilbert of the agriculture department told of the plight of farmers, hard pressed for money and losing money because they could not comply with health regulations, in a communication to Chairman Bartlett. The letter follows, in part:

Many dairy farmers have been receiving a price for their milk during the last few years, that is less than the cost of production and, necessarily, they have been unable to use the most acceptable methods for providing a clean and sanitary place for the production of high quality milk.

Many of these farmers, in making curtailments on different items relating to the management of dairy farms, have neglected to clean and spray the places where the dairy cows are kept and have neglected to whitewash the walls at regular periods in order to bring about the sanitary conditions for the production of clean milk.

The consumers of the state, through the local boards of health, demand

five men); replacing walk at Revere Beach (\$4612 to hire 25 men); repairs to sea wall at Quincy (\$4612 to hire 25 men); miscellaneous grading work in Blue Hills reservation (\$7200 to hire 40 men); repairs to Riverside recreation grounds (\$5045 to hire 20 men); miscellaneous work at Charles river (\$4500 to hire 20 men); police cables in the Mid-Clock Tails (\$3600 to hire 20 men); painting and repairing miscellaneous buildings (\$36175 to hire 160 men); re-grading park area at Magazine, Revere and Nantasket beaches (\$3600 to hire 30 men).

WESTBORO—35 men—\$7500 for tree improvements.

DANVERS—70 men—\$13,332 for grave yards.

LOWELL—10 men—\$97,500 for sewers and highways.

WAKEFIELD—42 men—\$8036 for highways and parks.

WINCHESTER—84 men—\$32,600 for sewage work.

MILBURN—40 men—\$1356 for painting buildings and street repair work.

LEXINGTON—97 men—\$20,430 for improvement of playgrounds, sidewalk grading and water mains.

DUXBURY—40 men—\$3020.

WESTFIELD—182 men—\$34,022 for road and forest work.

GARDNER—107 men—\$21,000 for water and sewers.

WAKEFIELD—42 men—\$8036 for highways and parks.

HOLYOKE—222 men—\$57,432 for street grading, painting and sewers.

LYNN—303 men—\$57,432 for sewer and cemetery work.

WALTHAM—108 men—\$10,540 for sewers.

MARLBOROUGH—75 men—\$12,678 for water and streets.

STERLING—11 men—\$899 for painting.

WEST SPRINGFIELD—5 men—\$152.

STONEHAM—180 men—\$16,633 for water line.

SAVAMPOSCOTT—75 men—\$18,660 for grading.

PLYMOUTH—30 men—\$3500 for drainage.

NAYNARD—30 men—\$5866 for drainage and clearing.

FEDHAM—101 men—\$11,964 for street work.

WINCHESTER—84 men—\$32,600 for sewage control.

QUINTON—66 men—\$10,436 for water main.

CHELSEA—135 men—\$37,436 for wire line repairing and road work.

SEKONK—27 men—\$3456 for road work.

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## FIRST PAY FOR WORKS PROJECTS

Thousands More Must Have Jobs—Fund to Aid Teachers

BY LESTER ALLEN

Over half of the \$12,000,000 assigned to Massachusetts for re-employment of 97,000 men and women

has been apportioned, it was learned last night, but to date only 24,197 men have been assured of employment in the many community projects examined and approved by the board.

In the six days that the State Civil Works Board, headed by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, has been sitting, \$6,889,039 has been allotted to the cities and towns, and yesterday 632 men received pay checks totalling \$976.

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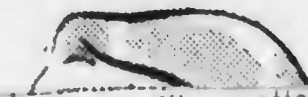
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The problem facing Chairman Bartlett and his associates now is to spread the \$5,129,961 remaining to be apportioned before Dec. 15, the last day for approval of work projects, so as to provide for over 72,900 jobs. Chairman Bartlett stated last night that he confidently expects to have the \$5,000 quota of unemployed men and women in Massachusetts working at jobs by Dec. 15.

He was not concerned over the comparatively small number of jobs lined up by the expenditure of over half of the \$12,000,000 works fund for Massachusetts. "It will all come out even," he said. "We expect to hit the mark exactly."

It was believed, however, that more money is to be forthcoming for Massachusetts, owing to the number of unemployed who must be provided with work. No indication was given yesterday that additional funds are to be provided, but it was stated by all the members of the Civil Works Board that despite the expenditure of half the fund with seemingly slight results, the projects approved have been designed to employ more men as time goes on.

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The unemployed find hope of additional jobs in the increasing number of large State projects that are now being presented to the Civil Works Administration daily. After getting 35

Under the Civil Works act, Cambridge has been allotted \$308,520. The projects—the reconstruction and widening of a section of Concord av and converting of Colran's Pitt into a playground—are already under way with more than 800 men on the payroll. For this project, construction of new larger water mains in North Cambridge, costing \$50,000, has been approved and 200 additional men start work on Monday morning. The balance of \$17,626 is left available for other projects. Mayor Russell said that he would urge the approval of the State Emergency Finance Board to use this sum to alleviate distress among unemployed Cambridge women. He said he would have cloth made by obtaining from Federal Government and that it would be employed women who had been put to work making garments for the recipients of public welfare aid.

Dead are as follows:











# \$5,850,000 CITY JOBS APPROVED: \$5,850,000 City of Boston Jobs

## Approved by the State Board

(Continued from Page One)

notification that the city council had passed loan orders for Boston's share. The program follows: \$1,000,000 for reconstruction of streets; \$1,000,000 for reconstruction and replacement of sewers; \$350,000 to replace the Brookline avenue water main; \$1,000,000 for a new West Roxbury high school; \$1,000,000 for a new intermediate school in South Boston; \$1,500,000 for a new building at Boston City Hospital, and repairs and alterations to existing buildings.

Mayor Curley has prepared an additional program which will use up the \$10,000,000 allotted. No mention of the Huntington avenue subway was made in the supplementary program.

### CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

No mention was made yesterday, also, when the civil works program was presented by Boston of the Strandway project sponsored by Mayor Curley which seems to have struck a snag. Chairman Bartlett approved the following civil works projects:

\$8720 to hire 22 men to repair voting booths; \$7260 to hire 44 men to consolidate tax accounts; \$19,003.25 to hire 33 men for general repair work at the Suffolk county courthouse; \$2805 to hire 16 men to consolidate vital statistics; \$58,897 to hire 110 men to grade roads and repair buildings on Long Island.

\$6873 to hire 25 men for administrative work on CWA projects. When a project to hire 83 workers to help in disbursing CWA money in Boston was presented, Chairman Bartlett tabled it until he could verify his suspicion that the city treasurer's office staff was large enough to do this work with perhaps a few extra employees. While eager to put white collar workers on the jobs, he did not want to waste money, he said.

Similarly he held up a project submitted by the city planning board to hire 471 persons at a cost of \$123,360 to make an intensive study of the city relative to slum clearance, rehabilitation of run-down areas, modernization of buildings, zoning laws, mortgage maps, rentals and characters of buildings, housing accommodations and other data.

He explained that the state housing board, through its chairman, Sidney T. Strickland, had presented a project to employ 200 engineers, architects, landscape engineers, clerks and draughtsmen for a similar study in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill. Whether the state board or the city planning board can do the better job in this city will be decided at a conference soon.

### GRAFTON COMPLAINT

Residents of Grafton complained that Wilfred F. Prue, chairman of the board of public welfare and local civil works administrator in that town, had refused to give out jobs until the recipient had promised to trade at a certain store. Mr. Prue denied the charge vehemently to State Treasurer Hurley, who handled the matter, and Mr. Cleary will visit the complainants in Grafton today.

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford appeared with projects before Chairman Bartlett. Bluntly, the chairman told him that approval would be given projects to provide work for 1000 to 1200 men but "the quota is 2000 workers for New Bedford." The disinclination of the mayor to disrupt the labor market in New Bedford by paying more than prevailing wages for skilled labor nearly caused a halt in the proceedings, but Chairman Bartlett

### State CWA Employees Will Be Paid Today

State employees will be paid today at the state treasurer's office from 1 to 5 P. M. and city and town officials who have been using the outer office will not be allowed to congregate there this afternoon.

Special arrangements will be made to handle the community leaders, it was announced by State Treasurer Hurley. Projects are being considered at rooms 249 and 427. Only large projects, or those involving matters of policy, are being referred to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Hurley and William B. Coy, all sitting in the treasurer's private office.

settled matters by establishing 60 cents an hour rate for semi-skilled labor. Again, Chairman Bartlett reiterated his stand that more work must be provided for those who managed to stay off the welfare lists but are in need of a job.

"You've got to put 2000 men to work pretty soon, regardless of cost," he told on the question of material. "I should like to have your next batch of projects presented Monday." Chairman Bartlett suggested that CWA workers be assigned to the administrative end of the projects. "Forget it," thus the chairman advised the mayor when the matter of civil service was brought up. Mayor Ashley agreed to present the projects. Ashley feels that savings on welfare will permit him to buy his city's share of the materials.

### DIRECTOR FOR MILTON

G. F. Moulton in Charge of Federal Re-employment

George F. Moulton, Milton attorney and former school committeeman, was appointed federal director of re-employment for Milton by the Norfolk county federal re-employment director, John Scott, Jr., of Quincy, yesterday. Moulton, who lives at 58 Plymouth avenue, East Milton, was formerly a trust officer of the Harvard Trust Company in Cambridge, and was on the Milton school committee from 1925 to 1931, serving as chairman during the last year of his term. He is a town meeting member and is moderator of the East Congregational Church of East Milton.

Assurance that the more than 200 persons who registered last week with the town unemployment committee before the federal blanks and machinery were available will not lose was made by Moulton on taking up his new duties. Such persons, he said, will keep their positions in the order of applicants and may re-register on the proper blanks in the near future.

The Milton board of selectmen will meet tonight to take up the various projects submitted to them under the civil works program. Milton has been allowed \$36,000. Local projects totalling about \$60,000 have been suggested, and from these a number will be selected and submitted later this week to Joseph Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board.

### CHELSEA A. L. ALLOTTED \$7000 FOR NEW HOME

The Chelsea American Legion post yesterday received word that it had

## TO SIFT CHARGES OF CWA GRAFT



Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, member of civil works board (right) giving orders to Charles Cleary, state investigator to investigate charges of graft in Grafton and Randolph.

been allotted \$7000 by the civil works administration for the construction of new quarters on the site of the present building in Bassett square. About 50 men, all to be enrolled from Chelsea's welfare and unemployed lists, will be given work starting Friday and lasting for about 10 weeks.

With the government's \$7000, the post is spending \$3500 from its building fund. Virtually all of the money will go toward wages, as the new quarters will be the reconstructed mess and recreation hall now on the Chelsea Naval Hospital grounds. The hall will be torn down and then reconstructed, but more modernized.

The building now occupied by the post and to be torn down was that used

### WOMEN DIRECTORS OF CWA IN N. E. NAMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—The appointment of state directors of women's work under the federal relief administration in 23 states was announced formally today by the relief administration. They included: Connecticut, Miss Helen Hart, of the State emergency relief commission, Hartford; Massachusetts, Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, of the emergency relief administration, Boston; New Hampshire, Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, of the unemployment

## UNLIMITED JOBS FOR BAY STATE

### Mistaken Idea Only \$12,000,000 Quota for Work Here

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

An army of 35,000 men and women marching happily from the dreary depths of unemployment to a variety of jobs, increased payrolls and sales records in every city and town, the practical wiping out of the welfare lists in scores of municipalities, and the steady flow of money amounting to \$7,000,000 into the communities throughout the State, form the principal chapters in the record of the Civil Works Board handling the programme in this State.

### NO LIMIT

Yesterday, for the first time since the programme was initiated, the board, badly in need of rest after sessions through days, nights and Sundays, took a day off. But the steady handing out of funds and employment of people will be resumed this morning and carried on with a new impetus that is expected to find every city and town and every tax-paying body, including counties and some school committees, putting people to work.

There is no set limit for any community seeking funds. Although it is generally believed by municipal officials that \$12,000,000 is the maximum quota for the Massachusetts cities and towns, this belief was engendered because such a figure was mentioned as a tentative allotment, and the fact is that there is no limit yet placed on the amount.

If Massachusetts communities present enough legitimate projects before Dec. 15, the money will be provided to take care of them, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett said last night. This State may get only \$12,000,000 but that will be because not enough projects have been developed. But it is believed possible by Chairman Bartlett that at least \$20,000,000 will be forthcoming from the government if the cities and towns can spend it in legitimate projects.

Chairman Bartlett said that unless the 56 towns which have not yet applied come through with projects soon, the money they might have had will be shared by other cities and towns which are alert to the possibilities.

### Jobs for 97,000

The board has emphasized repeatedly that the main thing is to get 97,000 persons to work in this State. More than one-third of that number have already been put to work.

Many of the Mayors and Selectmen are finding it difficult to line up projects that fall within the provisions of the CWA. The projects must be useful and must be completed by Feb. 15, or if not definitely completed by that time, must be of such a nature that the work done up to that date forms a usable and useful property.

Even if the 97,000 are enrolled on jobs before Dec. 15, there are an additional 25,000 jobs to be filled by federal projects in this State under the Civil Works programme, according to an interpretation of Robert Kelsa, field representative of the Civil Works Administration, who has just completed a survey of the work done here.

## Federal Census in 1934 Under Consideration

### Objects Are to Get Line on Population Changes and to Furnish Jobs

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Dec. 2.—Another census may be taken by the Federal Government in 1934. The Civil Works Administration is studying plans for a new national inventory, in order to provide jobs, and to give Federal officials a picture of the changes in population and industry that have taken place since 1930. The estimated cost, about \$10,000,000, is considered a drop in the bucket in comparison with huge grants voted for the recovery program. Ordinarily it would be 50¢ before another national census would be made.

The advantages urged for a census in 1934 is that it would provide data about population changes during a period of depression, and the changes in the relationship between country and city, and agriculture and industry. A census will provide temporary employment for several hundreds of thousands of enumerators, statisticians, etc., and would reach a class of workers that have been especially affected by hard times.

### Migration Between City and Farm

Government experts already have given much thought to the problem of rural-urban migration and national welfare. Understanding among these authorities is O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture. In his chapter on agricultural and forest land, part of the study "Recent and Prospective Changes in the United States," Dr. Baker reached the following conclusions: "Of these things we may be sure: that the soil resources are being depleted and often wasted, that there will be further progress in agricultural production, that there will be notable regional and local shifts in production, that a decreasing proportion of the population engaged in full time farming will be able to produce plenty for everyone in the nation (event, and both public and private action will be necessary to solve the vast problems of land utilization, and that the family farm and individual initiative will remain characteristic features of American agriculture."

In his presidential address before the Association of American Geographers, delivered in December, 1932, and revised in a reprint issue in April of this year, Dr. Baker reviewed in some detail his observations on the subject of rural-urban migration. The depression, he points out, has reversed the old trend of migration from farm to city; in 1932 there were a net migration to farms of over half a million. If we add to this the estimated excess of 468,000 of births over deaths on farms in 1932, farm population would seem to have gained during the year about one million. This he said, is a trend so marked for upwards of a century in favor of urban migration has been sharply reversed.

### America Grown From the Soil

"The American Nation," he reminds us, "has sprung out of the soil. Less than a century ago about three-fourths of the people lived on farms; now the proportion is only about one-fourth. But many of those who now live in the cities were born and reared in a rural environment. The urban civilization of the United States, with its magnificent capitalist system of production, has grown out of a rural civilization having a family system of production, and has derived from this rural system no small part of its sustenance. That 'rugged individualism' in economic life which has recently been marked the American system is largely the outgrowth of the democratic rural family system, which, in turn, has developed under the influence of free land and frontier life."

The regional distribution of population increase will show marked changes, if urban unemployment remains widespread and if the farm population becomes "frozen" on the farms. On this point Dr. Baker prophesies: "Urban population will decline, within a few years, unless there be immigration from abroad, and if the present net migration from the cities persists, the decrease in urban population which apparently occurred during 1932 will continue."

### South Likely to Gain Most

The increase of population will tend to be in the more densely settled farming areas, notably in the States south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. This will be owing, first, to the fact that about 60 percent of the migration from rural to urban areas during the decade 1920-1930 was from the Southern States and that the migration to the farms is now and hereafter will continue to be composed mostly of these migrants returning "home." The increase in population in the South will be rapid, secondly, in the fact that the high rate on southern farms is high, and a migration to the cities causes a rapid natural increase of population will set in.

"The excess of births over deaths, as well as any migration from the cities, would also result in an increase of population in the corn belt in the wheat regions, and even in the rural sections of the Northeastern States. The decrease of population will occur mostly where the birth rate is low, which is unique in the cities nearly everywhere, and will, therefore, be most evident in the densely urban States of the Pacific Coast unless the extensive migration from eastern cities is resumed and of the Northeast, including Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri. But unless migration from these cities is heavy, the increase in urban population will be small and will be only some of the cities during the next decade since it will require a net migration of over a million to be replaced by a rising birth rate."

Dr. Baker favors the further decentralization of industry, continued suburban development, and a rapid growth of the village population of the nation. The village, he believes, offers a solution of many of our population problems. Based on these and related questions, he has outlined for next year's census if the Administration decides to proceed, the part of the civil works program.



# GRILLING JOB, BUT WORTH IT

## Here's a Pen Picture of Man Who Is Giving Money Away to Put Men to Work

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

In the inner office of the State treasurer, there is a long rectangular table. At one end sits a tall, gray-haired man who peers over his eyeglasses at a group of slightly-beguiled gentlemen, grouped around the table. At his left a girl secretary is stationed. The doors at his back swing open frequently and a State trooper moves in and out. Telephones ring on a half dozen desks, and quiet-voiced girls respond. There is a rustle of blue prints and other papers. On the walls, the light of a lamp is trapped those who handle it. Thousands of promises have been given, but few are the men who have succeeded in eliminating what Webster calls "official formality and delay."

### A Real Dictator

He doesn't know yet whether he has done, and is doing, things that may eventually bounce back at him and bring him plenty of work. And, further, more, he doesn't seem to care. He was given a job to do, told that he is, for these particular purposes, the United States government. In a sense, he is no more nor less than a benevolent dictator.

This man is one who was little known to the average citizen of Massachusetts. His name, until a few weeks ago, was seldom in the newspapers. But, throughout the Commonwealth, people are saying, "Who is this man Bartlett?" On the strength of what he has shown in a period of only a few weeks, he is, in whispers being passed from one to another in all sections of the State, the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

If Joseph W. Bartlett, lawyer, city solicitor of Newton, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Board, and chairman of the Civil Works Board, has any political ambitions, he is keeping them quiet to himself. If he has any political ambitions it is passing strange for he certainly does not act like a politician at least not like the popular conception of a politician.

### Works Without Salary

His position as head of the Civil Works Board, which has of late overshadowed the other official responsibilities that are his, was handed to him in a hurry. It pays no salary. It is a patriotic duty. There was a job that had to be done and Joseph W. Bartlett found it dropped neatly in his lap. He could have brushed it aside, but he didn't. He grasped it and held it tight and, though confusion reigned, he plunged into the sector where the going was toughest.

It is conceivable that the job may build him politically. It is just as likely that it will ruin whatever political ambitions he has, if any. Regardless of political outcome, this observer, who has sat in at most of the board's sessions, is convinced that politics are completely and definitely sent from the considerations of the man. He is devoted to the task at hand. He is not a grant favors. He cannot concede anything to political timeliness. He must make some political figures angry. He must call officials to order. He must do one thing, or he will fail. And he is expecting failure.

### Glutton for Work

The man is a glutton for work. He starts early in the morning, along with his fellow board members, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, along with William F. Coe, and he may call it a day at 6 o'clock in the evening, or at 7 o'clock, or he may continue working until midnight. If there is work to do, it must be done, regardless of the hour.

benign faces of a long line of State treasurers look down upon a scene that is far beyond any imaginative financial dreams they ever had.

### GIVING MILLIONS AWAY

They are looking at a man, representing the United States government, who is giving away \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 and asking nothing in return. No payment, no interest, nothing except that men and women who need jobs be put to work. It is truly an amazing scene, and one almost expects the portraits on the wall to quiver and tremble in violent protest against the activities that are going on under their very eyes.

Barlett is full of quaint New England phrases, which roll from his tongue in amazingly apt description of a problem. He has the happy faculty of simplifying a problem so that it can be expressed almost in a word. An example of this was his statement to one Mayor who presented a rather indecisive programme and hemmed and hawed over making decisions on contemplated projects.

### Fish or Cut Bait

"Look here," Bartlett demanded, "you'll have to fish, cut bait, or go ashore." Sheepishly the city official grinned and soon took his departure. A few days later he returned with his projects in ship-shape order and received ready approval.

Let us sit right down at the table with the civil works chairman. The city engineer, commissioner of lighting and streets, and the fire commissioner of a certain Greater Boston city enter the room through a door held open by a key. The chairman nods at their introductions, and immediately asks for their applications. The papers are placed in front of him and he goes over them rapidly.

"Here is one for resurfacing of a street. In your opinion, Mr. Engineer, does that work have to be done? Will it stand behind it with your reputation?" Will your city stand the expense of materials? All right, approved.

The approved project is tossed to the secretary to be recorded, and the next application is taken up. Here is a doubtful one. "I'll have to pray over this one," Bartlett says. "Call me up tomorrow. There is a legal angle that must be thrashed out."

### Must Dig Up More

Next, "This one looks all right. Approved."

Next, "Nothing doing on this one." Finally all have been either approved or turned down. "Now," asserts Bartlett, "the total number of men who are going to put to work under these projects is 1600."

With some pride the officials agree, but their satisfaction is short lived. For Bartlett says, "Well, think up some more projects. You've got to put 2000 to work in your city. This is a programme of putting people to work. Use your imagination and get some more projects in here as fast as you can."

The officials mutter a mild protest about money. "You get the projects and the United States government will get you the money," the chairman declares. "Your job is to provide work. We'll give you the money."

The officials retire and a new group arrives. Similar questions are shot at them, and a rapid scratch of a pencil gives them thousands of dollars to spend on payrolls. Patiently, Bartlett tries to explain that they should not try to spend their projects down, that they should bring in every project they can think of that comes within the rules and regulations of the civil works administration.

### Hard Putting Ideas Over

It is difficult to get the idea over. The mayors have been so used to hearing protests over the spending of money on public works that they simply cannot conceive of a plan which insists upon them spending all the money they can find. For Bartlett hammers it into them, but he is confronted by an appalling lack of imagination.

One would think that the mayor of any city would have scores of public projects in mind. For years he has been saying, "If we only had the money we could put people to work." But now, with the money at hand, they find themselves mentally handicapped for

# TO CHECK ON WORKS APPROVED

## Board to Spend Day in Analyzing Funds Allotted

The Civil Works Board, after approving projects totaling the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 yesterday and providing work for approximately 5400 men and women, decided to halt the allotment activities for a day and check up on the work already done. Today, the second Sunday in which the work of the board has been continued, will be devoted to an analysis of the situation and a check-up of what has been done to date.

### ABOUT \$8,000,000

Out of the session today is expected to come definite figures on how much money has been allotted and how many people have been put back to work. It is the first chance the board has had to give time to the work done thus far, as every session has been given over to the quick allotment of funds and speed in getting men and women to work.

It is believed, from general observations of the board's work, that approximately \$8,000,000 of the State's tentative allotment of \$12,000,000 has been declared, and that more than half of the quota of 5500 persons have been placed in employment. The check today will permit the board to judge future allotments.

### Medford Told to Hustle

Before calling it a day the board chairman, Joseph W. Bartlett, admonished representatives of Medford to "get a hustle on." All the projects submitted by Medford were held up because they were not of the type coming under the provisions of the Civil Works programme.

"Medford has got to hustle," Bartlett declared. "They have put only 300 to work and we want at least 1000 jobs provided in that city. Medford is an up-and-coming city and they should have some action."

For the first time since the board started to function, town officials who were appointed officials under the programme arrived to protest against not getting any salary for their work. They were from Grafton. Wilfred E. True, against whom charges of favoritism were filed last week and found unjustified, told Chairman Bartlett that he could receive pay as administrator in Grafton, and tried to resign.

### To Work Without Salary

True refused to allow him to resign and True finally agreed to take the job without salary. He is also chairman of the board of public welfare in that town and receives a salary for that job.

One of the largest projects approved was that of the Metropolitan District Commission, calling for the employment of 375 men and the expenditure of \$140,000. This approval increased the number of civil works employees hired through the commission to 2200. The

# RECEIVING PAY CHECKS



Kenneth Devine, supervisor paymaster and Charles M. Broderick, assistant director, paying off girls who are working in the Public Library under the CWA. They are making a new filing system for the library.

new work will be done in the Blue Hills, the upper Charles River district, the Middlesex Fells, Revere Beach and Old Colony Parkway. It also calls for cleaning out the mud in Fellsmead Tond, Malden.

### To Wipe Out Apple Pests

Another large project which received approval was one of the State Department of Public Works to employ men on small jobs along the State highways in all sections of the State. The project entails an expenditure of \$161,000 and the employment of approximately 700 men.

The State Department of Agriculture received approval for the employment of 24 additional men in the eradication of apple pests throughout the State. The expenditure authorized was \$3,000, which brings the allotment to date to that department up to some \$30,000 and brought the total number of men at work to more than 1000.

### Pay Day Tomorrow

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, appeared before the board with a project calling for the employment of 150 men at an expenditure of \$25,000 for the digging of water holes outside of hydrant areas of the towns. The object is to provide facilities for fire fighting in farm houses and buildings located on the outskirts of communities. The plan will be studied further before approval is given.

Three hundred men and women employed in Boston under the civil works programme will receive their first federal week's pay tomorrow morning. City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan announced last night. When only 77 working as white-collar workers in the library and park department were paid off on schedule yesterday, the other 200 raised a ringing protest. Finally it was explained that because payrolls were made out in duplicate instead of triplicate, the pay was held up until tomorrow.

### Delay in Getting Tools

Horatio Nelson, in charge of the civil works employment section at Young's Hotel, explained that only 377 men and women had been at work long enough to receive a full week's pay. As to the number of people already at work under the programme, he could offer no estimate, explaining that the statistics would not be tabulated until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Delay in placing thousands, he said, was due to lack of tools and materials. He expressed confidence, however, that East will have its full quota at work before Dec. 15.

### FIRE AT EASTPORT, ME.

EASTPORT, Me., Dec. 2 (AP)—Fire today destroyed a two and a half story sardine factory owned by the Booth Fisheries Company, at an estimated loss of \$100,000.

# CREATE JOBS FOR THOUSANDS MORE

The following projects were approved yesterday by the Civil Works Board:

- Metropolitan District Commission, \$140,000 for miscellaneous work, to employ 973 men.
- State Department of Public Works, \$160,000 for work along the highways, 700 men.
- State Department of Agriculture, \$35,000 for apple pest eradication, 194 men.
- Quincy, \$49,418 for repairs, 263 men.
- Menden, \$2014 for road work, 25 men.
- Seekonk, \$1080 for miscellaneous work, 18 men.
- Chelsea, \$68,510 for miscellaneous work, 165 men.
- Methuen, \$35,994, miscellaneous, 157 men.
- Wilmington, \$4432 for forestry, grading, 29 men.
- Danvers, \$3510 for painting, 19 men.
- Sterling, \$2199 for roads, 21 men.
- Framingham, \$15,415 for field house, 30 men.
- Norwood, \$4951 for cemetery work, 30 men.
- Uxbridge, \$2816 for roads, 30 men.
- Adams, \$12,792 for roads and repairs, 135 men.
- Lowell, \$6440 for administration, 25 men.
- Malden, \$3740, school repairs, 20 men.
- Webster, \$9553, miscellaneous, 110 men.
- Brockton, \$81,873 for roads and general work, 442 men.
- Rockland, \$3566 for general work, 51 men.
- Plymouth, \$34,369 for general work, 287 men.
- Whitman, \$4587 for drainage, 24 men.
- West Springfield, \$11,529 for general work, 89 men.
- Ware, \$3812 for clearing, repairs, 59 men.
- Athol, \$4392 for sewers and repairs, 43 men.
- Lynn, \$4844 for grading, 21 men.
- Medfield, \$490 for streets and brush, 26 men.
- Sudbury, \$1055 for work on athletic field, 16 men.
- Abington, \$11,189 for drainage, 75 men.
- Walpole, \$1367 for water main, 14 men.
- Greenfield, \$4307 for road work, 34 men.
- Millville, \$5350 for roads, 40 men.
- New Bedford, \$56,392 for general work, 410 men.
- Orleans, \$2832 for school repairs, 21 men.
- Newburyport, \$1710 for cutting wood, 21 men.
- Braintree, \$6858 for sewers, 59 men.
- Barre, \$6071 for grading and brush cutting, 43 men.
- Hanover, \$1030 for drainage and brush cutting, 11 men.
- Ware, Brookfield, \$2317 for roads, 20 men.
- Holliston, \$1649 for drainage, 20 men.
- Chesterfield, \$1035 for roads, 14 men.
- South Hadley, \$15,446 for general work, 87 men.
- Leominster, \$3387 for painting, grading, 52 men.
- Williamsburg, \$4848 for painting and repairs, 25 men.
- Chatham, \$7227 for general work, 29 men.
- Essex, \$3104 for grading, 37 men.
- Truro, \$1220 for clearing brush, 10 men.
- Somerset, \$2519 for road improvements, 38 men.
- Middleboro, \$2200 for graveling, 31 men.



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Regularly \$3800 NOW \$2500  
695 Coat Regularly 2800 NOW 1800  
875 Coat Regularly 2500 NOW 1600  
835 Coat Regularly 2200 NOW 1250  
795 Coat Regularly 2000 NOW 1175  
695 Coat Regularly 1750 NOW 1050

## Giving Money for Jobs

Continued From First Page

But such is the swiftness of change in these hectic days that the scene around the table appears almost normal. It could not, of course, have been even partly possible a few short years ago, and it would probably have raised a tempest of protest only a few months ago. The scene presents, as clear as a cameo, a picture that concentrates at the tremendous changes that have taken place in what is only a moment in the life of a nation.

In one swift stroke, the philosophy that gave birth to this scene cut through what was for hundreds of years thought to be an immutable system of individualistic enterprise. That "rugged individualism" about which orators spout furnished the base for the country's greatness. It seemed hardly possible that it could be thrown aside without a protest. But the new conception of government, popularly called the "New Deal," has treated it roughly.

### Cutting Red Tape

At this table, the gray-haired man represents an ideal that also seemed impossible of achievement. He is the living refutation of the claim that "red tape" cannot be cut. For a good many years, the American people have been looking hopefully to a cutting of the red tape in civil service, but somehow or other, the tape became a tangle that always trapped those who handled it. Thousands of promises have been given, but few are the men who have succeeded in eliminating what Webster calls "official formality and delay." This man, of course, has not actually achieved freedom of action and the elimination of delay through his own personal work, except to a more or less limited degree. The times made the situation. But he seized an opportunity with that sense of feeling and regard for the situation that is an ingredient of genius. He has expressed, and shown, an utter disregard for the deadening routine formality that acts as a drag to democracies in critical periods.

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### Glutton for Work

The man is a glutton for work. He starts early in the morning, along with his fellow board members, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William E. Coffey, and he may call it a day at 6 o'clock in the evening, or at 7 o'clock, or 8 o'clock. If there is work to do, it must be done, regardless of the hour. At times weariness clouds his face, but he soon bounces back in the limp manner that betrays exhaustion. His eyes are bloodshot and his lower jaw drops. Then he jumps forward with a start, exclaims: "We've got to get people to work," and he once more alerts and ready to action. Patient officials who have spent an hour or two waiting for

craft, there should have been a let-down in interest, or at least an emotional letdown, when the Governor left the hall. But Bartlett arose and started a cold, unemotional analysis of the civil works program, interpreting each section and each paragraph of the rules and regulations.

Before a crowd that was as hazy on that subject as any group could be, he answered hundreds of questions, firmly and definitely, yes or no, with no equivocation and no dodging. The amazing result was that this group of men and women, which an hour before knew practically nothing about the subject of civil works, literally stood up and cheered him. Voluntarily and without prompting, they rose in acclaim. And the chairman showed not the slightest indication of pride or any other feeling.

### To Work at Once

He went directly from the auditorium to the board's meeting room, and within an hour had approved projects designed to put people to work on the following morning. From that moment on, he and his board have sat almost continually morning, afternoon, night and Sunday, and they have allotted some thing like \$8,000,000 and put approximately 60,000 men and women to work.

It has been a remarkable performance, and to those privileged to witness it, a joy. Anyone who likes forthright and unqualified action could not fail to respond to the work of this board. The observer might doubt, however, the ultimate wisdom of the plan, wonder where the money is coming from, and offer similar academic objections, but watching this man do a job that is assigned to him—a most difficult job—the observer would be forced to use superlatives in description.

Bartlett is full of quiet New England phrases, which roll from his tongue in amazingly apt description of a problem. He has the happy faculty of simplifying a problem so that it can be expressed almost in a word. An example of this was his statement to the Mayor who presented a rather indecisive program and hummed and bowed over making decisions on contemplated projects.

### Fish or Cut Bait

"Look here," Bartlett demanded, "you'll have to fish, cut bait, or go ashore." Sheepishly the city official grinned and soon took his departure. A few days later he returned with his projects in ship-shape order and received ready approval.

Let us sit right down at the table with the civil works program held open by a lackey. The chairman nods at their introductions and immediately asks for their applications. The papers are placed in front of him and he goes over them rapidly.

"Here is one for resurfacing of a street. In your opinion, Mr. Engineer, does this check have to be done? Will you stand behind it with your reputation? Will your city stand the expense of materials? All right, approved." The papers are tossed to the secretary to be recorded, and the next application is taken up. Here is a doubtful one. "I'll have to pray over this," Bartlett says. "Call me up tomorrow. There is a legal angle that must be thrashed out."

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Next, "This one looks all right. Approved."

Next, "Nothing doing on this one." Finally all have been either approved or turned down. "Now," asserts Bartlett, "the total number of men who are going to put to work under these projects is 100."

With some pride the officials agree, but their satisfaction is short lived, for Bartlett says, "Well, think up some more projects. You've got to put 2000 to work in your city. This is a program of putting people to work. Use your imagination and get some more projects in here as fast as you can."

The officials mutter a mild protest about money. "You get the projects and the United States government will get you the money," the chairman declares. "Your job is to provide work. We'll give you the money."

The officials retire and a new group arrives. Similar questions are shot at them, and a rapid scratch of a pencil gives them thousands of dollars to spend on payrolls. Patiently, Bartlett tries to explain that they should not try to hold their projects down, that they should bring in every project they can think of that comes within the rules and regulations of the civil works administration.

### Hard Putting Ideas Over

It is difficult to get the idea over. The mayors have been so used to hearing about public works that they simply cannot conceive of a plan which insists upon them spending all the money they can find for it. Bartlett hammers it into them, but he is confounded by an appalling lack of imagination. One would think that a mayor of any city would have scores of public projects in mind. For years they have been saying, "We only had the money, we could put people to work." But now, when the money is at hand, they find themselves mentally handicapped for

## TO CHECK ON WORKS APPROVED

### Board to Spend Day in Analyzing Funds Allotted

The Civil Works Board, after approving projects totaling the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000 yesterday and providing work for approximately 5400 men and women, decided to halt the allotment activities for a day and check up on the work already done. Today, the second Sunday in which the work of the board has been continued, will be devoted to an analysis of the situation and a check-up of what has been done to date.

### ABOUT \$8,000,000

Out of the session today is expected to come definite figures on how much money has been allotted and how many people have been put back to work. It is the first chance the board has had to give time to the work done thus far, as every session has been given over to the quick allotment of funds and speed in getting men and women to work.

It is believed, from general observation of the board's work, that approximately \$8,000,000 of the State's tentative allotment of \$12,000,000 has been declared, and that more than half of the quota of 52,000 persons have been placed in employment. The check today will permit the board to judge future allotments.

### Medford Told to Hustle

Before calling it a day the board chairman, Joseph W. Bartlett, admonished representatives of Medford to "get a hustle on." All the projects submitted by Medford were held up because they were not of the type coming under the provisions of the Civil Works program.

"Medford has got to hustle," Bartlett declared. "They have put only 250 to work and we want at least 1000 jobs provided in that city. Medford is an up-and-coming city and they should have some action."

For the first time since the board started to function, town officials who were appointed officials under the program arrived to protest against not getting any salary for their work. They were from Grafton, Wilfred E. Price, against whom charges of favoritism were filed last week and found unjustified. Last Chairman Bartlett that he would receive pay as administrator in Grafton, and tried to resign.

### To Work Without Salary

But refused to allow him to resign and Price finally agreed to take a job without salary. He is also chairman of the board of public welfare for that town and receives a salary for that job.

One of the largest projects approved was that of the Metropolitan District Commission, calling for the employment of 375 men and the expenditure of \$140,000. This approval increased the number of civil works employees hired through the commission to 2200. The

## RECEIVING PAY CHECKS



Kenneth Devine, supervisor paymaster and Charles M. Broderick, assistant director, paying off girls who are working in the Public Library under the CWA. They are making a new filing system for the library.

new work will be done in the Blue Hills, the upper Charles River district, the Middlesex Fells, Revere Beach and Old Colony Parkway. It also calls for cleaning out the mud in Fellsmead Pond, Malden.

### To Wipe Out Apple Pests

Another large project which received approval was one of the State Department of Public Works to employ men on small jobs along the State highway in all sections of the State. The project entails an expenditure of \$100,000 and the employment of approximately 700 men.

The State Department of Agriculture received approval for the employment of 124 additional men in the eradication of apple pests throughout the State. The expenditure authorized was \$35,000, which brings the allotment to date to that department up to some \$100,000 and brought the total number of men at work to more than 1000.

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### Delay in Getting Tools

Horatio Nelson, in charge of the civil works employment section at Young's Hotel, explained that only 37 men and women had been at work long enough to receive a full week's pay. As to the number of people already at work on the program, he could offer no estimate, explaining that the statistics would not be tabulated until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Delay in placing thousands, he said, was due to lack of tools and materials. He expressed confidence, however, that Boston will have its full quota at work before Dec. 15.

### FIRE AT EASTPORT, ME.

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## CREATE JOBS FOR THOUSANDS MORE

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desks, and quiet voices are heard as they go on under their very eyes. There is a rustle of blue prints and other papers. On the walls, the hazy outlines of a map are visible. The observer might doubt the wisdom of the plan, wonder where the money is coming from, and after similar academic objections, but watching this man do a job that is as much a most difficult job—the observer would be forced to use superlatives in description.

Bartlett is full of quiet New England phrases, which roll from his tongue in an amazingly apt description of a problem. He has the happy faculty of simplifying a problem so that it can be expressed almost in a word. An example of this was his statement to one Mayor who presented a rather indecisive programme and hemmed and hawed over making decisions on contemplated projects.

#### A Real Dictator

He doesn't know yet whether he has done, and is doing, what that man eventually bounce back at him and bring him plenty of work. And, furthermore, he doesn't seem to care. He was given a job to do, told that he was for these particular purposes, the United States government. In a sense, he is no more nor less than a beneficent dictator.

This man is one who was little known to the average citizen of Massachusetts. His name, until a few weeks ago, was seldom in the newspapers. But, throughout the Commonwealth, people are saying "What is the name of that man?" On the strength of what he has shown in a period of only a few weeks, he is, in whispers being passed from one to another in all sections of the State, the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

If Joseph W. Bartlett, lawyer, city solicitor of Newton, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Board, and chairman of the Civil Works Board, has any political ambitions, he is keeping them quietly to himself. If he has any political ambitions it is passing strange, for he certainly does not act like a politician, at least not like the popular conception of a politician.

#### Works Without Salary

His position as head of the Civil Works Board, which has of late overshadowed the other official responsibilities that are his, was handed to him in a hurry. It pays no salary. It is a heroic duty. There was a job that got to be done and Joseph W. Bartlett found it dropped neatly in his lap. He could have brushed it aside, but he didn't. He grasped it and held it tight and, though confusion reigned, he plunged into the sector where the going was toughest.

It is conceivable that the job may build him politically. It is just as likely that it will ruin whatever political ambitions he has, if any. Regardless of its political outcome, this observer, who has sat in at most of the board's sessions, is convinced that politics are completely and definitely absent from his considerations of the man. He is so devoted to the strict line of his duty that he cannot concede anything to political timeliness. He must take some political figures angry. He must call officials to order. He must do some things, or he will fail. And he is expecting failure.

#### Glutton for Work

The man is a glutton for work. He starts early in the morning, along with his fellow board members, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William D. Coy, and he may call it a day at 6 o'clock in the evening, or at 7 o'clock, or he may continue working until midnight. If there is work to do, it must be done, regardless of the hour.

At times weariness clouds his face, and he leans back in the limp manner that betrays exhaustion. His eyes are bloodshot and his lower jaw drops. Then he jumps forward with a start, exclaiming: "We've got to get people to work!" and he is once more alert and ready for action. Petulant officials who have spent an hour or two waiting for a conference with him start their session by telling how busy they are and how long they had to cool their heels outside. He only smiles and winks at his conferees. The municipal officials who complain do not know what work is, for they haven't watched Bartlett and his board in action.

But they soon find out what speed and decision is. And they learn how tremendously difficult it is to fool an intelligent man who has no axe to grind. They learn what it is to sit down with a good poker player, for Bartlett is the master of the bluff. Let this be understood, we hasten to add the explanation. The board has no personnel but its membership, and naturally has to depend on their knowledge of law, finance, municipal activities and a multitude of other things.

#### Plays His Hunches

It is physically and mentally impossible for one man, or for three men, to have personal knowledge of all the elements involved in the projects that are submitted, and they have to fall back on the bluff that is so important in the great game of poker. Bartlett is the poker player extraordinary in these matters. He plays hunches, intuition, intelligence and knowledge against the individual desires of applicants, and as a rule, he comes out on top.

Bartlett is additionally gifted with a sense of drama, which is almost a necessity for this particular job. That quality in his makeup was graphically displayed in the first step he took as head of the Civil Works Board. Overnight he called together the mayors, selectmen and other officials from all the 25 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, and got them into the House Auditorium at the State House.

It was a most unusual meeting and one of the most dramatic and significant in the long history of the State.

#### Cheered by Officials

Standing before more than 1000 municipal officials, he presented Governor Ely, whose task was to dramatize the meeting. With all his characteristic fire and oratory, the Governor issued the call to arms, and then left the meeting. By all the rules of state-

#### Fish or Cut Bait

Look here, Bartlett demanded. "I'll have to fish, cut bait, or go home." He was speaking to the officials gathered and soon took his departure. A few days later he returned with his projects in shipshape order and received ready approval.

Let us sit right down at the table with the civil works chairman. The city engineer, commissioner of lighting and streets, and the fire commissioner are present. Boston city enters the room through a door held open by a lackey. The chairman nods at their introductions, and immediately asks for their applications. The papers are placed in front of him and he goes over them rapidly.

"There is one for resurfacing of a street. In your opinion, Mr. Engineer, should that work have to be done? Will you stand behind it with your reputation? Will your city stand the expense of materials?" All right, approved. The approved project is tossed to the secretary to be recorded, and the next application is taken up. Here is a doubtful one. "I'll have to pray over this one," Bartlett says. "Call me up tomorrow. There is a legal angle that must be thrashed out."

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With some pride the officials agree, but their satisfaction is short lived, for Bartlett says, "Well, think up some more projects. You've got to put 200 to work in your city. This is a programme of putting people to work. Use your imagination and get some more projects in here as fast as you can."

The officials mutter a mild protest about money. "You get the projects and the United States government will get you the money," the chairman declares. "Your job is to provide work. We'll give you the money."

The officials retire and a new group arrives. Similar questions are shot at them, and a rapid scratch of a pencil gives them thousands of dollars to spend on payrolls. Patiently, Bartlett tries to explain that they should not try to hold their projects down, that they should bring in every project they can think of that comes within the rules and regulations of the civil works administration.

#### Hard Putting Ideas Over

It is difficult to get the idea over. The mayors have been so used to hearing protests over the spending of money on public works that they simply cannot conceive of a plan which insists upon them spending all the money they can find use for. Bartlett hammers it into them, but he is confronted by an appalling lack of imagination.

One would think that the mayor of any city would have scores of public projects in mind. For years they have been saying, "If we only had the money we could put people to work." But now, with the money at hand, they find themselves mentally handcuffed for ideas.

"You've got to bring in projects," they are told. "You've got to start work that will furnish employment to the people in your city. If you can't do it, we might step in ourselves and do it. But it has got to be done."

Now here is a new problem. A woman enters and she carries a belligerent attitude. Preliminaries are brushed aside and she immediately and sharply demands that the civil works administrator in a certain city be removed from the job. The administrator is a woman, and the complainant declares that she cannot see why this woman should have the position, inasmuch as she already holds a job.

#### Handling Woman Difficult

The chairman informs the complainant that the woman administrator receives no salary, and immediately the wind goes out of the complaining sails. The chairman is courteous, but the woman is difficult to handle. To every woman is difficult to handle, the story is one of one at the table, the story is one of a neighborhood quarrel and neighbor hood jealousies, but Bartlett gives no indication of what he thinks about it. Under courteous handling, the complainant finally leaves.

Bartlett smiles. "As a matter of fact," he says, "I am going to remove that woman from different reasons."

Through all these activities, Bartlett is making decisions on problems that are put to him by secretaries and others. He appears tireless, but it is obvious that he is under a terrific strain. For a moment, there is a respite before another group is ushered in. Bartlett sticks a cigarette in his lips and before he can move toward a match, a lackey is before him, holding a light to the cigarette.

"Say," he asks, "what am I going to do when I get back to my law office?"

#### Not General at All

The new group has arrived. It is headed by the Mayor of a nearby city, breezy individual, who keeps calling Bartlett "General." It is "General" Bartlett that, until, finally, this, and "General" that, until, finally, the chairman pauses in his work and

devoted to an analysis of the situation and a check-up of what has been done to date.

#### ABOUT \$6,000,000

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#### To Work Without Salary

But refused to allow him to resign. Prue finally agreed to take a job without salary. He is also chairman of the board of public welfare in that town and receives a salary for that job.

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Lunenburg, \$3428 for graveling, 19 men.

Millbury, \$8280 for resurfacing and brush cutting, 63 men.

Dracut, \$7255 for grading and repairs, 84 men.

Malden, \$56,764 for sewers, 212 men.







## APPROVAL OF 51 TOWN PROJECTS

State Civil Works Board Is Functioning Actively

The State Civil Works Board today approved a total of 51 projects in cities and towns of the State. The list includes the following, the state-ment including the number of men that probably will be employed and the total payroll:

Milford, drainage, 45 men, \$9534.  
Gardner, repairs, six men, \$794.  
Reading, various jobs, 23 men, \$5025.  
Natick, general projects, 184 men, \$7500.  
Chelsea, administrative, 14 persons, \$2580.  
State Reclamation Board, mosquito control, 25 men, \$4423.  
North Attleboro, grading, sewerage, 31 men, \$3786.  
Wakefield, drainage, traffic, repairs, 39 men, \$6515.  
North Andover, painting, 10 men, \$2407.  
Braintree, retaining wall, 41 men, \$9153.  
Palmouth, water pipe, 30 men, \$13,200.  
Clinton, repairs, 11 men, \$1471.  
New Marlboro, repairs, seven men, \$1451.  
Greenfield, repairs, 39 men, \$10,867.  
Aven, repairs, painting, forestry, 48 men, \$4853.  
Hampden, streets, sidewalks, 20 men, \$1507.  
Easton, repairs, eight men, \$1550.  
Weymouth, park works, streets, 75 men, \$9927.  
Pittsfield, drainage, 51 men, \$3441.  
Norwood, playground, 28 men, \$3340.  
Maynard, repairs, schools, play-grounds, 18 men, \$2501.  
Newton, general projects, 554 men, \$92,446.  
Salem, brush cutting, forestry, 38 men, \$1600.  
Hamilton, gravel, 32 men, \$6945.  
Beverly, general projects, 25 men, \$6896.  
Metropolitan District Commission, miscellaneous projects, 973 men, \$140,354.  
Uxbridge, construction, drainage, 31 men, \$2014.  
Arlington, miscellaneous projects, 65 men, \$10,905.  
Belmont, sewer, 61 men, \$9151.  
Wakefield, drainage, 31 men, \$1377.  
Wellesley, sewer and repairs, 76 men, \$10,656.  
Manchester, cemetery, 8 men, \$893.  
Milton, general projects, 219 men, \$54,397.  
Grafton, painting, 7 men, 756.  
Canton, repairs, 6 men, \$612.  
Quincy, grading, 21 men, \$2204.  
Melrose, playgrounds, water mains, 137 men, \$39,027.  
Gloucester, sewerage, construction, 52 men, \$9271.  
Seekonk, wood cutting, 8 men, \$230.  
Northampton, reforestation, 57 men, \$10,440.  
Rochester, cemetery, roads, 47 men, \$2155.  
Sandwich, stemp removal, grading, etc., 32 men, \$1621.  
Great Barrington, road, repairs, 83 men, \$14,053.  
Raynham, trees, stumps, four men, \$455.  
Oxford, sidewalks, painting, grading, 60 men, \$7816.  
Rowley, roads, grading, water supply, 23 men, \$1971.  
Boxboro, trees, seven men, \$659.  
Lee, roads, 20 men, \$3495.  
Pepperell, drainage, 38 men, \$6713.  
East Bridgewater, drainage, 14 men, \$775.

## New Civil Works Projects Passed Give Many Jobs

M. D. C. Program Provides for Employment of 973 Men at Cost of \$140,354

The State Civil Works Board today approved a large number of projects to be undertaken in cities and towns of the State under the C. W. A., including the program submitted by the city of New-ton to provide work for 554 men at an expenditure of \$92,446 and that of the Metropolitan District Commission which would put 973 men to work on projects involving a total cost of \$140,354.

Officials of the State board spent the morning in conferring with local officials who sought advice as to the manner in which the projects are to be carried out. The chairman, Joseph W. Bartlett, of the board stated that he would hold a hearing on the application of the city of Spring-field for the approval of projects which will provide employment for 1500 men. The projects approved by the board today follow:

Milford, drainage, forty-five men, \$9534; Gardner, repairs, six men, \$794; Reading, miscellaneous work, twenty-three men, \$5025; Natick, general projects, 184 men, \$7500; Chelsea, administrative, fourteen persons, \$2580; State Reclamation Board, mosquito control, 25 men, \$4423; North work, twenty-five men, \$3423; North Attleboro, grading and sewerage work, thirty-one men, \$3786; Wakefield, drainage, traffic work and repairs, thirty-nine men, \$6515; North Andover, painting, ten men, \$2407; Braintree, retaining wall, forty-one men, \$9153; Palmouth, water pipe, 30 men, \$13,200; Clinton, repairs, 11 men, \$1471; New Marlboro, repairs, seven men, \$1451; Greenfield, repairs, 39 men, \$10,867; Aven, repairs, painting, forestry, 48 men, \$4853; Hampden, streets, sidewalks, 20 men, \$1507; Easton, repairs, eight men, \$1550; Weymouth, park works, streets, 75 men, \$9927; Pittsfield, drainage, 51 men, \$3441; Norwood, playground, 28 men, \$3340; Maynard, repairs, schools, play-grounds, 18 men, \$2501; Newton, general projects, 554 men, \$92,446; Salem, brush cutting, forestry, 38 men, \$1600; Hamilton, gravel, 32 men, \$6945; Beverly, general projects, 25 men, \$6896; Metropolitan District Commission, miscellaneous projects, 973 men, \$140,354; Uxbridge, construction, drainage, 31 men, \$2014; Arlington, miscellaneous projects, 65 men, \$10,905; Belmont, sewer, 61 men, \$9151; Wakefield, drainage, 31 men, \$1377; Wellesley, sewer and repairs, 76 men, \$10,656; Manchester, cemetery, 8 men, \$893; Milton, general projects, 219 men, \$54,397; Grafton, painting, 7 men, 756; Canton, repairs, 6 men, \$612; Quincy, grading, 21 men, \$2204; Melrose, playgrounds, water mains, 137 men, \$39,027; Gloucester, sewerage, construction, 52 men, \$9271; Seekonk, wood cutting, 8 men, \$230; Northampton, reforestation, 57 men, \$10,440; Rochester, cemetery, roads, 47 men, \$2155; Sandwich, stemp removal, grading, etc., 32 men, \$1621; Great Barrington, road, repairs, 83 men, \$14,053; Raynham, trees, stumps, four men, \$455; Oxford, sidewalks, painting, grading, 60 men, \$7816; Rowley, roads, grading, water supply, 23 men, \$1971; Boxboro, trees, seven men, \$659; Lee, roads, 20 men, \$3495; Pepperell, drainage, 38 men, \$6713; East Bridgewater, drainage, 14 men, \$775.

## APPROVES 32 MORE PROJECTS

State Civil Works Board Gives Out List

A list of 32 projects for cities and towns which will give employment to a large number was approved today by the State Civil Works Board, as follows:

Northbridge—Brooks, grading, paint-ing, 47 men, \$3394.  
Nantucket—Grading, 72 men, \$7500.  
Ashland—Brush cutting, 15 men, \$2250.  
Wellfleet—Bathing beach, 15 men, \$2445.  
Canton—Stone walls, clearing, 30 men, \$4950.  
Plainville—Brush cutting, reclaiming, 20 men, \$2000.  
Duxbury—Clearing and grading, 24 men, \$1200.  
Northampton, flood control, roads, 46 men, \$6785.  
Wakefield, painting, 18 men, \$2228.  
Lawrence, miscellaneous projects, 316 men, \$33,627.  
Northampton, miscellaneous projects, 212 men, \$29,918.  
Hadley, miscellaneous projects, 84 men, \$6038.  
Shelburne, clearing, water mains, 22 men, \$3654.  
Belmont, repairs, grading, 38 men, \$7355.  
Newburyport, grading, 53 men, \$655.  
Malden, drainage, 50 men, \$10,080.  
Lynn, grading, cemetery, 275, \$41,330.  
Stoughton, sewers, 8 men, \$1500.  
Acton—Grading, painting, 30 men, \$2278.  
Ludlow—Gypsy moth, painting, sew-ers, 49 men, \$9055.  
New Bedford—Grading, 196 men, \$25,369.  
Meyor Woburn—Sidewalks, grading, play-grounds, 166 men, \$16,405.  
Randolph—Grading, 32 men, \$3346.  
Northampton—Water works, grading, 38 men, \$11,128.  
Greenfield—Grading, 64 men, \$11,754.  
Barnstable County—Miscellaneous projects, 160 men, \$20,414.  
Russell—Watershed, roads, 21 men, \$3810.  
Greenfield—Repairs, 16 men, \$1652.  
Dracut—Painting, repainting, 55 men, \$5655.  
Lenox—Roads, 36 men, \$5803.  
Foxboro—Cutting, drainage, play-grounds, etc., 48 men, \$9045.  
Chelsea—Painting and grading, 40 men, \$64,355.

## MALDEN PUTTING 310 MEN TO WORK

Jobs for Women Found in Survey and Schools

MALDEN, Dec 5—East Side sewer and drainage projects gave work to 210 men yesterday and 100 more work-ers today. One of the jobs is a sewer on North Broadway to the Melrose line and another sewer is being laid from Salem st via Brentwood st to Lynn st. The Saugus Branch Creek drainage work, starting at Canal st, began this forenoon.

Mayor John D. Devir and Dr. Joseph W. Proctor, chairman of the Public Welfare Board, have planned two more projects, drainage for Hini-ing Field and work at the stone crusher. Officials are also hoping that repairs can be made in the schools and public buildings under the C. W. A. Twenty cadet teachers will be assigned to the public schools this week. Two men and nine women will be engaged by the assessors to survey the houses in the city, making a record of their construction, conveniences and other data.

## ADVICE TO BE GIVEN OVER 97,000 Quota

(Continued From Page One)

the matter will be settled. If approval is not forthcoming the teachers will be paid from the school reserve fund. In Newton 75 teachers, who found them-selves suddenly with jobs, were told of the change of plans and asked to re-port in a few days.

The chairman last night explained the plan whereby trained social workers will occupy "key positions" in the Boston welfare department to recommend changes which are expected to increase the efficiency of the department. Bartlett revealed that a committee composed of heads of welfare agencies were in charge of the plan, which "may result in the elimination of some personnel" and was drafted to reduce the \$1,000,000 a month spending record of the welfare department.

### PURCHASING BUREAU

Formation of a purchasing bureau which will buy all the materials that the federal government contributes to further CWA projects in cities and towns throughout the state was an-nounced by William B. Coy, Boston banker and member of the civil works administration. The man to head this bureau, who will have charge of the spending of hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be named today.

A comprehensive and intensive survey of the causes of accidents to be under-taken by experts of Massachusetts In-stitute of Technology was suggested to Chairman Bartlett by Maj. Paul H. Hines. Fully 1000 technicians would be employed on the project which would be the first scientific survey of its kind made, and would be of national import.

Chairman Bartlett and President Karl Compton of Technology will discuss the survey at a conference today. Mayor Curley yesterday deleted the \$500,000 Strandway project from the supplementary civil works program he will present to Bartlett's board today. Of the sum named, Boston was to raise \$300,000 on a loan order to pay for materials.

Officially, the reason given for the de-

letion was that funds would not be available in time for the project. Ac-tually, Chairman Bartlett's inspection of the project last week disclosed that it included the scarifying and resur-facing of a fairly good road, and his reaction was such that city officials became convinced the project would be rejected.

A plan to make a state census of all unemployed, suggested to the civil works board by Edwin S. Smith, state commissioner of labor and industries, was referred to Washington officials by Chairman Bartlett, who said that thou-sands of men and women could be put to work in obtaining definite figures on the subject.

Official praise for the civil works board was given yesterday by Robert W. Kelso, field representative of the federal CWA, who expressed his pleas-ure at the manner in which the Massa-chusetts board has acted during its existence. That Massachusetts will have the chance to employ 15,000 more per-sons is, he said, "due to the splendid showing made by the board here."

Walter V. McCarthy, executive direc-tor of the Boston welfare department, issued a statement yesterday explain-ing that his duties as civil works ad-ministrator for Boston slowed up the work of selecting 50 trained social workers, who are to study the system used in the department with a view to suggesting changes. Meanwhile, he said, Miss Catherine Hardwick, dean of Sim-mons College, has been making an in-tensive study and will file recommenda-tions in a few days. "Despite state-ments in the press," McCarthy said, "relations between Chairman Bartlett and the executive director of the welfare department will remain harmo-nious."

Bartlett yesterday explained the plan to reorganize the welfare department as follows:

This will not be an "investiga-tion" of the department, which has been investigated enough, it seems to me. We authorized the employ-ment of more experienced persons to go into key positions for the purpose, not of detecting criminals, but to improve the department. With a tremendous loan on Bos-ton, the necessity of putting into

the department persons not well trained because of inability to ob-tain trained people, this plan will aid the management. It is being done with the consent of Boston officials. It will be a help to them. We are not trying to be critical.

In answer to questions, Bartlett ad-mitted that McCarthy might nominate the social workers, but the state em-ployee finance board must approve them before they go to work. The board will be assisted by Roy M. Cushman, direc-tor of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Rev. Thomas Reynolds, director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, and others.

He further revealed that the finance board asked the social welfare heads what could be done to reduce welfare disbursements in Boston, and they recommended the plan being followed. McCarthy and the assisting committee must report regularly to Bartlett re-garding progress. While the plan has not been put into effect, the board al-ready has a representative working in the department "getting acquainted," said Bartlett.

While not primarily "searching for crooks" in the department, the social workers "will not overlook" any found in the department personnel, or among the welfare recipients, the chairman confessed, with a smile.

Referring to the request of Mayor-elect Frederick W. Mansfield, now en-route from Bermuda to Boston, for an opportunity to inspect programs sub-mitted by Mayor Curley, both civil and public works, Bartlett asserted: "I will be willing to entertain the co-operative or non-co-operative efforts of any executive officer of a city." He readily admitted that the statement "is not nothing," but it was indicated that if Mansfield sends official notice of his desire to be present at the civil works hearing today, or the public works hearing tomorrow, the Bartlett board will postpone the hearings as a courtesy. Otherwise, as Bartlett added, "Anything presented by Boston that I can pass on, I will."

Mansfield wishes to examine the \$6,000,000 public works program which the mayor will submit tomorrow. So far the board has approved projects totalling \$5,850,000 out of an allot-ment of \$10,000,000. Of this sum the city must raise \$7,000,000 to obtain a free federal grant of \$3,000,000.

The highway safety survey advocated by Maj. Hines, a student of highway safety for many years, attracted the interest of Chairman Bartlett. He readily agreed to inviting President Compton of Technology to meet him at the State House today at 4 P. M. to discuss the problem and the manner in which the CWA can help. As outlined by Maj. Hines, the survey would in-clude the following:

A statistical survey of the regis-trar's records; actual investiga-tion and testing of motor equip-ment to determine replacement

periods; recommendations for code of instruction and examination for applicants.

A study for educational work among motorists, pedestrians and particularly children; a study of the legal aspects; study of physical as-pects; study of traffic control equip-ment; effect of road improvements on frequency of accidents and effect of lighting on accidents which would mean examination of road improvements for the last 10 years; collateral study of insurance rec-ords; effects of liquor influence on accidents and safety; rules for pe-destrians; study of frequency of ac-cidents; and seriousness, in day and nights.

### TRAINED MEN

The survey would mean that trained men would visit principals in accidents to inquire their reactions at the time, how the accident was caused, and to obtain other information necessary for the purposes of the survey, all information gathered to be confidential. Conducted by an institution of the standing of Technology, the survey would attract national attention and be of service to the entire nation, Maj. Hines felt.

The state CWA purchasing bureau, Mr. Coy explained, will buy only those materials which the federal government donates to a city or town for its CWA projects. While the national govern-ment had strict rules regarding adver-tising for bids, the emergency nature of the CWA will be emergency buying. City and town purchasing agents will make their own purchases, but their prices will be checked with the federal government prices.

Several legislators, neighborhood clubs and organizations not connected with city or town governments have sent pro-jects to the civil works board in the belief that the projects can be considered. No projects will be considered unless approved by the civil works adminis-trator for the community, it was an-nounced.

### 3000 SEEK 1170 CWA

JOB IN SPRINGFIELD

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 4—More than 3000 thronged the municipal auditorium today to register for the 1170 jobs which will be available under the supplemen-tary civil works program here. Long before the registration office opened the sidewalk outside was lined with ap-plicants. There was a sprinkling of women and large numbers of youths under 21, the latter providing a real problem for the registrars as they lacked the poll tax required to prove residence. In some cases school work certificates were ac-cepted.

### ROCKLAND, ME., ELECTS DEMOCRATIC MAYOR

Thurston Wins by Majority of 1075 Votes

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 4—Laforest A. Thurston, Democrat, was elected mayor of Rockland today by a majority of 1075 over his Republican opponent, former Mayor Carlton E. Snow. The vote was: Thurston, 2146; Snow, 1071.



# HUNTINGTON AVE. SUBWAY DROPPED

## Out of Picture, Curley Says, if City's Big Public Works Programme Is Given Approval

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

The Huntington avenue subway, which has been a bone of contention ever since it was proposed by Mayor Curley, is "out of the window," the Mayor announced yesterday, after a conference with Mayor-elect Frederick W. Mansfield and Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Emergency Finance Board. Mayor Curley and Mayor-elect Mansfield, in their first meeting since the election, agreed that if the public works programme submitted by the city yesterday is approved, the subway project will be abandoned.

### \$6,000,000 PROGRAMME

The city's public works programme, calling for employment of 400 men and to the expenditure of approximately \$6,000,000 in addition to the \$5,800,000 already approved, was set before the board in a long session and was the high point of the day. Of as much interest was the session of the Civil Works Board, whose membership is the same as that of the emergency finance board, for the question of employing school teachers on a large scale under the civil works programme appeared to be hearing a head. The Civil Works Board is insistent that teachers be given jobs, but the Washington authorities have held it up. Last night, Commissioner of Education Payson Smith, at the request of Chairman Bartlett, left for Washington to lay the question before Administrator Hopkins.

"There has been such a hue and cry over not employing teachers," Bartlett said, "that I suggested that Commissioner Smith go to Washington and present the case. This board wants to employ teachers under the civil works programme. It is an employment programme. We have continually been told that we are to get people to work. Well, the teachers and professional people have just as much right to jobs as the man digging a trench."

### All Surveys Held Up

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, a member of the board, was even more emphatic than Chairman Bartlett. To go "There is no reason why teachers should not be given employment under the programme," he said, "and I am sure that the board will approve the plan to employ teachers to put teachers and white collar men to work, and we are going to do all we can to get authorization."

An additional snag hit the board when word was received from Washington that all surveys were being held up. According to the members of the board, give Administrator Hopkins, in public address, has approved the idea of projects under the programme. Chairman Bartlett sent a letter last night asking for a definite announcement concerning it. The board was prepared to approve a highway safety survey by Technological, to employ 100 men, when the word holding up the survey was received.

The Boston programme presented to the public works board was heard by Mayor-elect Mansfield without comment, but at the conclusion of the meeting, he requested Chairman Bartlett to allow him a few days to express an opinion on the projects before they are approved. Chairman Bartlett agreed that he should have a voice in the matter and within a few days the Mayor-elect will give his opinion.

### Meeting Is Cordial

The meeting of the Mayor and the Mayor-elect was cordial, though restrained. Frequently during the hearing, Mayor-elect Mansfield leaned over to ask Mayor Curley questions about the programme, which were readily answered.

division repair shop at Bristol street, and a new fire alarm repair shop and garage at Warrham street.

Two proposals for the police department called for the construction of a new police station at Rensselaer street and Rensselaer street, and for either a new building for the West Roxbury station or a consolidation of that division and the Jamaica Plain division.

In discussing the sewer projects, Mayor Curley revealed that the Boston Public Library nearly collapsed last year because of conditions under the city square and said that there is still a possibility of damage suits against the city by other property holders in that section. A new outlet for natural powerflow of water there is urged in the proposal.

### Deer Island Work

Additional drainage facilities will also be located in the city proper. South Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Hyde Park, West Roxbury and Brighton. Mayor Curley told the board that if the street and sewer projects are carried out, the city will be able to eliminate street reconstruction from next year's budget, an item that averages \$1,000,000 a year.

The work proposed at Deer Island calls for the construction of an administration unit, a section containing 150 cells, a hospital ward, a receiving building, a mess hall, a kitchen unit and repair shop to the master's house.

At the close of the hearing the Civil Works Board resumed operations and approved a large number of projects presented by Charles F. Hurley, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, who was designated by Governor Ely as a co-ordinator in the matter of finding jobs. The projects approved will give work to 123 persons at an expenditure of \$265,000.

### Many Road Improvements

In the work will be the clearing of grounds at the State prison colony at Norfolk and the Bridgewater State farm, the construction of water holes on the outskirts of small towns and villages for the protection of dwellings and farm buildings in outlying districts, and road improvements in Andover, Hamilton, Newburyport, Milton, Florida, Northampton, Charlton, Schioburn, Grafton, Brimfield, Wales, Warren, Oxford, Cohasset, Hancock, Rowley and Newbury.

The board also approved the application of Somerville to employ 136 men in the repairing of municipal buildings at a cost of \$29,000, and 150 men for the painting of fire hydrants at a cost of \$102 and also approved the construction of a pipe line in Fellsway West employing 180 men.

Candidates received approval of several projects, including one for the employment of 108 men in the sewing of clothing for the use of the poor and old hospitals. Other Cambridge projects which received approval were the placement of wooden bridges of the public library with concrete, alteration of five fire stations, and the widening, cleaning and deepening of Alewife Brook Parkway. These projects involve the expenditure of \$90,000 and will provide employment of 230 men.

### Start Checkup System

Under the direction of William B. Coy, a member of the board, a check-up system on the accounts of the municipalities in their handling of civil works projects, was started yesterday. Coy is informing them that Charles Cleary and Paul Viano have been delegated to examine records relating to the employment and payment of men under the civil works programme.

The Massachusetts allotment of jobs under the civil works programme was increased 25,000, bringing the number to be given jobs in this State up to 121,750. Immediately upon receipt of the notice to that effect from Washington, the board sent out telegrams to all the municipalities urging them to bring in more projects. To date some 7000 jobs have been provided for by the board.

The employment of 41 men in Middlesex county was authorized and the possibility of work for several hundred in the board of Nathanial Bowditch, a member of the county commission. He presented a programme for cutting brush at Lake Walden and at the Middlesex County Sanatorium in Waltham. "I want to have 100 men employed by Middlesex county by Wednesday of

## FORMULATING PLANS FOR HUB STREET



Mayor Curley is shown at left and his successor, Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor-elect, at right, as they sat at the hearing yesterday at the State House on public works plans for Boston.

## CWA Approvals

The following projects were approved by the Civil Works Board yesterday:

Littleton, painting, clearing, 22 men, \$2150.  
Princeton, grading, draining, 12 men, \$1316.  
Palmer, grading, clearing, 56 men, \$8380.  
Wilmington, roads, 25 men, \$2903.  
Palmer, playground, 16 men, \$1662.  
Shrewsbury, water, 135 men, \$25,579.  
Melrose, grading, 142 men, \$43,654.  
Medford, hospital, library, 27 men and 8 men, \$6969.  
Concord, vital statistics, 16 men, \$2254.  
Wilmington, road, construction, painting, 25 men, \$3537.  
Essex County, miscellaneous projects, 22 men, \$8639.  
Belchertown, roads, 92 men, \$8174.  
Lawrence, clearing, 31 men, \$3160.  
Needham, construction, grading, \$6926.  
Massachusetts Department of Health, sanitary engineering, 9 men, \$2255.  
Needham, repairs, grading, 14 men, \$1765.  
New Bedford, painting, 91 men, \$15,901.  
Lancaster, graveling, 9 men, \$2215.  
Randolph, drainage, 32 men, \$4082.  
Ashland, clearing, 5 men, \$1170.  
Lynnfield, water works, 10 men, \$2505.  
Maynard, administrative, draining, 9 men, \$2274.  
Westford, painting, 23 men, \$1686.  
Athol, grading, cemetery, 134 men, \$13,470.  
Williamsburg, clearing, 24 men, \$3960.  
Goshen, roads, 7 men, \$484.

Walpole, water, parks, drainage, 66 men, \$9343.  
Winchester, water main, 25 men, \$4971.  
Mansfield, clearing, 40 men, \$6600.  
Somerset, clearing, 50 men, \$5097.  
Mansfield, sidewalks, painting, 61 men, \$11,533.  
Amesbury, filling, painting, grading, 70 men, \$3265.  
Lexington, roads, 20 men, \$1800.  
West Springfield, park clearing, 112 men, \$19,671.  
West Springfield, sewers, 62 men, \$4419.  
Ipswich, graveling, bulkhead construction, grading, 66 men, \$5651.  
North Attleboro, sidewalks, graveling, clearing, 30 men, \$3649.  
North Adams, painting, 7 men, \$1359.  
Reading, survey, 11 men, \$2565.  
Reading, records, making sheets, 4 men, \$1020.  
Cohasset, gravel, clearing, 20 men, \$4137.  
Dedham, clearing, drainage, etc., 101 men, \$14,730.  
North Adams, grading, 142 men, \$23,898.  
Bolton, grading, clearing, 20 men, \$876.  
Winthrop, drainage, 80 men, 467.  
Princeton, clearing, 15 men, \$1,000.  
North Andover, surveys, repairs, clearing, 14 men, \$2800.  
Marlboro, clearing, grading, general projects, 187 men, \$31,833.  
Wayland, clearing, graveling, 74 men, \$6599.  
Melrose, cemetery, 35 men, \$6687.  
Saugus, painting, playgrounds, 21 men, \$5198.  
Watertown, sewer, cemetery, 74 men, \$6716.  
Middlefield, clearing, roads, 21 men, \$801.  
Newton, administration, 7 men, \$1816.  
Needham, drainage, 40 men, \$7365.

### HAS 18 PROJECTS

Division of Metropolitan Planning Files Programme Totalling \$12,000,000 With Legislature.

A three-year highway programme, calling for construction of 18 projects at an expenditure of more than \$12,000,000, was recommended to the Legislature yesterday by the Division of Metropolitan Planning.

The programme, with the projects listed in the order recommended by the division, is as follows:

State road continuing the Circumferential Highway from the Worcester turnpike northeasterly through Wellesley, Newton, Weston, Waltham, Lynn, Reading, Wakefield, Lynnfield to Andover street in Peabody. Cost \$1,000,000.

State highway from Galen street, Watertown, to Weston avenue, Waltham. Cost \$1,000,000.

### HUB STREET WORK

Thoroughfares That Will Be Reconstructed Under Curley's Public Works Programme

The Boston streets to be reconstructed under the public works programme submitted yesterday by Mayor Curley are as follows:

E and W streets South Boston from G to Dorchester avenue. From Dorchester, from Freeport to W. Boston; Freeport street, from O'Brien Parkway to Newport avenue. From and Clifton streets, Boston. From H-mpton to Dudley; Melrose avenue, Dorchester, from Dorchester avenue to Columbia road; Hamilton street, Dorchester, from Holmes avenue to Columbia road; Geneva avenue, from Columbia road to Bowdoin street. From Charlestown, from Mount Pleasant street to Walker street. Milton avenue, from Walker street to Centre street. From

## 25,000 Jobs More Given Bay State

### Government Tells Chairman Bartlett to Put Them to Work

Massachusetts was authorized to increase its quota of unemployed to be given jobs under the CWA program from approximately 97,000 to 121,750 today, by the Federal Government. Announcement of the increase was received by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Works board, in a telegram from Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington, which says:

"You are herewith assigned an additional quota of 25,000, bringing the total number of persons assigned to your State up to 121,750. These additional persons have been transferred to you for assignment to local projects from the unallotted balance of the Federal projects quota for your State. You are directed to place these persons to work immediately."

As soon as possible after receiving the telegram from the Federal administrator, Chairman Bartlett dispatched telegrams to local administrators in all cities and towns of the State, notifying them of the opportunity to put more men to work, and urging them to submit to him additional civil works projects for his approval. The State Civil Works Board already has approved projects to provide employment to approximately 70,000 persons until next February.

"We will provide the jobs in one form or another," Chairman Bartlett said. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, also a member of the State Civil Works Board, said that the increased quota for Massachusetts would open the way for the furtherance of his movement to provide work for unemployed school teachers. "I am delighted," he said, "now we can give the teachers and the schools an opportunity of enlarging their activities which have been curtailed drastically during the last two years."

Nathaniel Bowditch, Middlesex County commissioner, submitted a program to the Civil Works Board today for the employment of forty-one men in cutting brush at Lake Walden and in the vicinity of the Middlesex County Sanatorium in Waltham, and Chairman Bartlett in giving his approval said:

"I want to have 1000 men employed by Middlesex County by Wednesday of next week. I should like the projects presented by Friday. If you need engineering assistance we will give it to you. By working night and day, you ought to be able to complete plans for additional projects."

The civil works chairman received the assurance of Commissioner Bowditch that efforts would be made to provide 1000 jobs in that county.

Examination of accounts of communities engaged in civil works projects was begun today under the direction of William B. Coy, a member of the State board, with a view to preventing any irregularities whereby persons not on the welfare or unemployed lists would be given work by local authorities. Mr. Coy announced that Charles Cleary of Dorchester and Paul Viano of Somerville, both members of the State civil works administration, had been appointed to make the investigation. He sent a letter to all local civil works administrators directing them to permit Cleary and Viano "to examine such records as they have relating to the employment and payment of men under the civil works program."

The State Civil Works Board today announced its approval of more than thirty additional projects by communities throughout Massachusetts. The most important of these in the vicinity of Boston include: Melrose, grading, 142 men, \$48,654; Medford, hospital and library work, 35 men, \$6969; Concord, vital statistics, 16 men, \$2254; Wilmington, road construction and painting, 26 men, \$3537; Essex County, miscellaneous projects, 22 men, \$801; Massachusetts Department of Public Health, sanitary engineering, 9 men, \$2255; Lynnfield, waterworks, 10 men, \$2505; Winchester, waterworks, 25 men, \$4971; Watertown, sewer and cemetery improvement, 74 men, \$6716; Newton, administrative work, 7 men, \$1816; and Needham, drainage, 40 men, \$7365.

## STATE MAY GET \$20,000,000 AS CWA ALLOTMENT

### Thousands More Jobs to Be Created; Bartlett Is Confident

### SAVING OF MILLIONS FOR COMMUNITIES

### 'Never Mind Money, We'll Find That Somehow,' Is Attitude

Massachusetts' allotment from the federal civil works fund may reach \$20,000,000, increasing by thousands the number of jobs to be created and saving communities millions in welfare disbursements, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state civil works board, declared last night.

The board, which includes Chairman Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, Boston banker, rested yesterday for the first time since they were appointed Nov. 16, the day following a Washington conference at which President Roosevelt revealed his plan to re-employ 4,000,000 men by Dec. 15.

### NO DEFINITE SUM

No definite sum has been set as the state allotment from the \$400,000,000 federal civil works fund, although it has been estimated that the commonwealth would receive \$12,500,000. Chairman Bartlett said. It is the conviction of the chairman that an additional \$7,500,000 will be forthcoming, some to be used for federal civil works projects in this state.

While 97,000 has been named as the number of men to be cared for under the civil works program in this state, the federal government project envision jobs for an additional 25,000 or 30,000 men and women. Men working on federal projects will be credited to the town whence they came.

Among the federal projects being considered is one at Ft. Banks, Winchester, where certain repair work will be done, and at Ft. Devens at Ayer. Other federal projects will be presented as soon as possible, Robert W. Kelso, field agent of the federal emergency relief administration, declared in a visit here, to bring the total number of jobs to nearly 30,000.

Unsatisfied with the number or type of projects submitted by cities and towns in the last two weeks, Chairman Bartlett has vigorously told each community leader—and particularly those from cities where the suffering is greatest—not to concentrate on the money angle.

### 'NEVER MIND MONEY'

"Think of the civil works program in men and women and jobs," he urged yesterday. "Never mind the money, we'll find that somehow. If a project is municipally worthy and provides jobs for people, the federal government will not let you down." In private conversation he has expressed his sincere belief that federal authorities will "find money somehow" if worthy projects are approved.

The stumbling block so far in civil works programs presented by cities has been the costs of materials. Many cities are without so-called "free cash" and to purchase their fair share of the materials means special loan orders which must be passed by the city council or the board of aldermen. This handicap has held up several projects for days.

The advent of the winter season will mean that welfare recipients and unemployed people not on the welfare, who have in the past been engaged in occupations not considered laborious, cannot undertake work for which they are physically unfit.

This fact has caused Chairman Bartlett and his colleagues to emphasize the

## MAKING REPAIRS AT EVERETT

### Many Jobs Made Possible by Grants to City

EVERETT, Dec. 8.—With Federal funds flowing into the city to put men to work, several C. W. A. projects were under way yesterday. Seventy-five men, with hip rubber boots, started work on four surface drainage outlets which have been in need of repair and extension. They began work at surface drainage outlets near Edith st. Garden st. Spring st. and Elton st. City Engineer Joseph W. Holmes is in charge of the work. A new drainage system will be installed in Glendale Park, within a few days, Mr. Holmes stated last night.

Repairs on all the fire stations are under way. The apparatus has been moved out of the Central Fire Station, while a new concrete floor is being put down. Fire Chief James J. Evans is supervising the work.

Registration of C. W. A. applicants is taking place daily at City Hall. Mr. Holmes stated last night that even with all the Federal money, not all the unemployed can be put to work. Mr. Holmes, Mayor O'Neill, School Committeeman Wilbur J. Rockwood, Supt. of Schools F. A. Ashley, Federal Administrator Rev. Dr. Ulysses S. Milburn and Glenwood Cemetery Supt. James Birtwell visited the State House yesterday and conferred with Joseph W. Bartlett, State administrator.

Mr. Bartlett approved the following plans: Engagement of three clerks to work on a block system in the city engineer's office, road building and water pipe replacement at Glenwood Cemetery, extension of surface drainage system and repairs to bleachers at High School Stadium, general repairs, employing 15 men, totaling \$8000, to all schoolhouses; new roof and general repairs at Farlin Memorial Library.

Director Bartlett approved, subject to the submission of a list by Mr. Holmes, the repair of defective sidewalks and tipping curbstones throughout the city. The materials which the United States Government pays for must be bought through the Government purchasing agent, Col. Moss, at Boston.

## ASKS \$30,600 TO AID TEACHERS

### Gov Ely Seeks Relief for 600 Now Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (A. P.)—The Emergency Relief Administration today received an application from Gov. Ely of Massachusetts for \$30,600 for relief of teachers in education in his State.

The plan accompanying the application would provide work for approximately 600 unemployed teachers through classes for foreign-born adults, occupational education, occupational rehabilitation of disabled persons, general adult education and nursery schools.

Under the Massachusetts plan, \$2000 would be spent for instruction of foreign-born adults, 40 teachers being employed to conduct classes for some 1800 persons. The program would put 50 teachers at work on occupational education for 1600 persons at a cost of \$2500.

Three relief workers would be placed in the Boston, Worcester and Springfield districts to conduct occupational rehabilitation work for disabled persons at a cost of \$800.

The plan calls for expenditure of \$10,000 for general adult education with 250 teachers conducting classes for 12,000 adults. Another \$10,000 is set aside for employment of 250 teachers in nursery schools for 12,000 children.



### Fire Department Changes

The fire department improvements for the erection of a new station in the vicinity of Hanover street and Second street, North End, to a date Engine 8 and Ladder 3 quarters for Ladder 3 and Engine 8 Harrison avenue and Bristol street quarters for Engine 13 at Cabot reconstruction of the main

"I want to have 100 men employed next week," Chairman Bartlett told Commissioner Bowditch. "I would like to see the projects presented by Friday. If you need engineering assistance, I will give it to you. By working hard, you ought to be able to complete the projects." Bowditch's effort would be made to initiate a

The fire department improvements call for the erection of a new station in the vicinity of Hanover street and Richmond street, North End, to accommodate Engine 8 and Ladder 1; new quarters for Ladder 3 and Engine 3 on Harrison avenue and Bristol street, new quarters for Engine 13 at Cabot street and reconstruction of the maintenance

A normal number of drunk arrests were made in Cambridge during the 24-hour period ending at 6:30 last night. Eleven were arrested in the city during that time.

<p><b>HAS 18 PROJECTS</b></p>	<p><b>HUB STREET WORK</b></p>
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BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 6 (AP)—Governor William S. Langer, who has made repeated efforts to raise farm prices and bring to general attention the plight of farmers, today declared an embargo on out-State shipments of beef cattle "intended to be processed into human food."

At the same time he lifted for a 10-day period a wheat embargo in effect except for six days, since Oct. 19. The embargo, thus far, Langer said, accepted "all I could have possibly hoped for" without the assistance of other States.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8 (A. P.)—The Emergency Relief Administration today received an application from Gov. Ely of Massachusetts for \$30,600 for work relief in education in his State.

The plan accompanying the application would provide work for approximately 600 unemployed teachers through classes for foreign-born adults and for occupational rehabilitation of disabled persons, general adult education and nursery schools.

The Massachusetts plan, \$30,000 would be spent for instruction of foreign-born adults, 40 teachers being employed to conduct classes for some 1800 foreign-born adults. The program would pay 20 teachers at work on occupational instruction for 1600 persons at a cost of \$2,500.

Work relief workers would be placed in the Boston, Worcester and Springfield district to conduct occupational rehabilitation work for disabled persons at a cost of \$500.

The total expenditure of \$10,000 for general adult education with 250 teachers conducting classes for 12,000 adults. Another \$10,000 is set aside for occupational rehabilitation work in nursery schools for 12,000 children.











## ALLOTMENTS ARE APPROVED

### Road Survey and Sewing in Special Class

Ashurance was given Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board today by Washington that the board has adopted the proper course in carrying out provisions of the public works program and that the present policy may be continued.

There was doubt in the minds of the board members concerning a number of projects submitted for approval. Talking over the telephone today with Harry L. Hopkins, Federal emergency relief administrator, Mr. Bartlett described several projects typical of those which the board has approved. Mr. Hopkins replied that the board was proceeding along the proper lines.

In consequence of the interview there are several projects which the board has held up which will have to be carried out along different lines than those put forth by their sponsors.

An example is the employment of women in sewing projects, a plan now being supervised by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul. The project will not go through as part of the civil works program but as a civil works service project, the distinguishing being between employment and service.

#### Relief to Bartlett

Another project which has not been acted upon but which probably will be approved in a modified form is the proposal for a State survey with the purpose of reducing the number of accidents on the highways. This also will be a Civil Works service undertaking. Chairman Bartlett, because of the difficulties encountered in interpreting to just what extent he could proceed, was considerably relieved on the word of assurance which he received today from Administrator Hopkins.

"He told me to stop worrying," Mr. Bartlett remarked, "and I am going to." The chairman, with his associates, State Treas. Charles F. Hurley and James B. Coy, has been working night and day the past several weeks. With the many problems being presented for solution, Mr. Bartlett, after a conference with his associates today, finally decided to put the matter up to Hopkins and secure his opinion.

"I certainly am pleased with the result," he said.

#### More Boston Projects

The Civil Works Board today gave a hearing to Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox of Boston a number of additional projects filed by the city. They follow:

Employment of 105 men in the public Buildings Department in general repairs at an expenditure of \$61,000; Health Department, 20 workers for cataloging and indexing, \$2000; Sewer Department, 20 men for work on water mains and repair of department buildings, \$9000; public library, 65 women for cataloging, \$13,000.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, in telephonic conversation with Washington today, stated that the effort being made by the Civil Works Board to secure more employment for school teachers is now under consideration and that an announcement on this subject will probably be made on Monday next.

## AT PUBLIC WORKS HEARING



Mayor Curley looks at a project held by Mayor-elect Mansfield at the Boston public works hearing. Left to right: Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, the mayor and the mayor-elect.

## Curley Withdraws \$8,500,000 Subway Plan at Works Hearing

Mayor Curley, after a brief conference with Mayor-elect Mansfield at the close of a hearing at the State House yesterday on the \$8,750,000 public works program for the city, withdrew the \$8,500,000 Huntington avenue subway project which the state emergency finance board frowned upon.

In approving Mayor Curley's plan to withdraw the controversial subway project, Mansfield made his first move in the conduct of the city's affairs. It was the first time mayor and mayor-elect—bitter enemies in the campaign—met since the election and their meeting was a cordial one.

After various department heads had explained their public works programs, Mayor-elect Mansfield announced that he will study each project and will give his opinion Saturday to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the state finance board, who has promised to give full consideration to the views of the future chief executive.

The civil works administration, composed of three members of the emergency finance board, met yesterday.

(Continued on Page Twenty)

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## SEEN AT PUBLIC WORKS HEARING



Left to right, seated: Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman (with stenographer standing behind chair), Mayor Curley, Mayor-elect Mansfield, Francis Murphy, friend of the mayor-elect; George Dakin, sewer department; Daniel Sullivan, water department; Christopher Carven, public works commissioner; Walter V. McCarthy, director of the welfare department; William B. Coy, member of the state emergency finance board and Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the board.

## Civil Works Projects Approved

Projects approved yesterday by the civil works board follow:

MASSACHUSETTS—1333 men—\$285,000 to clear grounds at Norfolk prison colony; and Budewater state farm; and construction of water holes for fire protection purposes, and improving roads at Andover, Hamilton, Newburyport, Milton, Florida, North Templeton, Charlton, Southboro, Grafton, Brimfield, Wales, Warren, Oxford, Colchester, Haverhill, Rowley and Newbury. SOMERVILLE—316 men—\$140,000 to repair municipal buildings, paint fire hydrants, and construct new line in Pillsbury West. SAUCUS—Painting, playgrounds, 21 men. \$2500. WESTERTOWN—Sewer, cemetery, 74 men. \$6710. MIDDLEFIELD—Clearing, roads, 21 men. \$800. NEWTON—Administration, 7, \$1816. NEEDHAM—Drainage, 40 men, \$1200. MANSFIELD—Clearing, 40 men, \$2000. SOMERSET—Clearing, 50 men, \$2007. MANSFIELD—Sidewalks, painting, 61 men, \$11,230. AMESBURY—Painting, painting, grading, 70 men, \$3200. LEXINGTON—Roads, 20 men, \$1800. WEST SPRINGFIELD—Park clearing, 112 men, \$19,071. WEST SPRINGFIELD—Sewers, 62 men, \$1410. IPSWICH—Graveling, bulkhead construction, grading, 40 men, \$2071. NORTH ATTLEBORO—Sidewalks, graveling, clearing, 70 men, \$3040. NORTH ADAMS—Painting, 7 men, \$1350. READING—Survey, 11 men, \$2000. READING—Records, making sheets, 4 men, \$1000. COHASSET—Graveling, clearing, 20 men, \$1000. DELHAM—Clearing, draining, etc., 101 men, \$14,700. NORTH ADAMS—Grading, 142 men, \$23,800. BOLTON—Grading, clearing, 20 men, \$800. WINTHROP—Drainage, 50 men, \$11,167. PRINCETON—Clearing, 15 men, \$2100. NORTH ANDOVER—Survey, repairs, clearing, 14 men, \$2800. MARLBORO—Clearing, grading, general projects, 157 men, \$31,433. MAYLAND—Clearing, graveling, 74 men, \$6000. MELROSE—Cemetery, 35 men, \$6007. LITTLETON—Painting, clearing, 22 men, \$2150. PRINCETON—Grading, draining, 12 men, \$1310. PALMER—Grading, clearing, 56 men, \$8300. WILMINGTON—Roads, 25 men, \$2003. PALMER—Playground, 16 men, \$1600. SHERBURN—Water, 135 men, \$25,570. MELROSE—Grading, 142 men, \$13,634. MEDFORD—Hospital, library, 27 men and 8 men, \$6000. CONCORD—Vital statistics, 16 men, \$2500. WILMINGTON—Road, construction, painting, 26 men, \$1350. ESSEX COUNTY—Miscellaneous projects, 22 men, \$8800. BELLEHARTON—Roads, 92 men, \$8174. NEEDHAM—Construction, grading, \$6020. LAWRENCE—Construction, grading, \$6020. MASS. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Sanitary engineering, 4 men, \$2250. NEEDHAM—Repairs, grading, 14 men, \$1500. NEW BEDFORD—Painting, 91 men, \$15,900. LANCASTER—Graveling, 9 men, \$2215. RANDOLPH—Drainage, 32 men, \$1082. ASHLAND—Clearing, 5 men, \$1170. LYNNFIELD—Water works, 10 men, \$2500. MAYNARD—Administration, draining, 9 men, \$2250. WESTFORD—Painting, 23 men, \$1650. ATHOL—Grading, cemetery, 34 men, \$13,470. WILLIAMSBURG—Clearing, 24 men, \$3000. GOSHEN—Roads, 7 men, \$181. WALPOLE—Water, parks, drainage, 60 men, \$8043. ROCHESTER—Water main, 25 men, \$1071.

## Transcript - Dec. 2 Work for 825 More Men in Cambridge

### C. W. A. Adds \$210,000 to City's Construction Program for Immediate Use

Cambridge projects providing 825 new jobs and costing approximately \$210,000 will be undertaken immediately, as a result of a Civil Works Administration ruling which will place that sum at the city's disposal, it was announced today. The various items in the program are as follows:

- Rebuilding Vassar street from Memorial drive to Massachusetts avenue, 600 men, \$165,000.
- Laying a new sewer main on Vassar street, seventy-five men, \$15,000.
- Grading the outfield and skating rink at Russell Field, used by the city's high schools, and grading the municipal golf links at Fresh Pond, seventy-five men, \$12,400.
- Cleaning catch basins and sewers throughout the city, seventy-five men, \$14,200.
- Classifying and cataloging books in the alcove of the city's public library, eleven men and work, also, an additional sum of \$100,000 to be used for the refurnishing of Commercial street in East Cambridge.







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Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, in telephonic conversation with Washington today, stated that the effort being made by the Civil Works Board to secure more employment for school teachers is now under consideration and that an announcement on the subject will probably be made on Monday next.

(Continued from Page One)

agency finance board, yesterday announced that Massachusetts' quota of jobs has been raised to 121,750, which automatically raises the state's allotment from the federal civil works fund of \$40,000,000. The commonwealth's share will be more than \$20,000,000, it is estimated.

#### MANSFIELD-CURLEY

The teachers employment problem, a pressing question in this state, will be presented to CWA officials at Washington by Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, who was sent to Washington last night by Chairman Bartlett to explain the need for teacher projects here. Unofficial advice from Washington indicates that teacher projects are not within the scope of the CWA but Bartlett desires to advance such work at once.

The proposal to have Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the invitation of Gov. Ely, undertake a comprehensive and intensive survey of highway safety in this state, is wrapped up in red tape at Washington, it was learned. Washington officials are, at the request of the chairman, endeavoring to ascertain if there is any way the project can be approved.

Mayor-elect Mansfield arrived at the office of State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, where the hearings are being held, at the scheduled time, 3 P. M., but the Boston officials were late. During the interim Mansfield, a former state treasurer, discovered on the walls a picture of himself that he had never seen before.

When Curley and his department heads arrived there was a tense moment while Mansfield and Curley met. A perfunctory shake of the hands, a "How do you do, Mr. Mayor?" and both sat down. Mansfield a little to the rear of Curley. Their relations improved during the hearing and at the end, Curley suggested to Fire Chief Henry Fox a report on consolidations in the fire department which would reduce overhead.

Mayor-elect Mansfield was given a copy of each project application and followed the explanation closely. Mayor Curley kept up a rapid conversation with Mansfield, explaining in detail what each project meant, the while he directed the city department heads in their presentations of projects. During one of the Curley asides, the mayor advised Mayor-elect Mansfield to beware the "tax appeal people." He was heard to describe tax abatement appeal as "the biggest racket, bigger than bootlegging" and urged Mansfield to take strong steps to halt such appeals.

Those present at the Boston hearing were Chairman Bartlett, State Treasurer Hurley, William B. Coy, a Boston banker; Daniel Doherty, Springfield banker; Theodore M. Waddell, director of the accounts division of the state taxation department; all members of the state emergency finance board.

Mayor Curley, Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman, Walter V. McCarthy, executive director of the welfare department; Simon Hecht, chairman of the public welfare commissioners; Christopher Carven, public works commissioner; Augustus P. Gill of the police department; George Dakin of the sewer department; Daniel Sullivan of the water department; Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner; Fire Chief Henry Fox, Edward E. Williamson, superintendent of maintenance, and Herbert Hickey, secretary of the fire department.

Mayor-elect Mansfield, his brother, Edward Mansfield; John P. McCarthy, a friend, and Francis J. Murray of the Mansfield campaign committee. Copious notes were taken by Mansfield and Murray during the presentation of the various projects.

As outlined, the Boston projects were: \$800,000 for the construction of a high pressure water system in the Dorchester district.

\$1,000,000 for reconstruction of city streets.

\$1,000,000 for surface drainings in various parts of the city.

\$450,000 for a new Wayfarers' lodge.

\$250,000 for a new police station to replace the present Dudley street and Roxbury Crossing stations.

\$300,000 to replace the present station house in West Roxbury or \$350,000 for a new station house to replace West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain station houses.

\$1,000,000 for new fire houses and fire department buildings.

\$800,000 for new buildings at Deer Island.

The list of streets was presented. Commissioner Carven explained that the streets were selected for reconstruction because they are through ways in need of re-surfacing. The sewer program dovetailed with the street program inasmuch as \$125,000 worth of sewer projects will be used on the streets named.

The streets to be reconstructed follow: E and W streets, South Boston, from G to Dorchester avenue; Park street, Dorchester, from Freeport to Washington; Freeport street, from Old Colony Parkway to Neponset avenue; George and Clifton streets, Roxbury, from Hampden to Dudley; Melville avenue, Dorchester, Dorchester avenue to Columbia road; Hamilton street, Dorchester; Homes avenue to Columbia road.

Columbia avenue, from Columbia road to Howdoin street; High street, Charlestown, from Monument square to Walker street; Milton avenue, Dorchester, from Woodrow avenue to Fairmont avenue; Gramplan Way, from Savin Hill avenue to Savin Hill avenue; Nonantum street, Brighton, from Washington to Newton street; West Milton street, from Hyde park avenue to Milton line; Readville street, from River street to West Milton street; North street, from Commercial to on, Day square to Revere line; East Boston street, Chelsea street, East Boston street, Brighton, North Beacon street, Washington, River street, from Providence R. R. tracks to Dedham line; Kennington street, from Breed square

to Revere line; Gordon avenue, Hyde Park, from River street to Stoney Brook parkway; Minot street, Dorchester, from Adams street to Neponset avenue; Bellevue street, West Roxbury, from Centre street to its end.

The teacher problem, which has been of great interest to State Treasurer Hurley, is now up to Washington officials. Bartlett and Hurley have emphasized their tremendous interest in this class of non-manual workers and expect Washington to back them up. Yesterday, Treasurer Hurley, a resident of Cambridge, approved the following projects for that city which will provide employment for 250 workers at a cost of \$90,000:

Sewing of clothing for use by unemployed of the city, to employ 108 women; replacement of wooden floor of public library with a concrete floor; alterations in five fire stations, widening, deepening and cleaning Alewife brook in Cambridge.

Appraised of the increase in the quota for Massachusetts from 97,000 to 121,750, Chairman Bartlett immediately telegraphed cities and towns of the change in quotas and urged that they present more projects. Already 70,000 jobs have been created.

## SEEN AT PUBLIC WORKS HEARING



Left to right, seated: Corporation Counsel Samuel Silverman (with stenographer standing behind chair), Mayor Curley, Mayor-elect Mansfield, Francis Murphy, friend of the mayor-elect; George Dakin, sewer department; Daniel Sullivan, water department; Christopher Carven, public works commissioner; Walter V. McCarthy, director of the welfare department; William B. Coy, member of the state emergency finance board and Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the board.

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NORTH ANDOVER—Sewers, repairs, clearing, 34 men, \$2500. MARLBORO—Clearing, grading, general projects, 187 men, \$31,833. WAYLAND—Clearing, staveling, 74 men. \$6500. MELLROSE—Cemetery, 35 men, \$6607. LITTLETON—Painting, clearing, 22 men. \$2130. PRINCETON—Grading, draining, 12 men. \$1310. PALMER—Grading, clearing, 36 men. \$6150. WILMINGTON—Roads, 25 men, \$2900. PALMER—Playground, 16 men, \$1602. SHEWSBURY—Water, 135 men, \$25,000. MEDFORD—Hospital, library, 27 men and 8 men, \$6000. TONCOWD—Vital statistics, 16 men. \$2200. WILMINGTON—Road, construction, painting, 20 men, \$3537. ESSEX COUNTY—Miscellaneous projects, 22 men, \$5830. BELLEVILLE—Roads, 92 men, \$3174. LAWRENCE—Clearing, 31 men, \$3160. NEEDHAM—Construction, grading, \$6926. MASS. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Sanitary engineering, 9 men, \$2250. NEEDHAM—Roads, grading, 14 men. \$1705. NEW BEDFORD—Painting, 91 men, \$15,000. ANDOVER—Graveling, 9 men, \$2215. RANDOLPH—Drainage, 32 men, \$1032. ASHLAND—Clearing, 5 men, \$1170. LYNNFIELD—Water works, 10 men. \$2500. MAYNARD—Administration, draining, 9 men, \$2374. WESTFORD—Painting, 23 men, \$1656. ATHOL—Grading, cemetery, 31 men. \$12,170. WILLIAMSBURG—Clearing, 24 men. \$3900. GOSHEN—Roads, 7 men, \$484. WALPOLE—Water, parks, drainage, 60 men, \$2545. WINCHESTER—Water main, 25 men. \$1071.

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Laying new sewer main on Vassar street, seventy-five men, \$15,000.

Grading the outfield and skating rink at Russell Field, used by the city's high schools, and grading the municipal golf links at Fresh Pond, seventy-five men, \$12,400.

Cleaning catch basins and sewers throughout the city, seventy-five men, \$14,200.

Classifying and cataloging books in the alcove of the city's public library, eleven men and women, \$1500.

The city will seek, also, an additional sum of \$103,000 to be used for the resurfacing of Commercial street in East Cambridge.



## WOMEN ASSURED PAY AS KNITTERS

85,000 Jobs with Labor Bill  
Of \$15,000,000 in State  
Created

More than 1000 women engaged in knitting and sewing projects throughout the state, whose jobs were endangered by a ruling from federal civil works administration, will be paid with money from another federal fund, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works board, promised last night.

The projects will be called civil works service projects and money from the federal emergency relief funds paid out to the women and other women who expected such work but had not actually started, Chairman Bartlett explained.

John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, was directed by Chairman Bartlett to devise a comprehensive state-wide plan which will provide work for unemployed women not taken care of in civil works projects submitted by cities and towns.

The highway safety survey projects, which will be undertaken by experts from Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

## Assured Pay ts, Says Bartlett

emergency relief funds the sum of \$15,000 has been allocated for two months to this state, but Chairman Bartlett pointed out that the amount is so inadequate to cope with the problem as to be ridiculous. Hopkins promised to study the matter further.

### PRESENTS PROJECTS

Mrs. Edwin W. Smith of Westfield, sister of Gov. Ely, appeared before Chairman Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, the full board, with projects designed to care for 140 girls in Westfield. Mrs. Smith, who is chairman of women's activities for the CWA in Westfield, was accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Winslow of Westfield. Many of her projects could not be approved because of the Washington ruling, but the board members urged her to submit others. While she was presenting the projects, her brother, Charles Ely, dropped in to see her.

Chairman Bartlett and the board members have been approving projects on instructions contained in Col. Hopkins's address at Washington. The nature of several projects was such that advice from Washington was deemed necessary. Each time, however, that Bartlett telephoned he was hemmed in with restrictions. Yesterday he determined to converse with Hopkins.

"Hopkins told me not to worry and I'm not going to," was Bartlett's first remark at the end of the conversation. Later the chairman explained:

We understood we were to approve work for women in substantial quantities and early in the approval stage we approved a program for knitting which involved 1090 women, to be supervised by the state department of agriculture.

### INCLUDES WOMEN

On Nov. 28 instructions were received to the effect that civil works programs that would lead directly to construction work, or indirectly to possible construction work in the future. Quotas already assigned to the state included women.

Being disturbed about the situation I telephoned Col. Hopkins and he told me directly that knitting and sewing projects (on which 2000 women were to have work eventually) for women are not included in the civil works plan.

However, I was told that I could take a program like knitting and sewing if our board, in this case the state emergency finance board that is responsible for the distribution of federal emergency relief

money in the commonwealth, so approves. The money to pay the women would then come from federal emergency relief sources, and the work would be called civil works service projects, and be approved as such.

This calls for a halt temporarily on knitting and sewing projects until the emergency finance board can gather data from, or through, John T. Scully, who is our agent in federal relief matters.

### BY RELIEF FUNDS

All women at work will be paid through relief funds. A program will be initiated in such amount as the board directs after a study of the situation.

Teachers are not included for the reason that, nationally, the federal emergency relief board decided to allocate to each state separately designated funds to give relief to teachers. Massachusetts got \$15,000 for two months, with the promise of more, if necessary.

We have urgently argued extending this work, as we have learned the extent of the teacher unemployment in Massachusetts. We expect further information on this matter by Monday next.

Asked whether projects for women are limited in type and scope, the chairman said:

Most any work for women could be included in the civil works program, but such work as civil works service projects is practically limited to women on a "relief basis." This "relief basis" is narrower than the federal government interpretation so that we expect to take care of people without the careful investigation the state requires.

Regarding the highway safety survey to be conducted by Technology experts, Mr. Bartlett declared:

The Technology survey has been approved as a project the extent of which is to be determined by the civil works administration. We intend to invite the Technology men to talk to the State Board and Morgan

Ryan, the registrar, and Timothy C. Murphy, executive secretary of the public safety department, who is representing Gen. Daniel Needham.

### DEFINITE FIGURES

Joseph O'Connell, statistician for the board, last night gave definite figures to Chairman Bartlett as follows:

As of Dec. 6, last, the board had approved 2450 projects giving employment to 80,850 persons. The federal government will pay a wage bill of \$13,339,530 and a bill of \$13,338,472.51. The total expenditure by the

federal government will be \$15,337,817.51. Cities and towns will contribute \$2,763,882.77. Up to Wednesday the CWA in Massachusetts represents an ultimate expenditure of \$18,101,700.58.

Because the federal government has increased the Massachusetts job allotment to more than 121,000, it is believed the Massachusetts cash allotment will be more than \$25,000,000 or more than twice the original estimate.

One of the first cities to feel the effects of this liberal increase in allotment of men and women was Worcester. Mayor John C. Mahoney presented projects yesterday which called for em-

# 85,000 NEW JOBS CREATED SO FAR

Civil Works Board Now Expects  
121,000 Will Be Given Employment in Bay State by Dec. 15



Puts Civil Works Plans Before Board

Governor Ely's sister, Mrs. Edwin W. Smith, is shown at left as she placed Westfield civil works plans before the State board. The men, left to right, are State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett and William B. Coy.

### BY JOHN GRIFFIN

A big flood of cash, totaling \$17,000,000 has been poured into Massachusetts in less than three weeks by the Civil Works Board. Figures compiled last night show that approximately 85,000 jobs have been authorized if half the time allotted to the board, and \$15,000,000 in wages has been put into circulation.

These figures, which exceeded even the most optimistic hopes of the board, comprise perhaps the best showing of any State in the country in the speed of functioning of the civil works program and make it practically certain that the increased allotment of 121,000 men and women will be at work on civil works jobs before Dec. 15.

"We have exceeded our expectations," he said, "that we were to approve work for women in substantial quantities. Early in the approval stage we approved projects for knitting for 1090 women throughout the State, later the Department of Agriculture, after we approved some sewing projects. On Nov. 28, instructions were received to the effect that civil works projects were those directly connected with construction work or leading directly or indirectly to possible construction work in the future."

Quotas already assigned to the State includes women. Being disturbed about the situation, I telephoned Colonel Hopkins and he told me directly that knitting and sewing projects for women are not included under the Civil Works programme, but that I could take care of a programme that if our board, the Emergency Finance Board, which is responsible for federal relief work, can get up a pro-

gramme of a highway safety survey to be undertaken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This may employ 1600 white-collar workers, the details will be worked out at a conference of Technology officials and the members of the Civil Works Board in a few days.

An elaborate programme which is expected to add approximately 2000 persons to the list of job-holders was approved at the sitting last night. The programme was presented by Charles F. Hurley, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, who has been named co-ordinator of the State civil works projects.

### State Projects

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox of Boston, presented additional projects, including the employment of 106 men in the public buildings department at a cost of \$81,000; 20 workers for cataloging and indexing, \$2000; 20 men for work on water mains and repair of buildings, \$3000, and 63 women for cataloging at the public library, \$13,000.

The emergency public works commission submitted its eighth list of public works projects to Governor Ely for executive approval. According to estimates, 20 per cent of the costs will be used for labor. The projects included \$364,000 for reconstruction and widening of Wellington Bridge in Somerville, \$200,000 for buildings at the Monson State Hospital, construction of a bypass in Lincoln connecting near the Concord-Lincoln line with the new Belmont-Concord highway, and other items in connection, to cost \$315,500; construction of a standpipe at the Worcester State Hospital, \$36,118; work at the Northampton State Hospital, \$32,000; construction of a laundry building at the Northampton State Hospital, \$30,000, and reconstruction of the State highway in Ashby and Fitchburg, \$167,000.

Governor Ely received word from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, that Massachusetts for the third quarter of the year will receive approximately \$5,000,000 for the purpose

## CWA Approvals

The following projects were approved by the Civil Works Board yesterday:

Newburyport, repairs, 22 men, \$2986.  
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## ASK WORK HELD UP

Municipal Research Bureau Petitions  
Civil Works Board to Delay Action  
on \$6,000,000 in Projects Submitted  
by Mayor Curley Until Next Year

In a letter to the State Emergency Finance Board yesterday, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau asked that a group of public works projects totaling \$6,000,000 which were submitted by Mayor Curley Wednesday, be held in abeyance until after the first of the year, and that when a decision is made that the total be slashed.

The bureau held that the total for Boston public works should not exceed \$10,000,000. It pointed out that a cash deficit of at least \$15,000,000 is already in prospect for Dec. 31 in the city treasury, and delinquent taxes outstanding on that date will be between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The letter, signed by H. C. Loeffler, secretary, was as follows:

### Face Big Deficit

"Supplementary public works projects proposed yesterday by city authorities of Boston would increase the \$5,500,000 of projects thus far authorized by your board to almost \$12,000,000. For the following reasons, the Research Bureau urges an over-all limit of expenditures amounting to \$7,000,000; certainly the limit of \$10,000,000 promulgated by your board on Sept. 5, 1933, should not be exceeded.

"Tax Delinquencies High. The bureau's extensive memorandum of Aug. 28, 1933, contained a chart showing the progressively worse record of collections with respect to tax levies of recent years. There is attached a revision of this chart as of Nov. 30, 1933, which shows no improvement, despite efforts by city officials to stimulate tax collections. The city is faced with a cash deficit as of Dec. 31, 1933, estimated in excess of \$15,000,000. Uncollected taxes on all levies as of that date will amount to from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. With an uncertain future, Boston's credit structure should not be burdened with any greater addition of debt than the amounts indicated above. The debt service charges which are incurred will run for some 20 years.

### Careful Scrutiny

"Insufficient Data. The facts made available about the new programme of Public Works are insufficient to permit of an informed decision. Your board was compelled to lower its fine standards of scrutiny and examination in meeting the emergency requiring rapid action on the relatively small sums involved in Civil Works projects for Boston. Whatever speed may be deemed

## Transcript Dec. 8 \$3,003,609 More for State Relief

Governor Ely has received a telegram from Harry Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, announcing that \$3,003,609 has been allotted to Massachusetts for the third quarter, as partial reimbursement for public welfare expenditures made by the State under the Wagner-Steagall Act. The governor's office, on communicating with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today, was informed that \$1,802 had already been deposited to State's credit and would be available soon as the governor signed for it. Part of the allotment will be paid to State in two equal parts on Dec. 21 and Jan. 10. The funds will be turned over to the State Emergency Finance Board, of which Joseph W. Bartlett is chairman, to be distributed proportionately among the various municipalities to reimburse them in part for their public welfare expenditures.



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**DEFINITE FIGURES**  
Joseph O'Connell, statistician for the board, last night gave definite figures to Chairman Bartlett as follows:

As of Dec. 6, last, the board had approved 2450 projects giving employment to 80,859 persons. The federal government will pay a wage bill of \$13,330,520.30 on a basis of \$1.33 per hour. The total expenditure by the

federal government will be \$15,337,817.51. Cities and towns will contribute \$2,763,882.77. Up to Wednesday the CWA in Massachusetts represents an ultimate expenditure of \$18,101,700.58. Because the federal government has increased the Massachusetts job allotment to more than 121,000, it is believed the Massachusetts cash allotment will be more than \$25,000,000 or more than twice the original estimate.

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## 85,000 Jobs Already Created in Bay State

Continued From First Page

With no suggestion of any lessening in its intense effort to complete the program, the Civil Works Board, composed of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, worked until midnight last night and added thousands of jobs to the list created for men and women unemployed in this State.

Working so fast against time, the board had little time to keep a strict check, and when the compilation was made last night the figures surprised even the board. With a program being worked out to put thousands of women to work on knitting and sewing projects, the total will be considerably enhanced in a short time.

**Attracting Attention**  
A total of 250 projects had been approved up to yesterday morning. These called for jobs for 80,859 men and women, and the expenditure of \$13,330,520.30 in wages and \$1,998,278.51 of government funds for material. In addition, the cities and towns engaged in civil works projects contributed \$2,763,882.77 for materials.

What started as a campaign to put \$7,000 persons to work in Massachusetts at an expenditure of \$12,000,000 of government funds, has now grown into an effort to put 121,000 to work, with scarcely a limit on the expenditures. Indications that the Massachusetts showing is attracting a lot of attention were given yesterday when Colonel Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in a telephone conversation with Chairman Bartlett, told him to keep going and not to worry about technicalities.

The one big snag in the program, which is the employment of women on sewing and knitting projects, appears to be near solution. More than 1000 women are already at work on that program, and although Washington has declared it to be outside the scope of the civil works program, Bartlett believes it will be possible to put the women to work under a civil works service program, to be financed from the funds allotted to the State Emergency Finance Commission, the membership of which is that of the Civil Works Board.

Another vexing problem, that of putting unemployed school teachers to work, remains to be worked out. Those teachers who went to work under projects approved by the Civil Works Board cannot continue, but they will be paid, Chairman Bartlett said. In the meantime, the board is arguing with Washington in an effort to get permission to place teachers under the civil works program.

**Explains Situation**  
Chairman Bartlett, in a statement last night, explained the situation. "We understood," he said, "that we were to approve work for women in substantial quantities. Early in the approval stage we approved projects for knitting and sewing on which 2000 women were to have work eventually."

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programme along that line, to be paid for out of funds given us for federal emergency relief sources, and that that sort of work would be called Civil Works service projects and will receive his approval as such.

**Seeking More for Teachers**  
"It calls temporarily for a halt on the knitting and sewing projects until the Emergency Finance Board can gather data through Director Scully. All women already put to work will be paid through those funds. A programme will be initiated in such amount as we may decide after a study of the possibilities."

"School teachers are not included because the national Federal Emergency Board decided to allocate certain designated funds for the relief of teachers. Massachusetts got \$15,000 a month for two months with the promise that there would be more if needed. We are now arguing the need of extending that with information by Monday."

Chairman Bartlett explained that although most any sort of work for women can be included in the civil works service programme, the women employed must be practically on a relief basis.

**For White-Collar Workers**  
He said, however, that the federal government's interpretation of that standard will be broader than the State regulations, and that it will be considerably loosened to allow other women to have jobs.

The report from Colonel Hopkins assured approval of a higher quota of work to be undertaken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This may employ 1000 white-collar workers. The details will be worked out at a conference of Technology officials and the members of the Civil Works Board in a few days.

An elaborate programme which is expected to add approximately 2000 persons to the list of job-holders was approved at its sitting last night. The programme was presented by Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, who has been named co-ordinator of the State civil works projects.

**State Projects**  
Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox of Boston, presented additional projects, including the employment of 106 men in the public buildings department at a cost of \$9,000; 20 workers for cataloging and indexing, \$900; 20 men for work on water mains and repair of buildings, \$900; and 63 women for cataloging at the public library, \$15,000.

The emergency public works commission submitted its eighth list of public works projects to Governor Ely for executive approval. According to estimates, 29 per cent of the costs will be used for labor. The projects included \$84,000 for reconstruction and widening of Wellington street in Somerville; \$100,000 for buildings at the Monson State Hospital, construction of a by-pass in Lincoln connecting near the Concord-Lincoln line with the new Belmont-Concord highway, and other items in connection, to cost \$15,500; construction of a standpipe at the Worcester State Hospital, \$25,118; work at the Northampton State Hospital, \$92,000; construction of a laundry building at the Northampton State Hospital, \$90,000; and reconstruction of the Ashby highway in Ashby and Fitchburg, \$167,000.

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Newburyport, graving, painting, 11 men, \$12,597.

## ASK WORK HELD UP

Municipal Research Bureau Petitions Civil Works Board to Delay Action on \$6,000,000 in Projects Submitted by Mayor Curley Until Next Year

In a letter to the State Emergency Finance Board yesterday, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau asked that a group of public works projects totaling \$6,000,000 which were submitted by Mayor Curley Wednesday, be held abeyance until after the first of year, and that when a decision is made that the total be slashed.

The bureau held that the total Boston public works should not exceed \$10,000,000. It pointed out that a deficit of at least \$15,000,000 in prospect for Dec. 31 in the city, and delinquent taxes outstanding date will be between \$5 and \$8,000,000.

The letter, signed by H. C. secretary, was as follows:

**Face Big Deficit**  
"Supplementary public works proposed yesterday by city of Boston would increase of projects thus far authorized by the board to almost \$12,000,000. Following reasons, the Research Bureau is opposed to such expenditures amounting to the limit of \$10,000,000."

"Tax Delinquency—The bureau's extensive study, \$8,100,000, contained a program which shows no improvement by city officials to date. The city is in a deficit as of Dec. 31, 1935, of \$15,000,000."

"Whatsoever necessary in action projects, these I intend to receive as they are submitted."

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The highway safety survey which will be undertaken by experts from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## Projects Passed By CWA Board

Projects approved yesterday by the civil works board follow:

BOSTON - \$28,000 for general repairs to public buildings; \$10,000 for repairs to health department; repairs to water mains and sewer department buildings; \$20,000 for public library.  
NEWBURYPORT - Repairs, 22 men, \$200.  
MANTLEHEAD - Painting, 37 men, \$17,130.  
MELROSE - Sewing, 30 women, \$4,485.  
WALTHAM - Sewing, 24 women, \$4,240.  
HOLLIS - Water drains, 42 men, \$17,130.  
NORFOLK - Graveling, 84 men, \$3,800.  
MILTON - Graveling, clearing, 47 men, \$3,800.  
EAST LONGMEADOW - Graveling, draining, 50 men, \$5,000.  
NEWBURY - Drainage, 12 men, \$500.  
ROUSE - Clearing, 21 men, \$2,217.  
NANTUCKET - Graveling, 20 men, \$3,000.  
LOWELL - 250 women, in sew, \$30,000.  
LOWELL - 60 men, grading, repairs, \$36,290.  
TITLERBORO - Graveling, repairs, 59 men, \$5,000.  
GEORGETOWN - Graveling, 30 men, \$3,000.  
MARION - Water shed, graveling, 42 men, \$3,800.  
STONHAM - Sewing, nurses, grading, 60 men and women, \$3,045.  
LEICESTER - Graveling, clearing, 41 men, \$3,800.  
MANCHESTER - Clearing, repairs, 34 men, \$4,000.  
CAMBRIDGE - Water mains, 175 men, \$3,120.  
ESSEX - Graveling, 32 men, \$1,450.  
CONCORD - Clearing, 43 men, \$2,275.  
MONTAGUE - Graveling, 83 men, \$14,300.  
WALTHAM - Roads, clearing, clerical, 165 men, \$3,204.  
NEWBURYPORT - Clam plant, 26 men, \$3,800.  
FITCHBURG - Cutting wood, grading, etc., 167 men, \$24,225.  
ORANGE - Repairs, painting, grading, 33 men, \$12,600.  
ESSEX COUNTY - Repairs, 12 men, \$1,500.  
BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT - School, 46 men, \$21,246.  
NORTH BROOKFIELD - Graveling, repairs, 40 men, \$3,431.  
ESSEX COUNTY - Painting, clerical, 31 men, \$4,000.  
OAK BLUFFS - Graveling, 23 men, \$1,125.  
SWANSEA - Graveling, 12 men, \$3,343.  
NORTH BROOKFIELD - Miscellaneous projects, 62 men, \$4,111.  
BROOKLINE - Miscellaneous projects, 114 men and women, \$13,800.  
FRAMINGHAM - Painting sewer, 100 men, \$18,400.  
PLYMOUTH - Painting, 57 men, grading, water mains, 100 men, \$17,607.  
AMHERST - Roads, painting, clearing, 26 men, \$3,800.  
SOMERSET - Clearing, 110 men, \$18,941.  
MALDEN - Administration, masonry, 40 men, \$10,733.  
NORFOLK COUNTY - Hospital, clearing, grading, 33 men, \$3,341.  
BURLINGTON - Roads, painting, 13 men, \$2,770.  
LINDENBURG - Graveling, painting, 12 men, \$1,000.  
WALTHAM - Library, health clinic, 9 women, \$150.  
FRAMINGHAM - Miscellaneous projects, 66 men, \$4,000.  
SCITUATE - Water mains, 126 men, \$12,035.  
BARNSTABLE - Miscellaneous projects, 140 men, \$18,341.  
NEWBURYPORT - Graveling, painting, 11 men, \$12,597.

advice from Washington, however, that necessary. Each time, however, that Bartlett telephoned he was hemmed in with restrictions. Yesterday he determined to converse with Hopkins. "Hopkins told me not to worry and I'm not going to," was Bartlett's first remark at the end of the conversation. Later the chairman explained: "We understood we were to approve work for women in the apical quantities and early in the apical stage we approved a program for knitting which involved work in the future. Quotas already assigned to the state included agriculture."

### INCLUDES WOMEN

On Nov. 26 instructions were received to the effect that civil works programs that would lead directly to construction work, or indirectly to possible construction work in the future. Quotas already assigned to the state included women.

Being disturbed about the situation I telephoned Col. Hopkins and he told me directly that knitting and sewing projects (on which 2000 women were to have work eventually) for women are not included in the civil works plan.

However, I was told that I could take a program like knitting and sewing if our board in this case the state emergency finance board that is responsible for the distribution of federal emergency relief

Teachers are not included for the reason that, nationally, the federal emergency relief board decided to allocate to each state separately designated funds to give relief to teachers. Massachusetts got \$15,000 for two months, with the promise of more, if necessary.

We have urgently argued extending this work, as we have learned the extent of the teacher unemployment in Massachusetts. We expect further information on this matter by Monday next.

Asked whether projects for women are limited in type and scope, the chairman said:

Most any work for women could be included in the civil works program, but such work as civil works service projects is practically limited to women on a "relief basis." This "relief basis" is narrower than the federal government interpretation so that we expect to take care of people without the careful investigation the state requires.

Regarding the highway safety survey to be conducted by Technology experts, Mr. Bartlett declared:

The Technology survey has been approved as a project the extent of which is to be determined by the civil works administration. We intend to have the Technology men talk to the State and Federal

Ryan, the registrar, and Timothy C. Murphy, executive secretary of the public safety department, who is representing Gen. Daniel Needham.

### DEFINITE FIGURES

Joseph O'Connell, statistician for the board, last night gave definite figures to Chairman Bartlett as follows:

As of Dec. 6, last, the board had approved 2480 projects giving employment to 80,850 persons. The federal government will pay a wage bill of \$13,339,330. The total expenditure by the

federal government will be \$15,337,817.51. Cities and towns will contribute \$2,763,882.77. Up to Wednesday the CWA in Massachusetts represents an ultimate expenditure of \$18,101,700.58.

Because the federal government has increased the Massachusetts allotment to more than 121,000, it is believed the Massachusetts cash allotment will be more than \$25,000,000 or more than twice the original estimate.

One of the first cities to feel the effects of this liberal increase in allotments of men and women was Worcester. Mayor John C. Mahoney presented projects yesterday which called for em-

ployments that the Massachusetts showing is attracting a lot of attention were given yesterday when Colonel Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, in a telephone conversation with Chairman Bartlett, told him to keep going and not to worry about technicalities.

The one big snag in the programme, which is the employment of women on sewing and knitting projects, appears to be near solution. More than 1000 women are already at work on that programme, and although Washington has declared it to be outside the scope of the civil works, Chairman Bartlett believes it will be possible to put the women to work under a civil works service programme, to be financed from the funds allotted to the State Emergency Finance Commission, the membership of which is that of the Civil Works Board.

Another vexing problem, that of putting unemployed school teachers to work, remains to be worked out. Those teachers who went to work under projects approved by the Civil Works Board cannot continue, but they will be paid, Chairman Bartlett said. In the meantime, the board is arguing with Washington in an effort to get permission to place teachers under the civil works programme.

### Explains Situation

Chairman Bartlett, in a statement last night, explained the situation. "We are not out of the woods," he said, "that we were approved work for women in substantial quantities. Early in the approval we approved projects for knitting, 1000 women throughout the State, for the Department of Agriculture. After we approved some sewing projects, on Nov. 28, instructions were received to the effect that Civil Works projects were those directly connected with construction work or leading directly or indirectly to possible construction work in the future."

Notes already assigned to the State already women. Being disturbed about the situation, I telephoned Colonel Hopkins and he said knitting and sewing projects for women are not included in the Civil Works programme, but I could take care of a programme that if our board, the Emergency Finance Board, which is responsible for relief work, can get up a pro-

State regulations, and that it will be considerably loosened to allow other women to have jobs.

The report from Colonel Hopkins assured approval of a highway safety survey to be undertaken by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This may employ 1000 white-collar workers. The details will be worked out at a conference of Technology officials and the members of the Civil Works Board in a few days.

An elaborate programme which is expected to add approximately 2000 persons to the list of job-holders was approved at the sitting last night. The programme was presented by Charles V. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, who has been named co-ordinator of the State civil works projects.

### State Projects

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox of Boston, presented additional projects, including the employment of 206 men in the public buildings department at a cost of \$61,000; 20 workers for cataloging and indexing, \$200; 20 men for work on water mains and repair of buildings, \$800; and 63 women for cataloging at the public library, \$12,000.

The emergency public works commission submitted its eighth list of public works projects to Governor Ely for executive approval. According to estimates, 29 per cent of the costs will be used for labor. The projects included \$84,000 for reconstruction and widening of Wellington Bridge in Somerville, \$250,000 for buildings at the Monson State Hospital, construction of a by-pass in Lincoln connecting near the Concord-Lincoln line with the new Belmont-Concord highway, and other items in connection, to cost \$15,500; construction of a standpipe at the Worcester State Hospital, \$26,115; work at the Northampton State Hospital, \$32,000; construction of a laundry building at the Northampton State Hospital, \$30,000; and reconstruction of the State highway in Ashby and Fitchburg, \$167,000.

Governor Ely received word from Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, that Massachusetts for the third quarter of the year will receive approximately \$3,300,000 for the purpose

men, \$4392.  
Cambridge, water mains, 175 men, \$35,720.  
Essex, grading, 32 men, \$1,450.  
Somerset, clearing, 45 men, \$2,275.  
Montague, grading, 83 men, \$14,300.  
Waltham, roads, clearing, clerical, 165 men, \$3,204.

women, \$1850.  
Framingham, miscellaneous projects, 66 men, \$4,000.  
Scituate, water mains, 125 men, \$12,035.  
Barnstable, miscellaneous projects, 140 men, \$18,341.  
Newburyport, graveling, painting, 11 men, \$12,597.

of federal relief. This will make the government contribution as a result of emergency relief legislation passed at the last Congress, total \$10,000,000 for the nine months' period.

### ASK WORK HELD UP

Municipal Research Bureau Petitions Civil Works Board to Delay Action on \$6,000,000 in Projects Submitted by Mayor Curley Until Next Year

In a letter to the State Emergency Finance Board yesterday, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau asked that a group of public works projects totaling \$6,000,000 which were submitted by Mayor Curley Wednesday, be held in abeyance until after the first of the year, and that when a decision is made that the total be stalled.

The bureau held that the total for Boston public works should not exceed \$10,000,000. It pointed out that a cash deficit of at least \$15,000,000 is already in prospect for Dec. 31 in the city treasury, and delinquent taxes outstanding on that date will be between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

The letter, signed by H. C. Loeffler, secretary, was as follows:

### Face Big Deficit

"Supplementary public works projects proposed yesterday by city authorities of Boston would increase the \$5,500,000 of projects thus far authorized by your board to almost \$12,000,000. For the following reasons, the Research Bureau again urges an over-all limit of expenditures amounting to \$10,000,000, certainly the limit of \$10,000,000 promulgated by your board on Sept. 5, 1933, should not be exceeded.

"Tax Delinquencies High. The bureau's extensive memorandum of Aug. 28, 1932, contained a chart showing the progressively worse record of collections with respect to tax levies of recent years. There is attached a revision of this chart as of Nov. 30, 1933, which shows no improvement, despite efforts by city officials to stimulate tax collections. The city is faced with a cash deficit as of Dec. 31, 1933, estimated in excess of \$15,000,000. Uncollected taxes on all levies as of that date will amount to from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. With an uncertain future, Boston's credit structure should not be burdened with any greater addition of debt than the amounts indicated above. The debt service charges which are incurred will run for some 20 years.

### Careful Scrutiny

"2-Inefficient Data. The facts made available about the new programme of Public Works are insufficient to permit of an informed decision. Your board was compelled to lower its fine standards of scrutiny and examination in meeting the emergency requiring rapid action on the relatively small sums involved in Civil Works projects for Boston. Whatever speed may be deemed necessary in acting on Civil Works projects, these Public Works projects should receive the same careful attention as heretofore.

"3-Delay Advisable for New City Administration. Public Works and Civil Works projects which have been approved provide a considerable amount of work. Moreover, the new Congress may provide new funds for additional Civil Works projects. If action on the Public Works projects now pending is withheld for a brief time no harm will be done, and meanwhile the new city administration (which, after all, must carry out the projects) will have been able to get some background on the financial and other problems involved. Finally, time will permit of broader studies for your board before action is taken.

"If your board wishes, the Research Bureau will submit a memorandum presenting such data as can be gathered in the time made available."

### Quincy Asks New City Hall and Fire Station

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy announced last night that he is applying for federal funds to build a new City Hall and central fire station in Quincy. The present City Hall building, constructed years ago, according to officials is inadequate for present day needs as a number of the city departments have to be located in offices rented outside the building. The present fire headquarters is not large enough properly to house the apparatus stationed there now. The location of a new station would probably be on Hardwick estate on Chestnut street.

### MORE CWA JOBS FOR FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Dec. 7 - Fall River's C. W. A. force will be greatly increased in numbers. It was reported today, when skilled workers are assigned to jobs for the first time. Both skilled workers and their foremen will be paid \$1.25 an hour. New projects include a clubhouse on the alumni field of the high school and work on the Watuppa Reservation that safeguards the water supply of Fall River. The Watuppa Reservation programme was given approval at the State House this afternoon.

Transcript Dec 8  
3,003,609 More  
for State Relief

Governor Ely has received a telegram from Harry Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, announcing that \$3,003,609 has been allotted to Massachusetts for the third quarter, as partial reimbursement for public welfare expenditures by the State under the Wagner-Adams Act. The governor's office, on communicating with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today, was informed that \$1,805 had already been deposited to State's credit and would be available soon as the governor signed for it. The rest of the allotment will be paid to State in two equal parts on Dec. 21 and Jan. 10. The funds will be turned over to the State Emergency Finance Board, of which Joseph W. Bartlett is chairman, to be distributed proportionately among the various municipalities to reimburse them in part for their welfare expenditures.



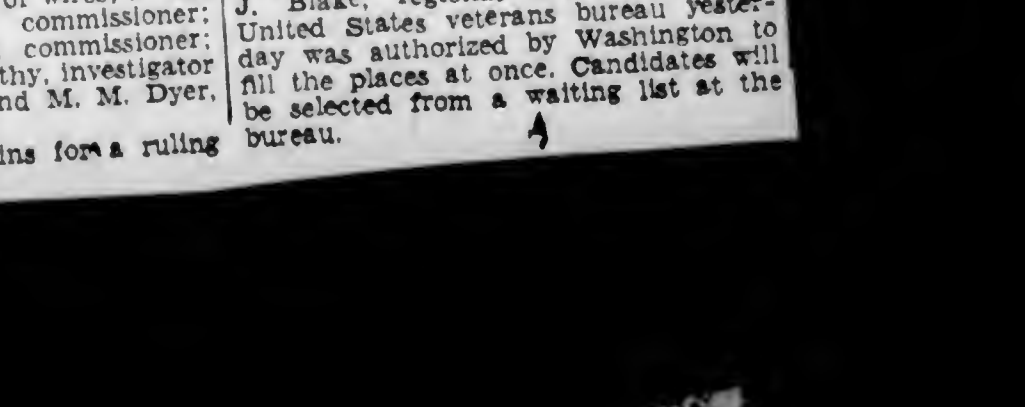








Gaffney, superintendent  
B. Blodgett, building  
James C. Gillis, str  
Sergt. Charles E. Mc  
of welfare recipients.  
an architect.  
In asking Col. Ho





# JOBS FOR 101,240 CREATED BY CWA

Projects for Massachusetts  
Women to Be Taken  
Up This Week

\$35,000 DISTRIBUTED  
TO WORKERS HERE

The Massachusetts civil works administration, with a record of having approved projects creating 101,240 jobs in the last three weeks, will begin its final week tomorrow when civil works service projects involving thousands of women are presented to the board.

The first real taste of civil works money was given yesterday in Boston when \$35,000 was distributed to 1500 men and women who worked on projects in the city. Because many welfare recipients, whose relief money was shut off when assigned to work had not by Thursday worked a full week, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday will be pay days also.

Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the civil works board was disturbed yesterday when Mrs. Marion E. Wrayton of Newburyport told him that there was dissatisfaction rampant throughout the state because the civil works board had not approved projects for women. He acquainted Mrs. Wrayton with the difficulties confronting his board, and related that the women's civil works service projects do not have to start Dec. 15 or end Feb. 15, as do the CWA projects.

It was with a deal of satisfaction that the chairman released the figures to demonstrate impressively the work done in the last three weeks by the civil works administration, a task that has placed Massachusetts in the forefront of the civil works program nationally. Up to yesterday the board, and its

(Continued on Page Eight)

a plan for providing medical, dental and nursing care for welfare recipients. Dr. Chadwick explained that the plan was formulated at a meeting of representatives of the state medical and dental societies, state visiting nurses association, state pharmaceutical association, and state and local welfare agencies.

The fee schedule presented was: Physicians, \$2 for house visits, \$1 for office calls, and \$25 for obstetrical cases, including pre-natal and post-natal care, dentists, \$1.50 a visit; nurses, 75 cents a visit. Pharmacists are to sell medical supplies and medicines at approximately cost. The board will act on the plan this week.

Mrs. Wrayton told Chairman Bartlett that she has spent many days and hours attempting to see him, that she had been sent from Miss Lois B. Rantoul, director of CWA women's activities who appointed Mrs. Wrayton CWA director in Essex county, to John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, and to others and finally insisted on seeing Bartlett.

She related the plight of women in Newburyport, several hundreds of whom registered for jobs, and said nothing had been done. She felt that men with power to approve projects should be appointed in each county so that time and money could be saved in getting people to work. Dissatisfaction with the work of the board was widespread throughout the state, she said.

## REGISTERS COMPLAINTS

Genuinely amazed at her words the chairman told Mrs. Wrayton that he had not heard a word of complaint.

## Created by CWA in Three Weeks

that every official to visit him was perfectly willing to give his time and energy to getting men to work, and all were aware that the civil works board has done more work than any single group in the state to advance the civil works plan.

"Well, I have had complaints," said Mrs. Wrayton. "That's strange," returned Bartlett. "All the officials have been agreeable and eager to co-operate and no complaints." "They haven't had time to think over the projects, to give them the time and thought necessary," she continued. "So far they have had three weeks."

"It's impossible to do it in three weeks," Mrs. Wrayton asserted. "My instructions were to do the impossible in three weeks—to assign 97,000 men and women to work in three weeks, and we have done it," the chairman emphasized.

He then explained that original instructions led him to approve projects for 1000 women, "which we did right away," but later orders forbade further work by women from CWA money. Women projects, however, will be financed with \$3,000,000 relief money coming to this state, although they will be known as civil works service projects.

"Mr. Scully will present his plan, or someone will," the chairman continued.

In addition, Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, will submit his plans to handle the teacher unemployment problem.

## HEARD BY HURLEY

The project presented by Messrs. Delano, Kelley and Connolly was heard by State Treasurer Hurley. The project, as outlined, would mean hiring about 200 surveyors, engineers and clerical help to survey locations for railroad links, contours and railroad locations; making up and make-up yards; map break-up and make-up yards; study of similar terminal facilities elsewhere.

The men said they have sent a letter to Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad co-ordinator, asking his support in furthering the plan for connecting railroad roads in the metropolitan area so that 66 cities and towns would be better served at lower freight costs. The port would also be better by increased business, would also be better by increased business, would also be better by increased business.

Dr. Chadwick's plan to provide medical, dental and nursing care for welfare recipients will undoubtedly be approved by the board, which requests the state health commissioner to recommend the plan. For administrative purposes will be used, six state health districts will be used, each with a health office and supervising nurse.

In each district an additional supervising nurse will be needed, the state supervising nutritionist will be part-time assistant and there will be full-time nutritionist and nurses added to the staff. Health education workers will conduct classes for teachers and be assigned to local groups throughout the

state. In all the plan calls for an expenditure of \$12,156 the first week and \$8156 each additional week. It is hoped in this manner to relieve the strain on professional people who have continued to treat patients unable to pay them, or even purchase the necessary medicines and medical supplies.

Of Westbrook Pegler, Time magazine remarked, "the most pungent wit... the best critical reporting." Pegler's column starts Monday in the Boston Traveler and will appear daily thereafter. Don't miss it.

## BEVERLY CITY HALL

### REMODELING APPROVED

Special Dispatch to The Herald  
BEVERLY, Dec. 9.—A project for remodeling the Beverly City Hall involving \$53,000 and employing 120 men was approved by the CWA today.

The remodeling will include the removal of the fourth floor of the building and making it a three-floor structure; the changing over into offices of the hall on the third floor; a new entrance made to the upper floors; the installation of elevators; and the changing into offices of the auditorium.

The additional offices will give much needed accommodations. Estimates have been made and men will be put to work in about a week. The city will supply \$10,000 and the government the rest.

Also approved by the CWA was 13 projects of the city electrical department involving \$14,000. It is believed that almost all the unemployed electricians in the city will be given employment on these projects.

## C. W. A. Projects Approved

Projects approved yesterday by the civil works board follow:

MASSACHUSETTS—\$7 men, \$171,200 to complete sewer filter beds at Bridgewater state farm, paint and repair new building at Salem, general work at state police State College, general work at state police station at Rehoboth, Monson, Lee and Russell, special work at women's reform school at Framingham, general repairs at Taunton State Hospital.  
MANSFIELD—Grading, 40 men, \$7200.  
FOXBORO—Graveling, clearing, 43 men, \$7842.  
NORTH ADAMS—City Hall vaults, 41 men, \$11,300.  
STONEHAM—Grading, painting, 78 men, \$11,800.  
HARDWICK—Roads, 40 men, \$3094.  
NEW BEDFORD—Grading, 108 men, \$18,104.  
HOPKINTON—Miscellaneous projects, 71 men, \$2280.  
EASTHAMPTON—Sewer, 48 men, \$7658.  
BRAintree—Miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$18,984.  
SPRINGFIELD—Assessors' records, 53 men, \$2781.  
BRAintree—Miscellaneous projects, 62 men, \$1720.  
WORCESTER—Miscellaneous projects, 147 men, \$206,017.  
GARDNER—Miscellaneous projects, 136 men, \$13,611.  
SPOTON—Miscellaneous projects, 63 men, \$2025.  
HARDWICK—Drainage, grading, 53 men, \$7820.  
ROCKLAND—Miscellaneous projects, 149 men, \$19,000.  
WORCESTER—Miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$26,520.  
WILLIAMSTOWN—Cemetery, draining, 100 men, \$6167.  
BEVERLY—Miscellaneous projects, 107 men, \$18,020.  
SEKONK—Clerical, grading, repairing, 119 men, \$14,305.  
REHOBOTH—Grading roads, 20 men, \$2060.  
HUDSON—Repairs, painting, grading, 87 men, \$14,872.  
WEST SPRINGFIELD—Sewer, water, 90 men, \$13,671.  
AGAWAM—Drainage, sewer, 108 men, \$19,307.  
PEABODY—Drainage, sewer, 60 men, \$2241.  
NEWTON—Filter plant, 79 men, \$12,090.

FALMOUTH—Painting, repairs, 84 men, \$3800.  
WYSTERSBORO—Grading, 27 men, \$4095.  
HUNTINGTON—Sewer, grading, 82 men, \$2578.  
SOUTH RADLEY—Water, schools, 82 men, \$2074.  
LONGMEADOW—24 men, \$4768.  
EAST BRIDGEWATER—Water works, 10 men, \$16,080.  
TAUNTON—Water, sewers, 130 men, \$15,017.  
CLINTON—Brush cutting, cemetery, 28 men, \$4824.  
HARDWICK—Roads, brush, 55 men, \$4540.  
WARE—Roads, 20 men, \$1921.  
PORT DEVENS—Reforestation, draining, painting, 272 men, \$103,548.  
SUNDERLAND—Graveling, 30 men, \$1282.  
WALPOLE—Miscellaneous projects, 20 men, \$4901.  
HAVERHILL—Water works, 53 men, \$10,411.  
CLUMINGTON—Twenty men, general projects, \$3310.  
HAVERHILL—Miscellaneous projects, 177 men, \$28,470.  
PALMER—General projects, 51 men, \$5520.  
NEW BEDFORD—Grading, painting, 214 men, \$22,425.  
REVERE—General projects, 38 men, \$7280.  
NEWTON—Grading, 65 men, \$10,900.  
CANTON—Grading, 105 men, \$17,622.  
BLACKSTONE—Painting, grading, paving, 104 men, \$7255.  
FRANKLIN—Miscellaneous projects, 95 men, \$14,430.  
MONSON—Painting, 21 men, \$5051.  
WAREHAM—68 men, \$8426.  
WEST BROOKFIELD—Repairs, grading, painting, 25 men, \$3401.  
MT. TOM State Forest Reservation, grading, 430 men, \$69,994.  
HAMPDEN CO., 12 men, general projects, \$3880.  
TOLLAND—Grading, 20 men, \$2000.  
CHELSEA—Repairs, grading, 280 men, \$28,738.  
ARLINGTON—Painting, sewers, 52 men, \$8358.  
NEWTON—Clearing, sewer, 62 men, \$9854.  
ROWLEY—Sewers, 22 men, \$2420.  
FREETOWN—Painting, 23 men, \$2733.  
MAYNARD—Miscellaneous projects, 74 men, \$7885.  
NORTHAMPTON—49 men, \$8218.  
PEABODY—Graveling, 25 men, \$4316.  
WESTBORO—General projects, 27 men, \$7933.  
EASTHAMPTON—sewer, 48 men, \$7658.  
BRAintree, miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$18,984.  
Springfield, assessors' records, 53 men, \$2781.

## CWA JOBS FOR 101,204 AUTHORIZED

Payroll of \$16,585,959  
Now Guaranteed  
for State

Although functioning only three weeks, the Civil Works Board for this State yesterday went far past the quota originally set for it over a four-week period.

By noon yesterday, jobs had been authorized for 101,204 persons in this State, and a payroll of \$16,585,959 had been guaranteed. The original programme of the government called for the local board to approve projects calling for the employment of 97,000 persons and the time limit was set at Dec. 15.

### TOTAL FOR STATE, \$19,059,186

A total of \$19,059,186 has been poured into the State by the federal government, for in addition to the more than \$18,000,000 in wages, the board has also authorized the expenditure of \$2,177,226 for the materials to be used in Civil Works projects. To this total is added the cost of materials to be purchased from city and town funds, which amounts to \$2,212,226.

There was no way to determine exactly how many of these jobs have actually been filled, but when the payroll payments are checked tomorrow, the board will know how many men and women have actually been put to work in the cities and towns throughout the State. It is believed that Massachusetts will be found near the forefront of States engaged in Civil Works projects.

Robert W. Keiss, field agent for the administration, checked the work of the board and declared that it was in splendid shape. In the checking it was brought out that a total of 286 separate projects have been approved by the board.

### Work for Women Not Settled

The vexing problem of putting unemployed women to work remained unsolved, but it is expected that within a few days some definite programme will be outlined. Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett declared that the deadline of Dec. 15 on civil works projects does not apply to women who will be employed through the Federal Emergency Finance Board, and that women not on welfare rolls but who are in need of employment will be eligible for jobs.

A concrete plan for the employment of thousands of women will be presented tomorrow by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division, and John T. Scully, director of welfare relief of the Emergency Finance Board. The programme will be financed by funds originally sent to this State to reduce the welfare burden of the municipalities.

According to Chairman Bartlett, there is \$2,000,000 of this Federal money available for the women employment plan. It is in charge of the Emergency Finance Board and that organization will allocate the money to the cities and towns after the plan of Scully and Mrs. Rantoul is approved.

Women already employed on certain civil works projects, such as knitting sewing and teaching, will be paid, Bartlett said, but in the future they will be employed through the plan of the finance board.

### Medical and Nursing Services

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, commissioner of public health, submitted a programme to the Federal Emergency Relief board for providing dental, medical and nursing care in homes of those receiving unemployment relief. The plan includes a schedule of fees which the federal board would pay for the work of doctors, dentists and nurses in such homes.

The schedule calls for \$2 for house calls for physicians, \$1 for office calls, and \$25 for obstetrical cases, including pre-natal and post-natal care; \$1.50 for dentists' visits, and 75 cents for nurses' visits. Pharmacists would furnish medicine and medical supplies approximately at cost. The plan will be taken under advisement by the board.

### State Projects Approved

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, after receiving approval for a number of projects, said that 2000 jobs have been authorized by the Civil Works Board on State programmes during the past week, and that by tomorrow every job will be filled. The projects presented by Howard and which received approval yesterday called for the employment of 877 men.

## Projects Approved

The following projects were approved yesterday by the Civil Works Board:

Ware, roads, 20 men, \$1021.  
Fort Devens, reforestation, draining, painting, 272 men, \$103,548.  
Sunderland, graveling, 30 men, \$1282.  
Walpole, miscellaneous projects, 29 men, \$4604.  
Haverhill, water works, 53 men, \$10,010.  
Cummington, 20 men, general projects, \$3310.  
Haverhill, miscellaneous projects, 177 men, \$26,375.  
Palmer, general projects, 51 men, \$5520.  
New Bedford, grading, painting, 214 men, \$32,425.  
Revere, general projects, 38 men, \$7280.  
Newton, grading, 65 men, \$10,900.  
Canton, grading, 105 men, \$17,622.  
Blackstone, grading, 32 men, \$8650.  
Acushnet, painting, grading, paving, 104 men, \$7255.  
Franklin, miscellaneous projects, 95 men, \$14,430.  
Monson, painting, 21 men, \$5051.  
Wareham, 68 men, \$8426.  
West Brookfield, repairs, grading, painting, 25 men, \$3401.  
Mt. Tom State Forest Reservation, grading, 430 men, \$69,994.  
Hampden Co., 12 men, general projects, \$3880.  
Tolland, grading, 20 men, \$2000.  
Chelsea, repairs, grading, 280 men, \$28,738.  
Arlington, painting, sewers, 52 men, \$8358.  
Newton, clearing, sewer, 62 men, \$9854.  
Rowley, sewers, 22 men, \$2420.  
Freetown, painting, 23 men, \$2733.  
Maynard, miscellaneous projects, 74 men, \$7885.  
Northampton, 49 men, \$8218.  
Peabody, graveling, 25 men, \$4316.  
Westboro, general projects, 27 men, \$7933.  
Easthampton, sewer, 48 men, \$7658.  
Braintree, miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$18,984.  
Springfield, assessors' records, 53 men, \$2781.

Braintree, miscellaneous projects, 62 men, \$1736.  
Worcester, miscellaneous projects, 147 men, \$206,017.  
Gardner, miscellaneous projects, 136 men, \$13,641.  
Sutton, miscellaneous projects, 63 men, \$3528.  
Hardwick, draining, grading, 53 men, \$7785.  
Rockland, miscellaneous projects, 149 men, \$15,000.  
Worcester, miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$26,370.  
Williamstown, cemetery, draining, 106 men, \$6157.  
Beverly, miscellaneous projects, 107 men, \$18,020.  
Seekonk, clerical, grading, repairing, 119 men, \$14,395.  
Rehoboth, grading roads, 20 men, \$2060.  
Hudson, repairs, painting, grading, 87 men, \$14,872.  
West Springfield, sewer, water, 90 men, \$13,671.  
Agawam, drainage, sewer, 108 men, \$19,367.  
Peabody, drainage, sewer, 60 men, \$2241.  
Newton, filter plant, 79 men, \$12,090.  
Falmouth, painting, repairs, 84 men, \$3866.  
Westboro, grading, 27 men, \$4695.  
Huntington, sidewalk, grading, 39 men, \$5738.  
South Hadley, water, schools, 39 men, \$9704.  
Longmeadow, 24 men, \$4768.  
East Bridgewater, water works, 101 men, \$16,080.  
Taunton, water, sewers, 130 men, \$15,017.  
Clinton, brush cutting, cemetery, 28 men, \$4824.  
Hawthorn, roads, brush, 56 men, \$7450.  
Mansfield, grading, 40 men, \$7200.  
Foxboro, graveling, clearing, 48 men, \$7842.  
North Adams, City Hall vaults, 41 men, \$11,395.  
Stoneham, grading, painting, 78 men, \$11,893.  
Hardwick, roads, 40 men, \$3094.  
New Bedford, grading, 108 men, \$18,164.  
Hopkinton, miscellaneous projects, 71 men, \$2286.  
State departments, \$157,644 for various projects, to employ 877 men.

percent European tour of George P. Tilton, executive secretary of the Fort Authority.

Others on the list, awaiting approval, are the demolition of old ship hulks on the waterfront, necessitating the hiring of 20 men, minor repairs at Commonwealth piers in East Boston and South Boston, such as painting, etc., also requiring the services of 20 men, and repairing of sea walls around the harbor, for which 40 men would be needed. The clearing up of Castle Island, to improve the approach to the new Donald MacKay Memorial, and removal of unsightly debris on the harbor islands, are other port improvements planned, but not as yet approved.

## STILL HOPING FOR WORK FOR TEACHERS

The school committee is still hoping for a new ruling from Washington on the question of re-employing the 40 substitute Boston school teachers who were dismissed at the end of the school







service, visited with... charged that the federal service in assign- ing men to jobs, and established a new registration office on the third floor of a fire station. Lary reported to William B. Coy, Boston banker who is the third member of the civil works board, that Mayor John H. Burke of Medford has apparently made good his promise to co-operate with the federal officials, a promise made after Burke and other Medford officials had been ordered to do so by Bartlett Friday.

#### PRESENTS NEW PLAN

To the state emergency finance board—three members of which constitute the civil works administration—Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, state commissioner of public health, presented a plan for providing medical, dental and nursing care for welfare recipients. Dr. Chadwick explained that the plan was formulated at a meeting of representatives of the state medical and dental societies, state visiting nurses association, state pharmaceutical association, and state and local welfare agencies.

The fee schedule presented was: Physicians, \$2 for house visits, \$1 for office calls, and \$25 for obstetrical cases, including pre-natal and post-natal care; dentists, \$1.50 a visit; nurses, 75 cents a visit. Pharmacists are to sell medical supplies and medicines at approximately cost. The board will act on the plan this week.

Mrs. Wrayton told Chairman Bartlett that she has spent many days and hours attempting to see him, that she had been sent from Miss Lois B. Rantoul, director of CWA women's activities who appointed Mrs. Wrayton director in Essex county, to John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, and to others and finally insisted on seeing Bartlett.

She related the plight of women in Newburyport, several hundreds of whom registered for jobs, and said nothing had been done. She felt that men with power to approve projects should be appointed in each county so that time and money could be saved in getting people to work. Dissatisfaction with the work of the board was widespread throughout the state, she said.

#### REGISTERS COMPLAINTS

Genuinely amazed at her words the chairman told Mrs. Wrayton that he had not heard a word of complaint.

named... coming to this state, although they be known as civil works service projects. "Mr. Scully will present his plan, or someone will," the chairman continued.

time nutritious... the staff. Health education workers will conduct classes for teachers and be assigned to local groups throughout the

that almost all the unemployed electricians in the city will be given employment on these projects.

### C. W. A. Projects Approved

Projects approved yesterday by the civil works board follow:

MASSACHUSETTS—57 men—\$171,200 to complete sewage filter beds at Bridgewater state farm, paint and repair new artillery depot at Natick, repair roads at cranberry bog experimental station of Massachusetts state college, general work at state police substations at Rebooth, Monson, Lee and Russell, special work at women's reformatory at Framingham, general repairs at Taunton State Hospital.  
MANSFIELD—Grading, clearing, 48 men, \$2,412.  
FOXBORO—Graveling, clearing, 48 men, \$2,412.  
NORTH ADAMS—City Hall vaults, 41 men, \$11,393.  
WORCESTER—Grading, painting, 78 men, \$11,893.  
HARDWICK—Roads, 40 men, \$3,094.  
NEW BEDFORD—Grading, 108 men, \$11,893.  
HOPKINTON—Miscellaneous projects, 71 men, \$2,412.  
EASTHAMPTON—Sewer, 48 men, \$7,058.  
BRAintree—Miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$18,384.  
SPRINGFIELD—Assessors' records, 53 men, \$7,751.  
BRAintree—Miscellaneous projects, 42 men, \$7,751.  
WORCESTER—Miscellaneous projects, 147 men, \$2,412.  
GARDNER—Miscellaneous projects, 136 men, \$13,641.  
SPRINGFIELD—Miscellaneous projects, 68 men, \$1,828.  
HARDWICK—Grading, 53 men, \$7,751.  
ROCKLAND—Miscellaneous projects, 140 men, \$15,000.  
WORCESTER—Miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$20,470.  
WILLIAMSTOWN—Cemetery, draining, 108 men, \$6,152.  
REVERLY—Miscellaneous projects, 107 men, \$18,020.  
BEEKON—Clerical, grading, repainting, 110 men, \$14,302.  
REHOBOTH—Grading, roads, 20 men, \$2,000.  
HUDSON—Repairs, painting, grading, 87 men, \$14,822.  
WEST SPRINGFIELD—Sewer, water, 90 men, \$14,822.  
WAVAM—Drainage, sewer, 108 men, \$19,802.  
PEABODY—Drainage, sewer, 60 men, \$5,241.  
NEWTON—Filter plant, 70 men, \$12,000.

FALMOUTH—Painting, repairs, 84 men, \$3,800.  
WESTBORO—Grading, 27 men, \$4,000.  
HUNTINGTON—Sewer, grading, 30 men, \$2,738.  
SOUTH HADLEY—Water, schools, 80 men, \$2,738.  
LONGMEADOW—24 men, \$1,760.  
EAST BRIDGEWATER—Water works, 101 men, \$16,000.  
TAINTON—Water, sewers, 130 men, \$13,012.  
CLINTON—Brush cutting, cemetery, 28 men, \$484.  
HARDWICK—Roads, brush, 56 men, \$7,450.  
WARE—Roads, 20 men, \$1,921.  
FREETOWN—Reforestation, draining, painting, 272 men, \$103,548.  
STANDERLAND—Grading, 30 men, \$12,822.  
WALPOLE—Miscellaneous projects, 20 men, \$1,001.  
HAVERHILL—Water works, 88 men, \$10,019.  
HUNTINGTON—Twenty men, general projects, \$2,412.  
HAVERHILL—Miscellaneous projects, 177 men, \$26,375.  
PALMER—General projects, 51 men, \$5,241.  
NEW BEDFORD—Grading, painting, 214 men, \$72,425.  
REVERE—General projects, 28 men, \$7,751.  
NEWTON—Grading, 65 men, \$10,500.  
LANTON—Grading, 108 men, \$17,022.  
BLANKSTON—Grading, 35 men, \$5,530.  
AUSTIN—Painting, grading, painting, 101 men, \$7,751.  
FRANKLIN—Miscellaneous projects, 80 men, \$14,130.  
MONSON—Painting, 21 men, \$5,081.  
WAREHAM—Sewer, 48 men, \$7,450.  
WEST HUNTINGTON—Repairs, grading, painting, 50 men, \$2,412.  
HAMPTON COUNTY—Twelve men, general projects, \$3,800.  
MT. TOM—State, 450 men, \$20,404.  
TOLLAND—Grading, 20 men, \$2,000.  
CHELSEA—Repairs, grading, 280 men, \$28,738.  
ARLINGTON—Painting, sewers, 52 men, \$5,530.  
NEWTON—Clearing, sewer, 62 men, \$6,854.  
ROWLEY—Sewers, 22 men, \$2,420.  
FREETOWN—Painting, 23 men, \$2,733.  
MAYNARD—Miscellaneous projects, 74 men, \$7,885.  
NORTHAMPTON—Forty-nine men, \$2,218.  
PEABODY—Grading, 20 men, \$4,316.  
WESTBORO—General projects, 27 men, \$7,933.

#### TOTAL FOR STATE, \$19,059,186

A total of \$19,059,186 has been poured into the State by the federal government, for in addition to the more than \$10,000,000 in wages, the board has also authorized the expenditure of \$2,472,255 the materials to be used in civil works projects. To this total is added the cost of materials to be purchased from city and town funds, which amounts to \$2,316,290.

There was no way to determine exactly how many of these jobs have actually been filled, but when the payroll payments are checked tomorrow, the board will know how many men and women have actually been put to work in the cities and towns throughout the State. It is believed that Massachusetts will be found near the forefront of States engaged in civil works projects.

Robert W. Kelso, held agent for the administration, checked the work of the board and declared that it was in splendid shape. In the checking it was brought out that a total of 238 separate projects have been approved by the board.

#### Work for Women Not Settled

The vexing problem of putting unemployed women to work remained unsolved, but it is expected that within a few days some definite programme will be outlined. Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett declared that the deadline of Dec. 15 on civil works projects does not apply to women who will be employed through the Federal Emergency Finance Board, and that women not on welfare rolls but who are in need of employment will be eligible for jobs.

A concrete plan for the employment of thousands of women will be presented tomorrow by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division, and John T. Scully, director of welfare relief of the Emergency Finance Board. The programme will be financed by funds originating in the State to reduce the welfare burden of the municipalities.

According to Chairman Bartlett, there is \$2,800,000 of this Federal money available for the women employment plan. It is in charge of the Emergency Finance Board and that organization will allocate the money to the cities and towns after the plan of Scully and Mrs. Rantoul is approved.

Women already employed on certain civil works projects, such as building sewing and teaching, will be paid, Bartlett said, but in the future they will be employed through the plan of the finance board.

#### Medical and Nursing Services

Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, commissioner of public health, submitted a programme to the Federal Emergency Relief board for providing dental, medical and nursing care in homes of those receiving unemployment relief. The plan includes a schedule of fees which the federal board would pay for the work of doctors, dentists and nurses in such homes.

The schedule calls for \$2 for house calls for physicians, \$1 for office calls and \$25 for obstetric cases, including pre-natal and post-natal care; \$1.50 for dentists' visits, and 75 cents for nurses' visits. Pharmacists would furnish medicine and medical supplies approximately at cost. The plan will be taken under advisement by the board.

#### State Projects Approved

Charles P. Howard, chairman of the commission on administration and finance, after receiving approval for a number of projects, said that 500 jobs have been authorized by the Civil Works Board on State programmes during the past week, and that by tomorrow every job will be filled.

The projects presented by Howard and which received approval yesterday called for the employment of 577 men and women, and the expenditure in wages of \$10,611. They included a complete new system of sewage filter beds at the Bridgewater State Farm, which will furnish employment to 700 men and the expenditure of \$125,320 in wages, and a repair and painting job at the new artillery and munitions depot at Natick to employ 77 men at a cost of \$30,320 in wages.

Other projects included for the State are repairs to State police substations at Rebooth, Monson, Lee and Freetown at a cost of \$166 and calling for the employment of 19 men, and work at the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, to employ 40 persons at an expenditure of \$424. Eleven men will be employed in repairs at the Taunton State Hospital, which will cost \$1500, and 15 men at the Weymouth State Hospital, where \$2250 will be expended.

#### Railroad Work Proposed

State Treasurer Charles P. Hapley, who is a member of the Civil Works Board, heard a project sponsored by the United Improvement Association for the unification of railroad facilities in Boston by the construction of 12 miles of connecting track. The proposal will be sent to Joseph R. Eastman, railroad coordinator, for his opinion before any action is taken by the board.

The Port of Boston is sharing in the benefits of the C. W. A. programme. Several projects proposed by the Boston Port Authority, the city of Boston, and State Department of Public Works have already been approved and work has actually started in some cases, while others are being considered.

One of the things already begun is a survey of all property on the harbor side of the streets bordering on the waterfront, within the Boston boundaries. Captain George P. Lord, marine supervisor of the Port Authority, is directing this survey, which will seek facts regarding ownership and use of his property.

Another of the projects was the conducting of a statistical survey by two men of the port, with a view of building up commerce, and a third was the handling of special foreign correspondence by an experienced girl secretary. The latter is an outgrowth of the

#### Hampden Co., 12 men, general projects, \$3880.

Tolland, grading, 20 men, \$2000.  
Chelsea, repairs, grading, 280 men, \$28,738.  
Arlington, painting, sewers, 52 men, \$5,530.  
Newton, clearing, sewer, 62 men, \$6,854.  
Rowley, sewers, 22 men, \$2,420.  
Freetown, painting, 23 men, \$2,733.

Maynard, miscellaneous projects, 74 men, \$7,885.  
Northampton, 49 men, \$8,218.  
Peabody, graveling, 25 men, \$4,316.  
Westboro, general projects, 27 men, \$7,933.  
Easthampton, sewer, 48 men, \$7,450.

Braintree, miscellaneous projects, 141 men, \$18,384.  
Springfield, assessors' records, 53 men, \$7,751.

#### men, \$9704.

Longmeadow, 24 men, \$4,768.  
East Bridgewater, water works, 101 men, \$16,080.  
Taunton, water, sewers, 130 men, \$15,647.  
Clinton, brush cutting, cemetery, 28 men, \$4,824.  
Hawthorn, roads, brush, 56 men, \$7,450.  
Mansfield, grading, 40 men, \$7,200.

Foxboro, graveling, clearing, 48 men, \$7,842.  
North Adams, City Hall vaults, 41 men, \$11,395.  
Stoneham, grading, painting, 78 men, \$11,893.  
Hardwick, roads, 40 men, \$3,094.  
New Bedford, grading, 108 men, \$11,893.

Hopkinton, miscellaneous projects, 71 men, \$2,412.  
State departments, \$157,644 for various projects, to employ 877 men.

recent European tour of George P. Tilton, executive secretary of the Port Authority.

Others on the list, awaiting approval, are the demolition of old ship hulks on the waterfront, necessitating the hiring of 20 men, minor repairs at Commonwealth piers in East Boston and South Boston, such as painting, etc., also requiring the services of 20 men, and repainting of sea walls around the harbor, for which 40 men would be needed. The clearing up of Castle Island, to improve the approach to the new Donald MacKay Memorial, and removal of unsightly debris on the harbor islands, are other port improvements planned, but not as yet approved.

#### STILL HOPING FOR WORK FOR TEACHERS

The school committee is still hoping for a new ruling from Washington on the question of re-employing the 40 substitute Boston school teachers who were dismissed at the end of the school

work on Friday because no announcements had been made to pay them their salaries under the provisions of the Civil Works Administration.

The teachers were given the temporary positions in all branches of the Boston school system under the original announcement of the Civil Works Administration and when it was subsequently decided that they were not to be included, the school committee agreed to pay them for one week's work from the reserve fund. The certification of this special pay roll was started yesterday and it was expected that the teachers would receive remuneration for their work for one week sometime this week.











Transcript - Dec. 13

## Aid for Artists to Be Planned in Boston Today

CWA Committee Is Meeting  
at Museum of Fine  
Arts

By Albert Franz Cochrane

A movement to aid New England artists who have been hard hit by the depression was started in Boston this afternoon when the regional committee of the Federal Public Works of Art Project, a subsidiary of the C. W. A., met at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to discuss a program designed to give employment to 2500 artists throughout the United States. A number of artists, museum directors, and others were invited to the museum meeting by Henry P. Taylor, chairman of the New England committee, and of the Worcester Museum of Art. Those urged to attend the meeting were asked to supply the names of artists, paying special attention to those qualified for decoration of public buildings.

Assisting Chairman Taylor in making up this list are Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and Edward J. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum, at whose office the afternoon meeting was held. They sent telegrams to directors of all New England museums urging them to Boston this afternoon. Many of those invited were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the contemplated project, which was started only a day or so ago in Washington. Twenty-five accepted invitations and started for Boston at once.

The program, as announced in Washington, will be under the general supervision of L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was agreed upon by the War Relocation Authority.

discrimination will be shown. "Our project is two-fold," he said. "First to give employment to as many painters as possible. Second to select from what is thus made available work suitable to recommend to the Government for the decoration of public buildings."

Mr. Taylor also revealed that his committee had obtained from Washington a ruling to the effect that any framed picture could come under the official interpretation of a "mural." A mural is generally considered to be limited to a picture painted directly into the fresh plaster.

Under the new ruling, it will be possible to commission not only small paintings in oils, but etchings, lithographs and other such studies, suitable for distribution to public schools for exhibition and instruction in the various arts. Mr. Taylor believes the larger projects will be few in number, for lack of practice in work on a grand scale has prevented the development of many painters competent of such undertakings.

Denying the suggestion emanating from Washington news sources that Federal buildings are to be turned over freely to every painter who applies for work, Mr. Taylor stated that preliminary employment will take the established form of any competition, the drawing up of entry sketches. This work will be paid for on a salary basis. But the Government, through its committees, will reserve the right to commission or reject such entries.

Transcript - Dec. 14

## State to Aid Cities, Towns on Welfare

Usual Assistance Will Be  
Given, Governor Ely  
Decides

Cities and towns of Massachusetts will receive the usual financial aid from the State for unsettled welfare cases not withstanding the contribution for welfare relief made by the Federal Government. This was the decision of Governor Ely today after a conference with Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State commission on administration and finance. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the C. W. A. and Theodore N. Wadell, director of the division of accounts.

The State officials discussed during the conference the question of the State's obligation to reimburse the cities and towns for unsettled welfare expenditures in view of the fact that funds had been made available by the Federal authorities.

"I decided we should make the payment as usual," the governor said. "We

a check for \$1,500,000 from the Federal Government as half of the third quarterly payment to the State under the Cogan bill, which provided for the partial reimbursement of the States and communities for welfare expenditures.

"This money is more or less free money so far as the budgets of cities and towns are concerned," the governor said. "It has to be handled under the direction of the Federal Government, but it could be used by the State in part to cover our own welfare cases. There will be \$1,500,000 more coming in two installments of approximately \$750,000 each."

The governor said the State Civil Works board had tentatively approved projects which would increase employment of men and women to 140,000 and that this program if approved by Washington would involve the expenditure of \$3,000,000.

Chairman Bartlett said the board was watching instructions as to whether the Federal authorities approved the tentative plans and authorized the expenditure of the \$3,000,000 in that manner.

Transcript - Dec. 14

## Time Limit Costs Women Job Chances

Moving Up Date Makes It  
Impossible to Submit  
Projects

Some Rush Here  
at Last Minute

Three from Pittsfield Drive  
to Boston Through  
Storm

Failure to get jobs for women was the only reward today of intense last minute attempts of many communities in the State. The failure was due to the order which advanced from tomorrow to this night the time for submitting projects. The order was transmitted to the field on Monday. Many of the 120 women directors were unable to get their ideas to Boston on time. Widespread resentment is expected to follow.

Three determined women returned through the snow storm yesterday afternoon from Pittsfield to Boston, with the return trip in the night facing them, in order to get their work projects for women into the hands of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul within the time limit set by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board for Massachusetts.

All over the State the women were forced into intense efforts to find for themselves their small part of the employment which is being provided through the Civil Works Administration. Their success depends upon the time they get their projects before Mrs. Rantoul and Mr. Bartlett in approaching the end of the day. Most of them succeeded, but many of them failed, and their work was lost the race.

Scattered among those who failed were women of Grafton, and the women of Provincetown, because they did not get their projects into the hands of Mrs. Rantoul in time to get them into the hands of the State Civil Works Board for the delivery of the work schedules for their districts, only to learn that they were too late.

The women who failed, which, in the matter of financing, comes under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Transcript - Dec. 14

## To Seek 25,000 Additional Jobs on CWA Projects

Bartlett Will Ask Hopkins to  
Approve Program Bringing  
Total to 145,000

Because projects which have been approved by the State Civil Works Board call for employment of approximately 145,000 men and women, despite the fact that the allocation for Massachusetts under the Federal C. W. A. program has been set at 121,250 persons, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State board announced today that he will appeal to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal emergency relief administrator, for the allotment of 25,000 additional positions.

Originally this State was authorized to undertake projects to provide work for 57,000 persons, but recently the Federal officials allowed the employment of 25,000 additional men and women, bringing the total to 121,250. At that time Chairman Bartlett appealed to municipal heads to submit additional projects and as a result so many were presented that the board in approving proposals tentatively has exceeded the allocation. Chairman Bartlett was unable to state what procedure would be followed by the board in the event an additional 25,000 is denied. The State board today approved the following projects:

Easton, eleven men, \$1627, addition to concrete on Foundry street; Brockton, twenty-five men, \$16,149, shade trees; Millis, 120 men, \$25,213, Cedar Swamp park improvements; Easton, fifteen men, \$2291, road work and elimination of curve on Highway; Quincy, sixty-seven men, \$3781, additional labor on projects already approved; Millbury, twenty-two men, \$17,874, road construction and miscellaneous projects; Lynn, fifty-eight men, \$8222, grading; Williamsburg, twenty-seven men, \$4940, graveling, cleaning, mowing, brush and painting school building; Norfolk County, twenty-one men, \$977, building roads; Quincy, thirty-seven men, \$6145, pathing and alterations to schools; Northampton, fifty men, \$3098, ice on inside of schools; Auburn, ninety-eight men, \$23,090, building and grading; Ayer, twenty men, \$3094, brush, water and grading; Oak Bluffs, sixteen men, \$1170, park work.

Post - Dec. 14

## WAR DEPT. JOBS HERE FOR 1941

Total of \$1,642,151 Is  
Approved for Civil  
Works

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—War Department projects, which officials estimated would give employment to 1941 men and involving expenditure of \$1,642,151 in Massachusetts, were approved today by the Civil Works Administration.

### WITHIN FEW DAYS

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts was informed two hours after making a personal appeal for early approval of the projects that the entire supplementary program of the War Department in Massachusetts had been approved and would be started at once. The War Department, McCormack said, asserted some men would be at work within a few days.

The largest project called for expenditure of \$900,000 for repair or replacement of the wharf piling and general reconditioning of the entire wharf and docking facilities at the Boston quartermaster depot in South Boston. This project, officials estimated, would provide work for 12 supervisors, 300 skilled workers, 150 semi-skilled workers and 250 unskilled workers, with work to be started within 15 days.

Another allotment of \$25,000 was approved for reconditioning and painting of the first corps area headquarters at Boston, with estimated employment for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, two semi-skilled workers and three unskilled workers, with work to be started in 10 days.

The Watertown arsenal was allotted \$70,042 for three projects.

Four buildings will be repaired at a cost of \$25,000, with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 11 unskilled men to be started within 10 days. Work of painting seven buildings at a cost of \$27,792 will be started within five days with employment for 120 supervisors, 16 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers and 10 unskilled workers, while an additional \$7200 will be spent on road repairs with employment within 10 days for six supervisors, 10 skilled workers, 11 semi-skilled workers and 40 laborers.

Nine projects at Fort Devens, totaling \$597,907, which Representative Rogers of Massachusetts had advocated in conference with Civil Works Administrator Hopkins, also were approved.

Fort Banks and harbor posts at Boston were awarded \$15,720 for improvements, which within 10 days should give work to one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers, and 10 laborers.

Herold - Dec. 14

## WAR DEPT. WORK FOR 1941 HERE

CWA Approves Projects to  
Cost \$1,642,151 After  
McCormack Appeal

\$900,000 TO BE SPENT  
AT SO. BOSTON BASE

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Work of painting seven buildings at a cost of \$27,792 will be started within five days with employment for 120 supervisors, 16 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers and 10 unskilled workers, while an additional \$7200 will be spent on road repairs with employment within 10 days for six supervisors, 10 skilled workers, 11 semi-skilled workers and 40 laborers.

Nine projects at Fort Devens, totaling \$597,907, which Representative Rogers of Massachusetts had advocated in conference with Civil Works Administrator Hopkins, also were approved.

They were: For clearing fire hazards, \$28,160, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers and 10 laborers. For clearing underbrush, \$15,720, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 10 laborers.

For transplanting trees, \$24,500, with employment in 10 days for four supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 15 laborers.

For salvaging buildings, \$28,455, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, five skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 60 laborers.

For cleaning filter beds, \$13,776, with work within 10 days for eight supervisors, 15 skilled workers, 16 semi-skilled workers, and 170 laborers.

For drainage, \$5120, with work within 10 days for two supervisors, four skilled workers and 50 laborers.

For painting 10,000 with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, eight semi-skilled workers and eight laborers.

For grading of the landing field, \$32,500, with employment within 10 days for 41 supervisors, 128 skilled workers, 93 semi-skilled workers and 200 laborers.

In all more than 1000 men will be employed at Fort Devens.

The Springfield arsenal was allotted \$61,546 for four projects designed to provide work for 119 men. They were:



Transcript Dec. 13

## Aid for Artists to Be Planned in Boston Today

CWA Committee Is Meeting at Museum of Fine Arts

By Albert Franz Cochrane

A movement to aid New England artists who have been hard hit by the depression was started in Boston this afternoon when the regional committee of the Federal Public Works of Art Project, a subsidiary of the C. W. A., met at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to discuss local ways and means of launching a program designed to give employment to 2500 artists throughout the United States. A number of artists, museum directors, and others, were invited to the museum meeting by Henry P. Taylor, chairman of the New England committee, and director of the Worcester Museum of Art. Those urged to attend the meeting were also asked to supply the names of destitute artists, paying especial attention to those qualified for decoration of public buildings.

Assisting Chairman Taylor in making up this list are Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, and Edward J. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum, at whose office the afternoon meeting was held. They sent telegrams to directors of all New England museums urging them to Boston this afternoon. Many of those invited were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the contemplated project, which was started only a day or so ago in Washington. Twenty-five accepted invitations and started for Boston at once.

The program, as announced in Washington, will be under the general supervision of L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and was agreed to by the War Relocation Authority.

"Our project is two-fold," he said. "First to give employment to as many artists as possible. Second to select from what is thus made available work suitable to recommend to the Government for the decoration of public buildings."

Mr. Taylor also revealed that his committee had obtained from Washington a ruling to the effect that any framed picture could come under the official interpretation of a "mural." A mural is generally considered to be limited to a picture painted directly into the fresh plaster.

Under the new ruling, it will be possible to commission not only small paintings in oils, but etchings, lithographs and other such studies, suitable for distribution to public schools for exhibition and instruction in the various arts. Mr. Taylor believes the larger projects will be few in number, for lack of practical work on a grand scale has prevented the development of many painters competent of such undertakings.

Denying the suggestion emanating from Washington news sources that Federal buildings are to be turned over freely to every painter who applies for work, Mr. Taylor stated that preliminary employment will take the established form of any competition, the drawing up of entry sketches. This work will be paid for on a salary basis. But the Government, through its committees, will reserve the right to commission or reject such entries.

Transcript Dec. 14

## State to Aid Cities, Towns on Welfare

Usual Assistance Will Be Given, Governor Ely Decides

Cities and towns of Massachusetts will receive the usual financial aid from the State for unsettled welfare cases not withstanding the contribution for welfare relief made by the Federal Government. This was the decision of Governor Ely today after a conference with Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State commission on administration and finance; Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the C. W. A.; and Theodore N. Wainwright, director of the division of accounts.

The State officials discussed during the conference the question of the State's obligation to reimburse the cities and towns for unsettled welfare expenditures in view of the fact that funds had been made available by the Federal authorities.

"I decided we should make the payment as usual," the governor said. "We

Globe Dec. 13

## PLAN WORK FOR 10,000 WOMEN

Projects in State to Be Submitted Late Today

Projects for the employment of 10,000 women throughout the State under the Civil Works program will be submitted by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board late this afternoon.

Chairman Charles P. Howard of the State Commission on Administration and Finance conferred with Chairman Bartlett today regarding a large number of projects which have been tentatively approved.

A complaint from Newton as to the employment from two lists, welfare and Federal registration, caused Chairman Bartlett to telephone to Newton to hold to the 50-50 rule, making an equal division on employment.

### STATE C. W. BOARD TOTAL ON JOBS 114,055

Compilation of figures at the office of the State Civil Works Board today show that the board has authorized the employment of 114,055 men and women throughout the State. The Federal quota, which must be completed by Friday, calls for the employment of approximately 121,000 persons.

The board members, Joseph Bartlett, State Treas. Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, feel that the board is now so close to the necessary total that there is no doubt it will be easily reached.

The wage payments to the workers, as of today, have reached \$18,320,928, while \$2,611,753 will be expended in materials, which, with cities' and towns' contributions of \$3,645,014, makes a gross total of \$24,777,706.

a check for \$1 Government as to the payment of the bill, which would reimburse communities for this money. This money is so far as the are concerned has to be paid by the Federal Government. The Federal Government is not to be paid by the own welfare of the communities. The Federal Government is not to be paid by the own welfare of the communities. The Federal Government is not to be paid by the own welfare of the communities.

### Eight O'Clock Limit

Mrs. Rantoul had been instructed that all her projects, with her approval as State director of work for women had to be in Mr. Bartlett's office before Wednesday night. At eight o'clock last night she completed her work on the schedule that had reached her up to that hour and transmitted the approval list to Chairman Bartlett at the State House. This afternoon Mrs. Rantoul paid tribute to the loyalty of her staff members and other women who have worked long hours on this emergency work program to have it ready on time. As it went to Chairman Bartlett, whose approval also is required, it provided work for 6500 women throughout the State, exclusive of the projects in the Boston area and the State projects which did not come under her jurisdiction. Neither does it include the school teachers.

With some of the projects already in progress, under earlier approval, Mrs. Rantoul's office has definitely provided for 9250 women, assuming that all the projects receive favorable consideration in Chairman Bartlett's office.

It became known Monday that the women would have only until last evening in which to submit their projects, which was a shorter time than had been expected, and immediately Mrs. Rantoul telegraphed instructions to the 100 women directors in various parts of the State. For these women to submit projects involved more than a guess as to what could be done in their communities.

They had to have definite projects entered on regulation blank forms, with description of projects, statement of the number of women to be employed and an estimate of cost.

To many of the directors the plan was new. They had been so recently appointed that they had not had time to familiarize themselves with the requirements, and generally assumed that they would have until Friday in which to submit their projects. All day yesterday they rushed their proposals into the office of Mrs. Rantoul. After the books had been closed last night reports continued to come in from cities and towns, only those women, however, who personally delivered their schedules earned it they came within the time limit.

### File of Schedules

Today Mrs. Rantoul has a pile of schedules, for many communities, which came too late but which she says she nevertheless will pass upon and forward to Chairman Bartlett. They would bring the quota of these women to the figure of 10,000.

For the Nantucket women there was nothing that Mrs. Rantoul could promise. They came into the movement late, and yesterday telephoned to Mrs. Rantoul for information.

But they had nothing then to offer, and no means of transmitting any rush plan to the Boston office within the time limit. A change has been made in the financing these projects for women. The program for them started in the Civil Works Board, but has been transferred to the Civil Works Service, which, in the matter of financing, comes under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Transcript Dec. 14

## To Seek 25,000 Additional Jobs on CWA Projects

Bartlett Will Ask Hopkins to Approve Program Bringing Total to 145,000

Because projects which have been approved by the State Civil Works Board call for employment of approximately 145,000 men and women, despite the fact that the allocation for Massachusetts under the Federal C. W. A. program has been set at 121,250 persons, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State board announced today that he will appeal to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal emergency relief administrator, for the allotment of 25,000 additional positions.

Originally this State was authorized to undertake projects to provide work for 57,000 persons, but recently the Federal officials allowed the employment of 25,000 additional men and women, bringing the total to 121,250. At that time Chairman Bartlett appealed to municipal heads to submit additional projects and as a result so many were presented that the board in approving proposals tentatively has exceeded the allocation. Chairman Bartlett was unable to state what procedure would be followed by the board in the event an additional 25,000 is denied.

The State board today approved the following projects:

Easton, eleven men, \$1687, addition to cemetery on Poultry street; Brockton, twenty-five men, \$16,149, shade trees; Millis, 130 men, \$25,213, Cedar Swamp park improvements; Easton fifteen men, \$2291, road work and elimination of curve on highway; Quincy, sixty-seven men, \$3781, additional labor on projects already approved; Millbury, ninety-two men, \$17,875, street construction and miscellaneous projects; Lynn, fifty-eight men, \$8222, grading; Williamsburg, twenty-seven men, \$4940, graveling, cleaning underbrush and painting school building; Norfolk County twenty-one men, \$277, building roads; Quincy, thirty-seven men, \$6145, painting and alterations to school; Northampton, fifty men, \$8098, road work; Middlebury, thirty men, \$4000, road work; Ayer, twenty men, \$604, brush work and grading; Oak Bluffs, sixteen men, \$1170, park work.

Post Dec. 14

## WAR DEPT. JOBS HERE FOR 1941

Total of \$1,642,151 Is Approved for Civil Works

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—War Department projects, which officials estimated would give employment to 1941 men and involving expenditure of \$1,642,151 in Massachusetts were approved today by the Civil Works administration.

### WITHIN FEW DAYS

Representative McCormack of Massachusetts was informed two hours after making a personal appeal for early approval of the projects that the entire supplementary program of the War Department in Massachusetts had been approved and would be started at once. The War Department, McCormack said, asserted some men would be at work within a few days.

The largest project called for expenditure of \$900,000 for repair or replacement of the wharf piling and general reconditioning of the entire wharf and docking facilities at the Boston quartermaster depot in South Boston. This project, officials estimated would provide work for 12 supervisors, 300 skilled workers, 150 semi-skilled workers and 250 unskilled workers, with work to be started within 15 days.

Another allotment of \$25,000 was approved for reconditioning and painting of the first corps area headquarters at Boston, with estimated employment for one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, two semi-skilled workers and three unskilled workers, with work to be started in 10 days.

The Watertown Arsenal was allotted \$70,042 for three projects.

Four buildings will be repaired at a cost of \$21,000 with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 14 unskilled men to be started within 10 days.

Work of painting seven buildings at a cost of \$65,752 will be started within five days with employment for two supervisors, 16 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers and 10 unskilled workers, while an additional \$200 will be spent on road repairs with employment within 10 days for five supervisors, 10 skilled workers, 15 semi-skilled workers and 40 unskilled men.

Nine projects at Fort Devens, totaling \$597,907, which Representative Rogers of Massachusetts had advocated in conferences with Civil Works Administrator Hopkins, also were approved.

Fort Banks and harbor posts at Boston were awarded \$15,720 for improvements, which within 10 days should give work to one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers, and 10 laborers.

Herald Dec. 14

## WAR DEPT. WORK FOR 1941 HERE

CWA Approves Projects to Cost \$1,642,151 After McCormack Appeal

\$900,000 TO BE SPENT AT SO. BOSTON BASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—War department projects which officials estimated would give employment to 1941 men and involving expenditure of \$1,642,151 in Massachusetts were approved today by the civil works administration.

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Fort Banks and harbor posts at Boston were awarded \$15,720 for improvements, which within 10 days should give work to one supervisor, 10 skilled workers, 10 semi-skilled workers, and 10 laborers.

For cleaning fire breaks, \$25,160, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers and 10 laborers. For cleaning underbrush, \$13,776, with employment within five days for three supervisors, six skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 10 laborers.

For transplanting trees, \$43,500, with employment in 10 days for four supervisors, 20 skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 25 laborers.

For erecting buildings, \$25,155, with work within 10 days for one supervisor, five skilled workers, six semi-skilled workers and 10 laborers.

For cleaning filter beds, \$13,776, with work within 10 days for eight supervisors, 15 skilled workers, 16 semi-skilled workers, and 10 laborers.

For drainage, \$5120, with work within 10 days for two supervisors, four skilled workers and 10 laborers.

For painting 21,000 with work for two supervisors, 20 skilled workers, eight semi-skilled workers and eight laborers.

For grading of the laundry field, \$232,500, with employment within 10 days for 41 supervisors, 28 skilled workers, 93 semi-skilled workers and 400 laborers.

In all more than 1000 men will be employed at Fort Devens.

The Springfield Arsenal was allotted \$61,546 for four projects designed to provide work for 119 men. These were:







The following projects were approved by the Civil Works Board yesterday:

Boston, \$684,408.65, for various kinds of work, 2129 persons.

Easton, \$3898, for addition to cemetery and other work, 26 men.

Brockton, \$16,149, for work on shade trees, 95 men.

Milford, \$25,213, for Cedar Swamp Park improvements, 190 men.

Quincy, \$23,796, for sewers, alterations to schools and other projects, 153 men.

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Brockton, \$16,149, for work on shade trees, 95 men.

Milford, \$25,213, for Cedar Swamp Park improvements, 190 men.

Quincy, \$23,796, for sewers, alterations to schools and other projects, 153 men.

Millbury, \$6692, for streets and miscellaneous projects, 63 men.  
Lynn, \$8222, for grading, 58 men.  
Williamsburg, \$4940, for graveling, clearing underbrush and painting school, 27 men.  
Norfolk County, \$2977, for roads, 21 men.  
Northampton, \$9098, for painting schools, 50 men.  
Auburn, \$23,090, for building athletic field, 98 men.  
Ayer, \$3004, for brush clearing and grading, 20 men.  
Oak Bluffs, \$1170, for parks, 16 men.

## Civil Works Schedule Completed Ahead of Time

(Copyright, 1933, by United Press)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UP)—  
In 36 days the civil works adminis-  
tration has put 4,000,000 persons to  
work, reaching its goal two days  
ahead of schedule, the United Press  
learned today.

Disparaging the political aspects of the vast task, observers were agreed that Administrator Harry L. Hopkins had accomplished one of the most momentous pieces of organization work ever done in this nation that prides itself on high-speed efficiency.

Hopkins had assured President Roosevelt that he would have 4,000 men jobless at work by Dec. 16, and climbed to that prediction in the face of doubt of persons who felt it was impossible.

Every State was checked by telephone today and it was found that the campaign had been pushed to a successful conclusion two days short of the time allotted.

To accomplish this, Hopkins spent money at the blinding rate of \$40,000 a week. Reaction was instantaneous; his reports shrank. Corner grocers, who had not been paid in months, began to fill their cash registers with the blue government pay vouchers which workers on projects were receiving. Street car and bus receipts in some cities climbed to levels they had not attained since the pre-depression year of 1928. Newspapers added circulation.

List of Projects Submitted by  
Emergency Public Works Com-  
mission Provides for Widening of  
Several State Highways

The approval of Governor Ely was given yesterday to a list of projects submitted by the State Emergency Public Works Commission. The projects were as follows:

- Widening of State highway from Surrbridge to Brimfield Village, \$225,000.
- Reconstruction of State highway in Charlestown, \$418,660.
- Resurfacing and widening of State highway from Northampton to Hatfield, \$150,000.
- Reconstruction, resurfacing and widening of State highway in Sterling, \$500,000.
- Construction of a steel plate girder bridge and approaches in Revere to span the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad and the Revere Beach Parkway, \$354,020.
- Widening and resurfacing State highway in Essex and Gloucester, \$182,000.
- Widening and resurfacing State highway from Worcester to Great Barrington, \$135,000.
- Repairs and alterations to the Commonwealth Depot and motor park at Natick, \$2,487.
- Construction, equipment and furnishing of a junior inmates' dormitory at the Women's Reformatory, Framingham, \$57,474.
- Resurfacing and widening State highway from the end of Pawtucket boulevard in Lowell to the approach of the Tyngsboro bridge, \$104,500.
- Reconstruction of State highway at Charlton and East Brookfield, \$54,200.

The following projects were approved today by the state civil works board.

EASTON, \$10,077, 11 jobs, addition to cemetery on Foundry street; \$2,201, 15 men, gravel and elimination of curve.

BROCKTON \$16,149, 95 jobs, shade trees.

MILFORD, \$25,213, 190 jobs, Cedar street, park improvements.

The following projects were approved today by the state civil works board.

EASTON, \$10,077, 11 jobs, addition to cemetery on Foundry street; \$2,201, 15 men, gravel and elimination of curve.

BROCKTON \$16,149, 95 jobs, shade trees.

MILFORD, \$25,213, 190 jobs, Cedar street, park improvements.

QUINCY, \$781. 67 men, additional labor on projects already approved; \$13,870. 4 men, sewer construction.  
MILLBURY, \$1403. miscellaneous projects, 43 men; \$2689. 30 men, streets.  
LYNN, \$2220. 10 men, grading.  
WILMINGTON, \$1970. 10 men, graveling; \$1620. 10 men, cleaning underbrush; \$1350. seven men, painting outside school.  
WORFOLK COUNTY, \$2977. 21 men, building roads.  
QUINCY, \$6145. 37 men, painting armchairs, to schools.  
NORTHAMPTON, \$6098. 50 men, painting inside schools.  
AFBURN, \$23,030. 98 men, building and grading athletic field.  
AYER, \$3004. 20 men, brush, grading.  
MILFORD, \$1550. 16 men, parks.

Gov. Ely yesterday approved a list of projects submitted by the state emergency public works commission as follows:

- 1.—Widening the state highway on U. S. route 20 from its intersection with route 1 in Starbuck to Brimfield village—\$229,000.
- 2.—Reconstruction of the state highway on Charlemont on route 2 from the bridge west of Charlemont to Scott's bridge, both between the Deerfield river—\$418,000.
- 3.—Resurfacing and widening the state highway on U. S. route 5 from a point 1.5 miles north of the railroad bridge in Northampton to a point south of the railroad bridge in Hatfield—\$180,000.

4—Free structure, widening of the state highway on route 12 from the northern side of Sterling to the cement road in Lenox—\$200,000.

5—Construction of a steel plate girder bridge and approaches on route 1-A from Revere to span the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad and the Revere Beach parkway—\$324,000.

6—Widening and resurfacing the state highway on route 121 from the easterly end of Essex to a point 3700 feet west of junction of route 121 and 127 in Gloucester—\$1,000,000.

- \$182,600.  
 7-Resurfacing and widening the highway on the route from Worcester to Blandford Village. a distance of 5.51 miles.  
 \$115,000.  
 8-Repairs and alterations to the Commonwealth depot and motor park at Nashua.  
 - \$66,897.  
 9-Construction, equipment and furnishing of a junior inmates dormitory at the women's reformatory at Framingham.  
 \$74,000.  
 10-Resurfacing and widening, the

highway on route 113 from the Pawtucket boulevard in Lowell to the approach of the Tenosbro bridge over the Merrimack river—\$1,050,000.

11—Surfacing a highway from route 2 in Carlton City to route 9 at East Brookfield—\$54,200.

These projects must now be approved by the federal authorities.

The federal government, how  
has agreed to send millions of dol  
into this state and Chairman Ch  
P. Howard of the state commis

administration and infantile  
the cities and towns should drop  
welfare claims. Gov. Ely placed  
proposal before Chairman Bartlett  
Theodore M. Waddell, director of

division of accounts in the state department of taxation.

"I decided we should make the payment as usual, although the federal government has reimbursed to the extent it has. We planned to hand over about \$1,000,000 and had made provision for it when we made up the state budget. The cities and towns anticipate

Thus, by this decision, Massachusetts cities and towns will have an additional \$1,000,000—and perhaps more—to aid the unemployed. The Governor announced that he had received a check for \$1,500,000 from the federal government as part of the third quarterly installment to be disbursed to cities and towns for anticipated revenue.

The Governor continued:  
"The first and second instalments of this money were put into anticipatory revenue. This money is more or less free money so far as the budgets of cities and towns are concerned. The federal government, as you know,

"The money could be spent by the state, in part, to cover our own welfare expenses. There will be another \$1,500,000 coming to Massachusetts in the form of payments of \$750,000 each."

Of the \$3,000,000 allotted to Massachusetts under the so-called welfare reimbursement bill presented by Sen. Costigan, the state received \$1,500,000 in payment of the third quarterly instalment. Chairman Bartlett will confer with Washington officials regarding his plans for spending this money.

board was nervous as Mrs. Rant failed to submit her projects. Mrs. Rantoul was appointed by Washington

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## SOMERVILLE ALDERMAN ASKS WELFARE PROBE

## Calls on Durgin to Name Member of CWA Workers

Alderman John M. Lynch of Somerville introduced an order at a meeting of the aldermen last night calling for the presence of Fred E. Durgin, chairman, and the other members of the board of public welfare to appear before the aldermen to explain how many

men are employed at the present time on the civic works program. He explained that although the aldermen have appropriated \$81,000 for equipment, Durgin has declined to discuss the number of men employed.

A communication from Mayor John J. Murphy, demanding that the extra premium of 5 cents on each \$100 worth

of insurance carried by the city  
cancelled. He called to task the na-  
tional board of fire insurance under-  
writers for their recent criticism of the  
Somerville fire department and asked  
that a committee of aldermen be  
selected to visit the fire insurance  
underwriters with a view to cancelling  
the premium.

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Transcript Dec. 5

## Over 4 Million Now Employed on Civil Works

CWA Announces Goal  
Reached — 1,500,000 Families Still on Relief

Washington, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Civil Works Administration said today that more than 4,000,000 are now on its payroll. This was the goal set by President Roosevelt, in authorizing use of up to \$400,000,000 for direct employment of persons previously on relief rolls. It is expected that Congress will be asked to provide more funds to carry the CWA into the spring months.

Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, told reporters his information showed that the full quota of employment planned for Dec. 15 has been completed. He could not, however, give any definite figures and contented himself with the statement that over 4,000,000 are employed. He paid tribute to State and local civil works administrators and volunteer workers who have devoted their time to the situation for the past month.

Some of the States have not filled their CWA quota but others have exceeded the number they were supposed to employ. Adjustments will be made to level out the situation. Hopkins estimated there still are 1,500,000 families on relief rolls and said the exact number probably will not be known for another thirty days.

### 39-Hour Week for White Collar Men

Hopkins today made public rules covering the employment of clerical workers. This carries the stipulation that the so-called white-collar workers may be employed up to thirty-nine hours per week at prevailing rates in the individual communities, but not less than the following rates per week:

	Operating	Technical	Inter-	Super-	Super-
	Base	Immediate	Visiting	Visiting	Visiting
Southern zone...	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24
Central zone...	15	18	21	24	27
Northern zone...	18	21	24	27	30

The rates for semi-skilled labor depend upon local custom and are to be set between the wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor unless otherwise provided for by agreements approved by the Public Works Administrations within or through the State.

Efforts to find work for women which will not interfere with jobs for men under the CWA was urged upon President Roosevelt today by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R., Mass.). She said Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope of greater possibilities in this direction.

## Boston Is Given Little in State List of Projects

Item of \$164,000 in Today's  
Grant for Hospital — State  
Total Is \$2,600,000

Massachusetts projects under the Public Works Administration which received the approval of Washington today, according to the Associated Press, total \$2,600,000. In the list is a single project to be undertaken in Boston, that of a small building at the State Hospital.

With the loans and grants approved hundreds of men can be put to work within a few months.

Mayor Curley's friends may be disappointed in reading the latest list of State projects in that none of the mayor's local program appears. The mayor has been in Washington since yesterday morning.

**Continued on Page Nine**

Quincy, Mass., received two loans and grants, one of \$339,000 for extension of its sanitary sewer system in Quantum Adams Shore and Hough's Neck district. Work on this project can start in a week and PWA estimated 300 men would be employed eight months. The other was for \$159,000 for improvement of storm water sewers by diversions and extensions of brook drains within the city. Work can start immediately and PWA estimated 150 men could be employed eight months.

Brookline, Mass., received two loans and grants, one of \$38,000 for relocation of water mains including enlargement of the main along the widened Boylston street. Work on this project can begin in three weeks and PWA estimated fifteen men could be employed ten months. The other of \$16,000 was for relocation of sanitary sewers on Boylston street preliminary to widening and repaving the thoroughfare. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated twenty men could be employed four months.

**State Improvements**

Massachusetts received seven loans and grants. One for \$25,000 was for resurfacing State highway route No. 13 from Montecito to town line easterly to the junction with the State route No. 8. Work can start at once and PWA estimated forty-two men would be employed two months.

The second of \$120,000 was for resurfacing with bituminous macadam 4.3 miles of State highway No. 32 from the Ware-Palmer town line to the junction with Thorndike street at Palmer. Work can start in two months and PWA said sixty-five men could be employed five months.

The third was \$164,000 for construction of a two-story and part basement fireproof hospital and the purchase of certain equipment for the Boston State Hospital. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated fifty-one men would be employed five months.

The fourth was \$13,000 for widening and resurfacing with bituminous macadam State highway number 331 in Winchendon. Work can start in three weeks and PWA estimated thirty-five men would be employed forty-five days.

The fifth was for \$229,000 for reconstruction, resurfacing and widening 2.1 miles of State highway route 1-A in the city of Revere. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated 170 men would be employed five months.

The sixth was for \$42,000 for construction of a sanitary sewer to serve the Walter E. Pernal State School at Waverley. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated forty men would be employed five months.

The seventh of \$35,000 was for widening the State highway No. 126 between the towns of Ashland and Holliston. Work can start in two weeks and PWA

thirty-two men would be employed three months.

### New Bedford's Loans

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Brookline, Mass., received two loans and grants, one of \$38,000 for relocation of water mains including enlargement of the main along the widened Boylston street. Work on this project can begin in three weeks and PWA estimated fifteen men could be employed ten months. The other of \$16,000 was for relocation of sanitary sewers on Boylston street preliminary to widening and repaving the thoroughfare. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated twenty men could be employed four months.

Transcript Dec. 16

## Single Employment Office for Boston

All persons in Boston looking for work on projects of any public character, whether the projects are financed in part by the State or the Federal government, are to register in the new single employment office in the new public building at 100 North Street, near North Station. Three floors in that building have been opened for registration and assignment of workers, and Everett L. Hanna is the manager of the office.

There is no other public employment office in the city to handle the labor for these projects. The former office at 129 Congress street was closed some time ago, and the office in the South Armory was closed this week. Women also are directed to report to the new office at 100 North Street.

The system of registration has been changed throughout the State. The State employment director, Dr. Robert S. Quinby, whose headquarters are in the Federal Building, which serve as his quarters also for the National Employment Service, has appointed employment managers in nearly all the cities and towns in Massachusetts. There are 233 such offices, each with a local manager, and only in a few instances does one office serve more than one place in the city or town hall.

People looking for work must register in their home town, except that the Boston office will register applicants from nearby places who want work on some of the large Federal jobs, such as the bridge work in Quincy.

## Artists' Work for CWA Can Include Framed Pictures, Washington Rules

Worcester, Dec. 15—The selection of John Davis Hatch, Jr., of Boston, assistant director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum of Boston, as assistant general chairman of the New England committee of the Federal public works of art projects under the CWA was announced today by Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr. Hatch will have charge of the general headquarters of the committee in the main office of the Gardner Museum, where space has been offered to the committee by Morris Carter, director.

Thus the first step in the program of creating a central office where all applications for work by needy artists will be considered and disbursements made, has been completed. The committee has set for its goal the finding of work for 150 unemployed New England artists by Christmas time, probably, Mr. Taylor thought, on a weekly salary basis. Only artists of professional standing will be considered, he said.

Representatives of all important art societies in New England, regardless of school of thought, are being asked to send to the committee at once names of professional artists in immediate distress.

Mr. Taylor made known that his committee had obtained from Washington a ruling to the effect that any framed picture could come under the official interpretation of a "mural" thus not restricting work to frescoes painted directly on walls, as the term would indicate.

Under the new ruling, it will be possible to commission not only small paintings in oils, but etchings, lithographs and other such studies, suitable for distribution to public schools for exhibition and instruction in the various arts.

Although many of those persons in charge of the movement throughout the country are known to be more interested in modern art, Mr. Taylor was emphatic in stating that no discrimination will be shown.

According to local plans, artists selected for help will be commissioned to make designs and sketches of mural projects, decorative sculpture, pictures, posters, advertising designs, etc., from which works of merit may be considered later for the permanent decoration of public buildings.

Not only are official government buildings to profit by such decorations, commissioned from those needing work, but schools, libraries and other institutions will benefit.

Mr. Taylor also announced the appointment of other members of sectional committees as follows:

Worcester—George P. Booth, and Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.  
Massachusetts—Alvan T. Fuller of Boston; Paul A. Sachs of Cambridge, president of the American Association of Art Museums; Edward Jackson Holmes, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Edward Forbes, director of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University; Mr. Currier, Charles H. Sawyer, director of the Addison Galleries of American Art at Andover; William Emerson, dean of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry Meltham of the Fogg Museum; William T. Aldrich of Boston; Charles D. Macmillan of Boston; Mrs. Anna Webb Karpman, publicity director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; Wilmer R. Evans, president of the Boston Art Club; Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of the Peabody Settlement House; Miss Ida M. Cannon, special service director at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

## WORK PROVIDED 4,000,000 IN U. S.

Hopkins Claims Success for  
Huge Civil Works  
Program

## CHEESE AND LARD BOUGHT FOR NEEDY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Success was claimed today by the civil works administration in its effort to give employment to 4,000,000 persons on public projects.

Harry L. Hopkins, the administrator, told reporters the goal had been reached through the day-and-night co-operation of state and local boards and their associates.

His statement, Hopkins explained, was based on telephone reports from state leaders concerning the ambitious effort, which started a month ago. Tomorrow was the deadline set.

It was also made known that the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, which Hopkins heads, plans to spend approximately \$3,000,000 for large distribution to the needy unemployed. Butcher purchases are also contemplated.

Families still on relief rolls were estimated by Hopkins at 1,500,000, but he said the exact number would not be known until state administrators report in January.

Hopkins said he could give no definite employment figures either for individual states or for the country as a whole.

He explained, however, the employment is not divided as originally planned, some states having exceeded their quotas while others, including Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, failed to reach it.

The drought areas in the West and the tier of states along the northern section of the country, Hopkins added, were permitted to exceed their quotas on the theory that weather conditions would prevent them from carrying on work as steadily as farther south.

Plans for the employment program provided for taking 2,000,000 men off relief rolls and 2,000,000 from the United States unemployment service lists.

In the relief efforts, Hopkins said, hog and cattle buying were continuing and every state had been offered an opportunity to buy cattle with federal relief money and have them processed within the state.

## INJUNCTION TO STOP CWA JOB Tree Lovers Protest Over Forestry Work

The Christmas hopes of hundreds of Bedford men, brightened by wages received for work on a CWA forestry project in their city, are expected to be dimmed today, when many of them are to be "laid off," as the result of action taken by a small group of tree lovers.

Alleging that the CWA workers are destroying shade trees, the tree lovers, headed by former State Treasurer Fred J. Burrell, secured a temporary restraining order from Judge Abraham E. Pinnuck in Middlesex Superior Court yesterday afternoon, preventing further forestry work pending a hearing Friday.

Mrs. Theresa St. Dennis, Bedford civil works administrator, said last night that all work on the forestry project, now employing 700 men, would cease. The men will be paid today, unless some can be engaged on other projects, it is likely that the men will be laid off, officials said.

## CONCLUDES WITH WORK FOR 131,600

CWA Board Winds  
Up—Mrs. Rantoul  
Flays Members

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

The most remarkable peace-time project in the history of Massachusetts was brought to a successful conclusion last night when the Civil Works Board made the final authorization that put to work 131,600 men and women. All of the jobs will be filled by the first of next week, and a total of upwards of \$30,000,000 will flow into Massachusetts in payrolls and purchases of materials.

### BEST OF ANY STATE

The achievement here is believed to be the best of any State in the Union

Continued on Page 4—Sixth Col.

### Ignores Charges

Chairman Bartlett refused to enter into any controversy last night, and ignored the charges that Mrs. Rantoul placed against him, but the other members of the board rose to his defense. State Treasurer Hurley, who earlier had issued a statement praising the work of Chairman Bartlett, declared that "all the controversy and unrest over the various women's activities can be charged directly to Mrs. Rantoul."

It is no secret that the board held Mrs. Rantoul to be a stumbling block in the carrying out of the work, but every effort was made to continue harmoniously. After several conferences, she and Chairman Bartlett agreed to place before the board a list of women to be put to work as fast as possible. "In theory," he said, "all these people should be at work Dec. 15. All communities should get to work as early as possible. I hope that everyone will take hold and put people to work."

All the women are expected to be put to work, principally in knitting, sewing and canning projects, within a few days, and to be kept at work until Feb. 15. The last approval made by the board was for such a project, which came from Haverhill for the employment of 11 women. All women on these projects will receive 40 cents an hour, according to word from Washington.

Through a technicality, women already at work on these projects will not be paid today as scheduled, but will receive their money Monday or Tuesday. The total amount due such women this week is about \$100,000.

### Steps to Remove Gaskill

At the conclusion of the session, State Treasurer Hurley issued the following statement: "The State of Massachusetts and the people are to be complimented that they had as chairman on this board Joseph W. Bartlett, who gave unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA. The figures tonight prove that under his leadership the programme has been brought to a successful conclusion. His endorsement is in the allotment tonight of 240 extra women. Chairman Bartlett has not for a moment neglected women's projects and he has extended them every courtesy. The chairman and all the members of the board served without compensation of any kind."



Transcript Dec. 5

## Over 4 Million Now Employed on Civil Works

### CWA Announces Goal Reached — 1,500,000 Families Still on Relief

Washington, Dec. 15 (A.P.)—The Civil Works Administration said today that more than 4,000,000 are now on its payroll. This was the goal set by President Roosevelt. In authorizing use of up to \$400,000,000 for direct employment of persons previously on relief rolls, it is expected that Congress will be asked to provide more funds to carry the CWA into the spring months.

Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, told reporters his information showed that the full quota of employment planned for Dec. 16 has been completed. He could not, however, give any definite figures and contented himself with the statement that over 4,000,000 are employed. He paid tribute to State and local civil works administrations and volunteer workers who have devoted their time to the situation for the past month.

Some of the States have not filled their CWA quota but others have exceeded the number they were supposed to employ. Adjustments will be made to level out the situation. Hopkins estimated there still are 1,500,000 families on relief rolls and said the exact number probably will not be known for another thirty days.

#### 39-Hour Week for White Collar Men

Hopkins today made public rules governing the employment of clerical workers. This carries the stipulation that the so-called white-collar workers may be employed up to thirty-nine hours per week at prevailing rates in the individual communities, but not less than the following rates per week:

	Operating	Technical	Inter-	Super-	Super-
	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base
Southern zone...	\$12	\$15	\$18	\$21	\$24
Central zone...	15	18	21	24	27
Northern zone...	18	21	24	27	30

The rates for semi-skilled labor depend upon local custom and are to be set between the wage rate for skilled and unskilled labor unless otherwise provided for by agreements approved by the Public Works Administrations within or through the State.

Efforts to find work for women which will not interfere with jobs for men under the CWA was urged upon President Roosevelt today by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R., Mass.). She said Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope of greater possibilities in this direction.

attempting to speed approval of the list totalling more than \$5,000,000 which passed the State board weeks ago. In this list there is \$2,000,000 for new City Hospital buildings, and allotments for street work, sewers and watermain.

The Public Works Administration's announcement of today's Federal projects in for seventy-two non-Federal projects in twenty-six States, which officials said would provide 91,000 man-months of quick, direct employment.

Eighteen projects received grants of 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials, the balance to be raised locally. Two projects to be constructed by private corporations were allotted loans only.

The allotments included: Brookline, loan and grant, sewers, \$18,000; Brookline, loan and grant, street improvement, \$33,000; Quincy, loan and grant, watermain, \$500,000; Quincy, loan and grant, sewers, \$33,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, school addition, \$500,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$35,000; Winchendon, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$13,000; Boston, loan and grant, hospital, \$164,000; Exeter, loan and grant, highway improvement, \$22,000; Waverly, loan and grant, \$42,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, highway improvements, \$25,000; New Bedford, loan and grant, street improvements, \$428,000; Massachusetts, loan and grant, street improvements, \$120,000.

In Connecticut: Wallingford, grant, sewage, \$10,000.

#### State Improvements

Massachusetts received seven loans and grants. One for \$25,000 was for resurfacing State highway route No. 13 from Monterey-Otis town line easterly to the junction with the State route No. 8. Work can start at once and PWA estimated forty-two men would be employed two months.

The second of \$120,000 was for resurfacing with bituminous macadam 4.3 miles of State highway No. 32 from the Ware-Palmer town line to the junction with Thorndike street at Palmer. Work can start in two months and PWA said sixty-five men could be employed five months.

The third was \$164,000 for construction of a two-story and part basement fireproof hospital for the Boston State Hospital. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated fifty-one men would be employed five months.

The fourth was of \$13,000 for widening and surfacing with bituminous macadam State highway number 331 in Winchendon. Work can start in three weeks and PWA estimated thirty-five men would be employed forty-five days.

The fifth was for \$229,000 for reconstruction, resurfacing and widening 2.1 miles of State highway route 1-A in the city of Revere. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated 170 men would be employed five months.

The sixth was for \$42,000 for construction of a sanitary sewer to serve the Walter E. Fernald State School at Waverly. Work can start in one month and PWA estimated forty men would be employed five months.

The seventh of \$35,000 was for widening the State highway No. 126 between the towns of Ashland and Holliston. Work can start in two weeks and PWA

Dec 5  
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Transcript Dec. 16

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Herald  
Artists' Work for CWA Can Include  
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[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

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Post  
CONCLUDES  
WITH WORK  
FOR 131,600

## CWA Board Winds Up—Mrs. Rantoul Flays Members

BY JOHN GRIFFIN

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Continued on Page 4—Sixth Col.

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It is no secret that the board held Mrs. Rantoul to be a stumbling block in the carrying out of the work, but every effort was made to continue harmoniously. After several conferences, she and Chairman Bartlett agreed to place 10,000 women at work, and that number of women's jobs were assigned yesterday. In addition, Chairman Bartlett induced Washington to allow 200 more jobs for women, and these were approved last night on projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul.

Chairman Bartlett, after the final authorization last night, issued a statement in which he urged the ladies and to put the men and women to work as fast as possible. "In theory," he said, "all these people should be at work Dec. 15. All communities should set to work as early as possible. I hope that everyone will take hold and put people to work."

All the women are expected to be put to work, principally in knitting, sewing and canning projects, within a few days, and to be kept at work until Feb. 15. The last approval made by the board was for such a project, which came from Hatfield for the employment of 11 women. All women on these projects will receive 40 cents an hour, according to word from Washington.

Through a technicality, women already at work on these projects will not be paid today as scheduled, but will receive their money Monday or Tuesday. The total amount due such women this week is about \$100,000.

#### Steps to Remove Gaskill

At the conclusion of the session, State Treasurer Hurley issued the following statement: "The State of Massachusetts and the people are to be congratulated that they had as chairman of this board Joseph W. Bartlett, who gave unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA. The figures tonight prove that under his leadership the programme has been brought to a successful conclusion. His endorsement is in the allotment tonight of 131,600 extra women. Chairman Bartlett has not for a moment neglected women's projects and he has extended them every courtesy. The chairman and all the members of the board served without compensation of any kind."



# STATE QUOTA IN CWA IS INCREASED TO 131,500; MORE WOMEN TO WORK

## URGED TO GET TO WORK

While Hopkins has agreed to consider Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, the board members felt strongly last night that local officials should waste no time in getting men to work as new regulations from the national capital may mean the rescinding of approvals already given. It was considered doubtful that Washington would halt men at work.

Originally the Massachusetts quota for CWA jobs was 97,000 jobs. So swiftly did the Bartlett board organize and begin to approve projects that delighted Washington officials, pointing to the spirit of the CWA program, granted more jobs, bringing the total to 121,750.

Chairman Bartlett agreed that 10,000 women should be included in the quota. Although the quota was filled, they continue to examine projects and give tentative approvals. Yesterday he asked Hopkins to give the state 14,500 jobs in all.

At the same time he related the plight of Massachusetts women and said thousands more could be put to work. Hopkins, much pleased with the work, Bartlett board, allowed an additional 2,500 women for civil works service projects and agreed to let the state have the 129,000 others already approved, thus bringing additional hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state.

The board will begin the work of selecting from the projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul a sufficient number to exhaust the 2500 figure. The women will be engaged in sewing clothes for the needy, knitting, rebinding library books and cleaning public buildings.

## HURLEY STATEMENT

At the close of the meeting, State Treasurer Hurley said:

"The Commonwealth and its citizens should be congratulated that this board as Mr. Bartlett as chairman. He has been unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA program. The figures prove beyond question that Mr. Bartlett's leadership has brought our program to a successful conclusion, borne out further by the fact that he has obtained an extra allotment of women, making a total of 131,500 women. This shows Mr. Bartlett has not neglected the problem of providing jobs for women and that he has extended every courtesy to them."

William B. Coy, third member of the board, summarily removed Moses Gaskill, civil works administrator for the town of Mendon, when Gaskill refused to sign 20 CWA checks for workers less paid. Coy suggested that the selectmen choose another administrator. Coy also said that any man not willing to assist in the patriotic movement should be dropped from his position. Gaskill is chairman of the public welfare department of the town. The members of the state CWA board have been working night and day without pay since Nov. 17, Coy said, and local officials are expected to co-operate.

## SOME TIME BREWING

The squabble between Mrs. Rantoul and the members of the civil works board has been brewing for some time. Mrs. Rantoul organized women throughout the state to devise civil works projects for women. She named women as administrators for women projects, the theory being that women would be better to conceive projects calling for the employment of women.

Skilled in organizing, and acquainted with many prominent women throughout the state, Mrs. Rantoul in a comparatively short time had an organization of her own at work. Spurred by patriotism, many Massachusetts women devoted hours to devising projects, enrolling unemployed women, investigating the needs of women.

of all jobs assigned to the state.

## AGREED OF 10,000 TO BE HIRED

Chairman Bartlett made an agreement with Mrs. Rantoul that 10,000 women would be hired, but that women already engaged in projects would go to work would be included in the figure, as have to be included in the figure, as would the 2500 women census under in a state unemployment department of labor and industry. This brought the number of available unfilled women jobs down, but the 10,000 women could that approximately 10,000 women could be taken care of in projects approved by Mrs. Rantoul.

Mrs. Rantoul had named a date for women to submit projects. This date was set ahead 24 hours, so that Wednesday night was the deadline. Praying the storm in an effort to obtain work for needy women, some of women started for Provincetown, field and Grafton and arrived after the deadline, a P. M. But Mrs. Rantoul included the projects in the batch presented to the board Thursday night, bringing the total to 9500, although 4000 had been agreed upon.

Examination of the projects disclosed that a large percentage had not been approved by local civil works administrators appointed by the board. Unsurprisingly, the projects were not expected to be approved. Others were not explained sufficiently to permit of understanding the projects, while still others could not be approved for various reasons. The board struggled with the problems until early yesterday morning and then adjourned.

During all the period that projects were being approved the status of Mrs. Rantoul was somewhat in doubt, but to spare her embarrassment the board listened to her suggestions and made agreement with her as though she were empowered to do the work.

## AUTHORITY IN DOUBT

Yesterday John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, admitted that he had appointed Mrs. Rantoul as state chairman of women's activities for the FERA on Nov. 22 after Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, national head of FERA women's activities, had approved her appointment. There is doubt that Scully had the authority to make such an appointment.

Regarding the appointment as director of women's activities for the CWA it is a known fact that no member of the civil works administration ever appointed Mrs. Rantoul to the position, which is a federal position for which no salary is paid. Yesterday the feeling among the members was that the ing among the members was that the women's projects submitted by Mrs. Rantoul would be acted on as though they were officially presented.

Mrs. Rantoul yesterday said she had not been given sufficient information as to procedure by the board. She declared she had done her work of creating a state organization, and then had been taken ill. She felt hurt that she was the subject of criticism because the projects submitted could not be approved in the form presented.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley quickly defended his board. He insisted that "all controversy and unrest among the various women's activities could be charged to Mrs. Rantoul." As he spoke a delegation of women from Quincy entered his office to protest against "the unfairness evidenced in the manner of appointing community directors" by Mrs. Rantoul. This delegation, the fifth to visit the state treasurer, charged that politics was the deciding factor in the appointments. Hurley cited also the large number of letters received by him complaining of the methods used by Mrs. Rantoul in naming community directors.

## MRS. RANTOUL IN SHARP CLASH WITH TREASURER

Validity of Her Appointment Is Called Into Question

## HOPKINS TO PASS ON 14,500 NEW JOBS

Decision Monday — White Collar Men's Average Pay \$18 a Week

## REVERE V. F. CWA JOE

Veterans of Foreign Wars post made federal officials of politics certain of preference for work in that city while heads of families still seeking employment. Charges were made with absolutely no political skill for them. John H. Waller, both past director of the Veterans and made verbal S. Quimby, head of the Veterans, been surveyed that it was the but because the Governor's council had been pointed out that been hurriedly payment, the money will be disbursed for was direct Monday. Federal law prevents disbursement of work and without a vote of approval by the council.

The last day of the approving period for civil works projects was as hectic as any, as charges and counter charges were handled back and forth between Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, in charge of CWA women's activities, and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who defended the board of which he is a member.

As the day closed there was doubt as to the validity of the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul to the position of state director of women's activities for the federal emergency relief administration, and the same position for the civil works administration.

Word has been received from Washington that so-called white collar workers in this section will be paid an average of \$18 a week, and technical workers up to \$45 a week. Last night Chairman Bartlett said he had not been informed of the ruling. He thought at first the wage schedule applied to public works projects, but added that the pay rate for civil works projects would average \$18 a week.

The schedule as announced for the north zone is: Base rate \$18, intermediate group \$21, supervisory \$24, and technical supervisory \$45 a week.

State Treasurer Hurley issued a statement last night calling attention to the splendid showing of the state and said the major share of the credit should

## GIGANTIC RELIEF PROBLEM URGED BY MAYORS



(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)  
Mayor in Washington recommended continuation of CWA program, \$2,000,000,000 additional allotment to the PWA, low liquor taxes. Left to right, seated: Mayor-elect La Guardia, New York; Mayors Curley, Sparks of Akron, Walmley of New Orleans, Paul Bitters of Chicago, conference secretary; standing, Guy Moffett, Spillman fund secretary; Mayors Hoan, Milwaukee; Ellenstein, Newark; Dykstra, Cincinnati.

## AT OPENING OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE QUARTERS



Left to right: M. Joseph McCartin, director of the service; W. Frank Persons, director of the U. S. employment service; Edwin S. Smith, state commissioner of labor; Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the state branch, A. F. of L., and John S. Lawrence, chairman of the advisory council of the Massachusetts employment service.

Herald Dec 16



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White Hopkins has agreed to consider Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, the board members felt strongly last night that local officials should waste no time in getting men to work as new regulations from the national capital may mean the rescinding of approvals already given. It was considered doubtful that Washington would halt men at work.

Originally the Massachusetts quota for CWA jobs was 97,000 jobs. So swiftly did the Bartlett board organize and begin to approve projects that delighted Washington officials, pointing to Massachusetts as one state which realized the spirit of the CWA program, granted more jobs, bringing the total to 121,750.

Chairman Bartlett agreed that 10,000 women should be included in the quota. Although the quota was filled, they continue to examine projects and give "tentative approvals." Yesterday he asked Hopkins to give the state 145,000 jobs in all.

The board will begin the work of selecting from the projects submitted by Mrs. H. H. H. a sufficient number to exhaust the 2500 figure. The women will be engaged in sewing clothes for the needy, knitting, rebinding library books and cleaning public buildings.

At the close of the meeting, State Treasurer Hurley said:

responsible for the Commonwealth and its citizens should be congratulated that this board has Mr. Bartlett as chairman. He has been unstintingly of his time and services for the success of the CWA program. The figures prove the proposition that Mr. Bartlett's leadership has made our program to a successful conclusion, borne out further by the fact that he has been able to attract a total of 100 women. This shows Mr. Bartlett has not neglected the problem of providing jobs for women, but that he has been very courteous to them.

William B. Coy, third member of the board, summarily removed Mr. Coy for the kill, civil works.

Mr. Gaskill, fourth member of the board, to sign 20 CWA checks for workers not paid. Coy suggested.

Mr. Gaskill said, "The administrator of the CWA said that any man not willing to assist in the patriotic movement should be dropped from the public welfare department of the town. The members of the state CWA board have been working night and day to get the CWA started," Mr. Coy said, and local officials are expected to co-operate.

The squabble between Mrs. Rantoul and the members of the civil works board had been brewing for some time. Mrs. Rantoul organized women throughout the state to devise civil works projects for women. She was even as adamant in her demands as women as administrators of the projects, believing that women would be better to conceive projects calling for the employment of women.

Skilled in organizing, and acquainted with many of the state's women throughout the state, Mrs. Rantoul in a comparatively short time had an organization of her own at hand. Spurred by patriotism, many Massachusetts women devoted their time to doing projects, enrolling unemployed women, investigating the needs of women.

**AGREED 10,000 TO BE HIRED**  
Chairman Bartlett made an agreement with Mrs. Rantoul that 10,000 women would be hired, but that women already engaged at those plants approved projects and about 2500 women would be included in the figure, as they would the 2500 women to be employed in a state unemployment census under the direction of the department of labor and industry. This brought the number of available unfilled women's jobs down, but the chairman promised that approximately 400 women could be taken care of in projects approved by Mrs. Rantoul.

[illegible]

During all the period that projects were being approved the status of Mrs. Rantoul was somewhat in doubt, but to spare her embarrassment the board listened to her suggestions and made agreement with her as though she were going to do the work.

**AUTHORITY** John T. Scully, federal emergency relief administrator, admitted he had appointed Mrs. Ransauz to the state chairman of women's activities for the 7th district in 1932 after Mrs. J. C. Woodward, national head of the CWA women's activities, had expressed her appointment authority to make such a decision.

Regarding the appointment as director of women's activities for the CWA in 1932, Scully said the fact that no member of the civil works administration was appointed Mrs. Ransauz to that position, which is a federal position for which no salary is paid. Yesterday the ruling among the members was that the women's post should be acted on as though they were officially presented.

Mrs. Ransauz herself said she had not been given sufficient information to proceed by the board. She stated she had done her work and then had a state organization and she had been the subject of criticism because she was the only woman on the board. The projects submitted in form presented.

State quickly defended his board. He insisted that all controversy and unrest among the various women's activities could be charged to Mrs. Rantoul. As he spoke a delegation of women from Quinsigamond entered his office to protest against the unfairness evidenced in this manner of appointing community directors" by Mrs. Rantoul. This delegation, the fifth to visit the state treasurer, charged that politics was the deciding factor in the appointments. Hurley cited also the large number of letters received by him complaining of the methods used by Mrs. Rantoul in naming community directors.

Lowell allotment stands  
All laborers and skilled  
be secured through federal  
ment offices. Of the total amount  
proved for reconditioning work at the  
Fort, including the laying out and grad-  
ing of an airplane landing field, \$579-  
000 will be spent on labor, and \$67,000  
on materials and supplies.

More than 1450 workmen will be kept at work steadily during December, January, February and March in the Boston & Maine shops at Billerica and Concord, N. H., with \$1,100,000 of the

The following statement concerning the application of the money was made by Boston and Maine:

"In the application for the loan, \$100,000 was allocated for locomotive, freight car and passenger coach repairs. The money would insure continuous employment during December, January, February and March for approximately 730 workmen at the Billerica locomotive repair shops at Concord, N. H. The balance, it is proposed, will spend on maintenance of roadbed and tracks, and on some portion of it, new possibilities. This part of the loan, however, will not be drawn down, if at all, until spring when such work is possible."

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the Revere post made vigorous protests to federal officials yesterday that because of politics certain aliens were given license for work on CWA projects.

Charges were made also that plumbers with absolutely no war service, but having a political pull, were employed while skilled veterans were told there was no work for them.

John H. Wallace and Jesse H. Jones, both past department commanders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, called at the federal re-employment service at the Quadra verbal protests to Dr. Robert S. Quimby, head of the service. Dr. Quimby insisted that the investigation had been surveyed by the understanding condition that it was the responsibility of the nation to be remedied. Dr. Quimby pointed out that the CWA problem had been hurriedly organized and every effort was directed at getting men back to work and that if there were some complaints they were caused by the tremendous speed with which the work was inaugurated.

The public works department is to be moved from the State House into the new public works building at 100 Nassau street, near the North station, it was announced yesterday.

## A black and white photograph showing a group of nine men in suits. Five men are seated around a large table covered with papers, looking down at the documents. Four men are standing behind them, also looking at the papers. The men are of various ages and are all dressed in formal attire. The background is slightly out of focus, showing some foliage or a wall with a pattern. The overall atmosphere is serious and professional.

(Boston Herald-Associated Press Photo)

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## C. W. A. PAY FOR ALL BY SATURDAY

Board Aims to Give at Least Week's Wage

Injunction in Medford Against Cutting Down Shade Trees

Wage payments before Christmas to every person employed under the civil works program was the aim expressed by the State Civil Works Board yesterday afternoon as plans were made to speed up the disbursing system throughout the State. It is planned that every employee will get at least one week's pay by Saturday night.

William B. Coy, in charge of finance for the board, and State Treas. Charles F. Hurley, member of the board, will supervise the drive for wages. "It is mostly a question of getting the mechanics of the disbursing system working smoothly," said Coy yesterday afternoon.

The State Board will spend this afternoon in going over the 2500 additional jobs for women, projects calling for that number being already at hand.

Tomorrow the board will move out of the State Treasurer's office and into rooms 249, 427 and 460 in the State House, to continue its work.

### Burrell Secures Injunction

The only complaint which reached the board yesterday was lodged by Fred J. Burrell of Medford, former State Treasurer, who obtained an injunction from the Middlesex Superior Court, stopping the C. W. A. workers from chopping down more shade trees in the city.

The complaint had been first lodged by a group of Medford residents, who claimed that the C. W. A. workers were not using judgment in removing dead trees, but were cutting down many of the beautiful shade trees in the city as well.

No action was taken by the board, but Commissioner Coy, who lives in Medford, is expected to investigate the case.

The State board sent two telegrams to Washington yesterday. One was to President Roosevelt, thanking him in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth for this opportunity to go to work. The other was addressed to Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins and thanked him for the co-operation he had extended to Massachusetts.

## MAY DOUBLE C. W. A. FORCE

Mayor Curley Hopes for Move by President

Assured of \$400,000 More for Boston Harbor

Mayor Curley revealed yesterday on his return from a civil works conference in Washington, attended by Mayors of principal cities, that a proposition to increase the C. W. A. employees from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 is now before President Roosevelt, and that Harry Hopkins, director of the C. W. A., had been favorably impressed by the proposition.

Mayor Curley was optimistic as to the outcome and said he thought favorable action might be expected. He further said the Mayors have asked for continuance of the C. W. A. work until June or July.

### More Harbor Work

Assurance that the request of the War Department for \$400,000 additional for widening and dredging Presidents Roads in Boston Harbor would be granted in a few days was reported by His Honor. He said this amount would be taken from P. W. A. funds, bringing the total for this project to \$1,200,000.

The Mayor stressed the need of this work if large ships are to be attracted to the Port of Boston, and said that such an expenditure would prevent such an occurrence as the grounding of the Britannic on Governor's Island Friday night. The Mayor said the Leviathan has also had difficulty in Boston Harbor and the new channel widening would make navigation easier for all vessels.

Boston's own proposal for \$6,000,000 public works was discussed by the Mayor in Washington. He said a force was now working on these proposals in Washington and that he anticipated favorable action by the middle of next week.

### Ask New Loan Agency

The creation of a Municipal Finance Board similar in some respects to the Farm Relief Board was another proposal discussed by the Mayor on which Mayor Curley expressed the opinion there might be favorable action. This board would act as a clearing house for tax anticipation warrants, and the rate of interest on loans from such a board on warrants would be established at 4 percent instead of at 5 or 6 "such as the banks are now exacting," the Mayor said.

The board would make it possible for the cities to get funds as needed. Under the present law banks can invest only to the extent of 10 percent of their capitalization in tax anticipation warrants, whereas the requirements of cities such as Boston would demand a 30 percent investment. The Mayor said that the Mayors' conference in Washington thought it would be more difficult to amend the law governing the amounts banks may invest than to create the board. The matter is under consideration by Secretary Morgenthau, Jesse Jones and Gov. Black of the Federal Reserve Board.

## NOTES OF THANKS BY CWA BOARD

Notifies President and Col. Hopkins Quota Is Complete

The Civil Works Board last night sent a telegram to President Roosevelt on behalf of the men and women who have been put to work, under the Civil Works programme, thanking him for his efforts. A second telegram of gratitude was sent to Colonel Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, who first proposed the Civil Works programme and then carried it out as administrator.

### MESSAGES OF THANKS

The local board, consisting of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, and William B. Coy, Boston banker, accomplished more than it set out to do, and made jobs for 13,000 persons instead of the 7,000 originally allotted to this State. The members of the board were gratified last night at the response of the public and expressed particular pleasure in the co-operation shown by the cities and towns of the State.

The telegram sent to the President was as follows: "The Massachusetts Civil Works Administration quota has been filled. On behalf of the persons who have been put to work through this programme, we, as a board, extend to you our grateful appreciation. We are also wiring Colonel Hopkins of our appreciation of his wonderful co-operation in this movement."

The telegram sent to Colonel Hopkins said: "The Massachusetts Civil Works Administration quota has been filled with your wonderful co-operation. The persons who have been put to work through this programme, through us, extend their appreciation to you as the originator of this movement."

The major phase of the board's work is now completed, but the work of administration of the programme remains to be done. This entails the purchase of materials through a central purchasing agency, the handling of the financial arrangements for disbursements of all sorts, including payrolls, and checking up on the progress of the works undertaken by the cities and towns.

Chairman Bartlett said last night that the inspectors acting for the board will not act as "spotters" but will seek to give assistance to the cities and towns in every possible way. There is still a possibility, he said, that Colonel Hopkins will grant permission for the board to authorize a few new projects, but the board is not banking too heavily on such an outcome.

## TO MAKE BOSTON SPOTLESS TOWN

More Than 14,000 Men and Women Will Start This Week On Civil Works Projects

calls for clearing practically all, and the painting of most, public building interiors, and the making of such repairs to public thoroughfares as can be made without the use of blue prints. The whole will be a long drink of "Dr. Roosevelt's tonic" to communities that have been forced for economy's sake to curtail, or altogether to suspend, for a least two years, the normal expenditures for upkeep.

### White Collar Jobs

The civil works service program, which many of the "white-collar class" will be reemployed, confines itself to strictly clerical pursuits. This work will be of cataloging, filing, indexing public records and generally bringing them up to date.

One shining example of this type of work is that to be done in the Boston Election Department's archives, and it relates to the file-card of each of Boston's 300,000 men and women voters. Economies there, and the pressure of other business through three years, has caused for three years a lapse in the practice of noting on each card the voting address of each individual at each election—thus there are 900,000 items to be checked in this job.

The 30-hour work-week for all 14,000 in this temporary army of workers will be of five 6-hour days. Foremen will get \$40 to \$50 per week; mechanics, \$36; clerks and stenographers, from \$18 to \$24; laborers, \$15.

As Joseph W. Bartlett is the Federal Administration's boss of the Great Dispensation in this State, Mayor Curley is head man in Boston and because of his long, intimate familiarity with the set-up and the operation of municipal departments, and his talent for organizing a job

Boston's lagging public works and civil works programs—which got away to a slow start because of a shortage of materials and tools and because of red-tape which inevitably attends such a far-reaching undertaking—is due to "snap out of it" as Christmas draws nigh.

By midweek, above 14,000 men and women, some long idle, will at last be attached to a payroll and will continue to work for an average of eight weeks. These, in the end, will have a total of \$3,200,000 pipe-lined into their purses in wages—after a clean-up crusade that must come near to making old Boston's buildings and highways gleam like those of the proverbial spotless town.

The bill for materials and tools will eat up the remaining \$800,000 of the total of \$4,000,000 available to Boston as its portion of the emergency relief funds.

### Boon to Industries

The equipment shortage exists not only in New England but throughout applications for coats, shoes, and a sure entry to a job, were rejected. But thousands of new cases had to be admitted to the dole list on the ground that each was close to poverty's brink—and today there are more names in Boston's relief list than ever before. Actually, there should be a reduction of about \$150,

Continued on the Eighteenth Page

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000 a month effected by those shifts to the works payrolls. As for the materials shortage, it is principally in picks and shovels, paint and brushes, electrical equipment, roofing materials, crushed stone, sand and gravel. And there is unavoidable delay in fabricating steel orders.

### Public Works Projects

The city Public Works Department's projects are perhaps of widest interest. About 100 streets in West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton and Hyde Park will be graded, and in some water mains and sewers will be laid. The department's 114 trucks and 145 carts, which do the garbage-ash removal chore, will be scraped and painted—adding years to their useful lives and improving them from the sanitary angle. Stony Brook and other water courses will be thoroughly cleaned, for the first time in perhaps four years.

On the following four bridges maintained by this department, surface repairs are to be made, and the superstructures repainted: Longfellow, Meridian-st., Summer-st., Warren and Chelsea bridges.

Some 2,000,000 granite blocks, piled in yards along Victory road, Massachusetts av and in Brighton will be recut to 2-inch size—and Mr. Curley, the great human adding machine, computes that, when these old blocks are relaid in Boston streets as grouted-joint-style paving, they will represent a saving of \$300,000, which would otherwise have been expended for other types of surface.

A job that will be put through daily under the eyes of countless thousands of Elevated commuters and autoists will be the relining of the five miles from Arlington st. to Lake st. and the Newton line. Along with this job the city Park Department will brush up various cemeteries under its control, and will do some remodeling at the Boston Airport, as well as enlarging and grading its landing field.

There will be general repairs to 135 schoolhouses and yards. At the Conley-sq Library 700,000 books will be taken off shelves, cleaned, and replaced.

### To Wipe Out Slums

No more babies will be born in 65 slum tenements in the North, West and South Ends of the city, and in East Boston and South Boston. These dilapidated health menaces will all be pulled down, having been condemned by the Health Department as unfit for human habitation.

Forty Election Department voting booths which have seen numberless citizens alone with their pencil and ballot and conscience, will be repaired and painted.

Supt. of Public Buildings John P. Engler's bureau will oversee the painting and cleaning of many municipal units—City Hall and the Annex, old police and fire stations, the Court house, hospitals and institutions generally. Some park buildings will get a like refurbishing as will some health units and convenience stations maintained by the Health Department.

At Rainsford Island all old structures will be razed, and its pier strengthened and repaired. Old Devil Sea is gnawing away at the road there leading to the cemetery—Potter's Field. Those buried there had not at death the wherewithal to buy themselves a corner of earth in which to sleep forever. Simple, lettered, wooden crosses mark their last resting places. The Emergency Relief Fund will foot the bill for a plain but good-looking wrought-iron fence, to be placed at last as a protective arm around the now lone some "God's-acre."

And when the 13,000 men and 1000 women who perform all these varied tasks have brought them to conclusion, about Feb 15, Boston ought to be much more wholesome, inside and out.



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## Continued From the First Page

the Nation. It was plain to see that the character of the twin public and civil works schedules would quickly exhaust existing supplies, and oblige dealers to order new stocks of goods, the fabrication of which will reemploy other thousands in their respective industries.

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Fox' top sergeants are City Treas Edmund L. Dolan, Secretary Walter V. McCarthy of the Overseers of the Poor, and Supt Philip A. Chapman of the Supply Department. For the purposes of the works and service program, these officials have created bureaus separate from their municipal offices.

Dolan has organized a payoff system by which 14,000 workers will be paid at the scene of their tasks. Chapman is reaching out for a small mountain of needed materials and tools. McCarthy is digging into his records of persons who have long been receiving doles from his bureau—and picking the wealthiest of them for one or another of the jobs available.

C. of those who will be finally on the list. At a payroll this week, half have been registered at the Federal Employment Office, Nashua st., where M. J. McDonald, chief clerk, says that the list is too long. In fact, he says, now, 350 persons have registered there and are waiting for a call from the bureau, swamping it with work. The registrants, has not been able to certify workers as rapidly as had been expected. He says that he has referred the Overseers of the Poor, who are now in charge, to the Federal Bureau, but the bureau has naturally refused to take on its list. But McDonald says that the list is being corrected, and that the Overseers will be in charge of the various jobs ready to be filled. He says that he has testified that men and women who have been certified by the Federal list group are not a big danger to the group, but that the majority of the trouble is coming from the small group on the city lists.

One dark spot in the whole picture is that the shifting of so many persons from the overseers of the payrolls to the payrolls of the works program does not represent any money saving to Boston taxpayers in the way of doles. As the works program came to fruition and thousands of transfers took place, the overseers had other thousands of new applications for doles. Some of these applications, obviously made with the idea that a place on the dole list was

idea that a place on the dole was a sure entry to a job, were rejected. But thousands of new cases had to be admitted to the dole list on the ground that each was close to poverty's brink—and today there are more names in Boston's relief list than ever before. Actually, there should be a reduction of about 150

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As for the materials shortage, it is principally in picks and shovels, paint and brushes, electrical equipment, roofing materials, crushed stone, sand and gravel. And there is unavoidable delay in fabricating steel orders.

The city Public Works Department's projects are perhaps of wider interest. About 100 streets in West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton and Hyde Park will be graded, and in some water mains and sewers will be laid. The department's 114 trucks and 145 carts, which do the garbage ash removal chore, will be scraped and painted—adding years to their useful lives and improving them from the sanitary angle. Stony Brook and other water courses will be thoroughly cleaned, for the first time in perhaps four years.

On the following four bridges maintained by this department, surface repairs are to be made, and the superstructures repainted: Longfellow, Meridian-st, Summer-st, Warren and Chelsea-st bridges.

Some 2,000,000 granitic blocks, piled in yards along Victory road, Massachusetts av and in Brighton will be recut to 2-inch size—and Mr. Curran, the great human adding machine, computes that, when these old blocks are relaid in Boston streets with grouted-joint-style paving, they will represent a saving of \$300,000, which would otherwise have been expended for other types of surface.

A job that will be put through daily under the eyes of count thousands of Elevated commuters and autoists will be the relining the Commonwealth-ay curbstone the five miles from Arlington to Lake st and the Newton line. Along with this job the city Park Department will brush up various curbs under its control, and will some remodeling at the Boston port, as well as enlarging and relining its landing field.

There will be general repair  
135 schoolhouses and yards. At  
Copley-sq Library 700,000 books  
be taken off shelves, cleaned, and  
placed.

No more babies will be born in 65 slum tenements in the North, West and South Ends of the city, and in East Boston, and South Boston. These dilapidated health menaces will all be pulled down, having been condemned by the Health Department as unfit for human habitation.

Forty Election Department voting booths which have seen numberless citizens alone with their pencil and ballot and conscience, will be repaired and painted.

Supt of Public Buildings will oversee the painting and cleaning of many municipal units—City Hall and the Anne Arundel old police and fire stations, the Courthouse, hospitals and institutions generally. Some park buildings will get a like refurbishing as will some health units and convenience stations maintained by the Health Department.

ment. At Rainsford Island all old structures will be razed, and its place strengthened and repaired. The Devil Sea is gnawing away at the road there leading to the cemetery. Potter's Field. The wherewithal had not at death those who buried buy themselves a corner of earth on which to sleep forever. Simple weathered wooden crosses mark the last resting places. The Emergency Relief Fund will foot the bill for plain but good-looking wrought-iron fences, to be placed at last as a protective arm around the new lot of God's-acre.

And when the 13,000 men and women who perform all these various tasks have brought them to completion, about Feb 15, Boston ought to be much more wholesome, inside out.



# MAYOR CURLEY IN WASHINGTON ON C. W. PROGRAMS



A group of Mayors met in Washington Friday to advocate among other things continuation of the civil works program for an indefinite period and an additional \$100,000,000 allotment to the public works administration, low interest taxes and Federal Government purchases of municipal tax warrants. Left to Right—Mayors Indiana, New York, Curley, Boston, Sparks, Akron, Wamsley, New Orleans, and Paul V. Hitters, Chicago, secretary of the conference.

## CWA SENDS THANKS TO WASHINGTON

Workers Will Get Pay in Time For Holiday Buying

In the name of the 131,500 Massachusetts men and women who will receive money for services on CWA projects, the Massachusetts civil works administration yesterday sent telegrams expressing the gratitude of the state to President Roosevelt and Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator.

The work of approving projects to employ 2500 additional women on civil works service projects at 40 cents an hour continued yesterday. The 2500 jobs were granted to the state by Col. Hopkins after he had agreed to accept a total of 8000 jobs over the limit set for this state by the national authorities.

Meanwhile, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker, who constitute the civil works board, were hoping that Col. Hopkins would grant Chairman Bartlett's request for 14,500 more jobs, which would bring the state's quota to 145,000. Hopkins will give his decision tomorrow.

That CWA workers would receive their pay, whether for a full week or part of a week, in time to purchase Christmas gifts, was the promise made yesterday by Coy.

"The financial set-up has been completed and we are in a position to pay," he explained. The work week ends Thursday, payrolls are made up and approved Friday and checks made out, and disbursement finished Saturday in time for Christmas purchases. Coy indicated that he would ask all disbursement officers to make every effort to pay off by Saturday noon. He saw no reason why this could not be done, even in large cities like Boston where the making up and distribution of thousands of checks is a big administrative problem.

The message sent by the board members to President Roosevelt follows:

"The Massachusetts civil works quota has been filled. On behalf of the persons who have been put to work through this program we as a board extend to you our grateful appreciation. We are also writing Col. Hopkins of our appreciation of his co-operation in this movement."

The telegram to Col. Hopkins referred to his "wonderful co-operation" and expressed the appreciation of the board that thousands had obtained work "through the program which you originated."

Tomorrow the CWA will move from State Treasurer Hurley's office to rooms 249, 427 and 460 at the State House. Quarters for the payroll and personnel executives will be taken outside the State House. A force of inspectors will be organized to inspect the progress of projects and the character of the work done.

## LABOR MEN CHARGE CWA VIOLATIONS

Committee Named by Building Trades to Handle Matter

A committee of three were empowered to take up all complaints of violations of the PWA and the CWA relief measures, and to air them with the administration in Washington. If remedies cannot be secured from the local and State administrative boards, at a special convention of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council at the American House yesterday.

### CHARGE VIOLATIONS

This action followed complaints from practically every part of the State by more than 250 delegates representing 39 cities and 15 towns. In outlining the purpose of the special convention, E. A. Johnson, president of the State council, stressed the splendid accomplishments of the CWA in general since Nov. 16, when it was launched.

He declared that maladjustments were bound to exist in such hasty and stupendous projects, but emphasized the fact that union labor has been defrauded of a living wage under the PWA and the CWA, through violations and evasions of the wage standards set in all of these governmental relief acts.

### To Meet Today

The list of alleged violations included failure to pay the fixed minimum wage rates, employment of incompetent mechanics, "political pull" to secure employment for work that ordinarily would be done by union labor, hostility of a number of assistant administrators to organized labor, plea of lack of authority on the part of administrators to interpret parts of the measures or enforce mandates in relation to fixed wages, establishments of intermediate wage rates and occupational classification never before heard of.

The committee appointed to handle the matter consists of E. A. Johnson, the mayor, James P. Meehan, a secretary, and Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The committee will meet today.

### Building Wreckers to Act Upon Wage Report

A special meeting of members of Building Wreckers Union 315, International Hod Carriers & Common Laborers' Union, will be held tonight at Paine Memorial building, 9 Appleton street, for the purpose of acting upon a report of its wage committee on conference held with the employers in reference to a new wage and working agreement. The men have asked for a wage of 70 cents an hour. The employers, it is understood, have met this proposition with an offer of from 40 to 50 cents an hour between now and May 1, and 60 cents after that date. The wage committee is composed of Daniel Sullivan, J. McAniff and R. Malloy.

## WORKERS CHARGE CWA VIOLATIONS

Complaints Aired at Building Trades Council

Vigorous complaints against the CWA were made by the more than 250 delegates to the special convention of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council which met yesterday at the American House.

Alleged violations of the CWA and PWA included failure to pay the fixed minimum wage rates, employment of incompetent mechanics, the use of political pull for work that ordinarily would be done by union labor, hostility of a number of assistant administrators to organized labor, and pleas of a lack of authority on the part of administrators to interpret parts of the measures or enforce mandates in relation to fixed wages.

A committee of three was named to take up the complaints with the administrators of these acts at Washington and with President Roosevelt, if remedies cannot be had from the local and state administrative boards. Named on the committee were E. A. Johnson, president of the state council, James P. Meehan, secretary, and Robert J. Watts, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The committee will meet today to arrange its program.

In some localities, delegates declared, foreman supervisors had been engaged on CWA projects at a wage rate of \$1.50 or more an hour, although skilled mechanics were paid \$1.20, the minimum set by the act. Grafting on a small scale was reported in a few cities and towns.

Delegates from Lynn, Newton and Pittsfield read communications, purporting to be copies of letters from Joseph V. Bartlett, chairman of the state CWA board, approving wages of from 80 cents to \$1 per hour for semi-skilled labor.

Medfield was named as one place where the state was violating the wage of the CWA for skilled work by paying as low as 85 cents an hour, although the cities and towns were obliged to pay \$1.20 an hour.

Outlining the purpose of the special convention, E. A. Johnson stressed the splendid accomplishments of the CWA in general since Nov. 16, but declared that union labor had been defrauded of a living wage under the highway construction act, the CCC, the PWA and the CWA through violations and evasions of the wage standards set in all of these relief acts.

## DESERTIONS TO C. W. A. JOBS

Complaint by Four Toledo Companies

TOLEDO, O. Dec 19 (A. P.)—If the official complaints of four Toledo manufacturing concerns are justified, some of their men are deserting to take public works jobs.

The Spicer Manufacturing Company, the Valve Bay Company, the Gendron Wheel Company and the Toledo Metal Wheel Company tell the complaint board of the local C. W. A. administration it happens this way:

The four manufacturing concerns pay 38 to 40 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, conforming with Federal codes. The C. W. A. workers get 50 cents an hour. They work six hours a day.

The complainants say some of those privately employed quit their jobs, certify in their C. W. A. applications they are unemployed, and qualify in this manner, although all C. W. A. workers are supposed to come from the lists of either the relief agencies or the State-city free employment service.

One member of the complaint board signed a warrant charging a glass company worker with taking C. W. A. employment while still holding his regular job.

## QUOTA INCREASE REFUSED STATE

Hopkins Says He Cannot Put on Any More Persons Now

A request that 14,000 additional persons be added to the civil works quota of Massachusetts was refused yesterday by Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief commissioner, on the ground that since this state has been granted one increase of 34,000 persons and many other states are clamoring for larger quotas, he felt that for the present no more could be granted here.

The present quota is 131,000 persons and Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, who requested the federal administration for the quota increase, said he has sufficient projects on hand to justify the employment of 14,000 more persons.

Yesterday the state civil works board

authorized the employment of 130 social welfare workers to work in the cities and larger towns, except Boston. Boston has a state appropriation of \$50,000 for the employment of welfare workers.

A project for the employment of 300 women for sewing and knitting in Fall River has been approved. The civil works board also has approved a project for proposed improvements at the Boston airport which will provide work for 800 men.

Work on the state's fish hatcheries and game farms, wild life sanctuaries and the marine fisheries bureau was started yesterday under the direction of Raymond J. Kenney, director of the state division of fish and game. Approximately \$200,000 has been allotted for the work.

The three members of the civil works board, who are also members of the state emergency finance board, conferred on applications for loans from cities yesterday. William S. Coy worked on the completion of a disbursing system and Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, caught up on work he had been forced to lay aside while the civil works board was in session.

## Quit Factories to Get Work on CWA Jobs

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 18 (AP)—Several Toledo factories complained today that some of their employees were quitting to take jobs on public works projects.

Although the factories are paying wage scales conforming to federal-approved industrial codes, the local CWA rate of 50 cents an hour is higher. The factories pay 38 to 40 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The CWA workers have a six-hour day.











## Unnecessary Expenses For Tewksbury Infirmary Projects, Trustee Cronin Charges

These unnecessary expenses, the bossless men said, were depriving them of the benefits intended for them under the C. W. A. "Even if only \$3000 in supervisors' fees were saved," he in supervisors to the Governor, "it would mean \$15 each to 200 needy families, and I know it can be done."

"This fund," said Cronin, referring to the allotment, "is for the benefit of the infirmities," was never intended for the infirmities and engineering charts, particularly in simple projects, but for labor, that the money should get distributed to the needy—to reduce privation—without resorting to a dole."

Cronin asserted that a State engineer, qualified in every way, was on duty at the infirmary and could easily take over the general supervision of the work at no extra expense.

social contacts and assistance to the sick, the community, but by the written word on record, but by dinner and meetings with an occasional philanthropically clad mission to institution."

## ABOUT 1600 MEDFORD MEN HAVE CIVIL WORKS JOBS

MEDFORD, Dec 21—The registration of men for employment on civil works projects at the local reclamation registration office of the United States Labor Department at 201 Headquarters Building, totaled about 2500 according to the statement of Milton D. Riley, director of local office.

About 1600 of these men are working on local civil works projects.

**"Contradiction To Idea"**

"And still," Cronin wrote, "Mr. Cronin picks contractors and engineers—already building projects and not unemployed—at big expense. Mr. Cronin has arbitrarily put certain unemployed firms or persons in positions as supervisors. These supervisors are given instructions from Mr. Cronin or otherwise, employed people not in distress or unemployed—contrary to law and humane principles and in contradiction to the idea and policies if not the regulations set down in the manual of the Public Works Administration."

The postmaster-trustee complained

## A. F. of L. Reports Haverhill on Alleged Violation of the Rules

Whether it will be permissible to discontinue the use of substitute machinery on Civil Works projects may be determined in connection with a project in Haverhill, where on a sand pit operation the Civil Works Board has authorized eight weeks was authorized by the Civil Works Board. This morning Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, received a complaint from a group of Haverhill men who say that about thirty men who had been doing the sand pit mechanical leaders, which can do the whole job in three weeks. They pointed out that they had been on the welfare list from which they were enrolled for the C W A job.

Mr. Sullivan's matter to John T. Sullivan, the emergency relief director for the State, who called Mayor Darylne of Haverhill, the civil works administration for the State. He explained that with hand labor it was not possible to produce and forward the sand. As it was stated, but the situation will be reconsidered.

To use machinery where the work can be done by human labor is contrary to the spirit of the law, said both Mr. Watts and Mr. Scully.

in addition of Conant's attempt to tell the trustees what to do. "Conant has no official or executive jurisdiction over the State Infirmary," he asserted. "A close perusal of the statutes, will convince the skeptical that the commissioner is merely a customer of that institution and that all responsibility and accountability rests with the board of trustees. "The commissioner's obligation is satisfied when he sees that his charges are properly clothed, fed and cared for medically.

"When an investigation Commissioner Conant steps aside and is satisfied to let censure fall on those accountable, but when an opportunity at self-aggrandizement appears, he is again in the picture, ruling through factions born of political appointments and bred of social contacts and assumed authorities, communicating, not by the written word for record, but by dinner and meetings with an occasional philanthropically clad mission to the institution."

MEDFORD, Dec 21—The registration of men for employment on civil works projects at the local reemployment registration office of the United States Labor Department, at Post Headquarters Building, totaled about 2500 today, according to the statement of Milton D. Riley, director of the local office.

About 1600 of these men are working on local civil works projects on civil works projects in charge of the Metropolitan District Commission or some other State department. About 1400 are employed locally. Today 84 men were put to work on Brooks Playstead Park and 44 at T. Park. Two painters also were assigned to work on public buildings and 16 men to the local Postoffice take care of the Christmas mail. The payroll of the civil works for Saturday is expected to be about \$25,000.

Washington, Dec. 21 (A.P.)—The Civil Works Administration may bring its projects in the extreme southern part of the country to an end by Feb. 1, Har-

L. Hopkins, the administrator, said some of the projects in the citrus belt of Florida may cost last more than another week's wages, Hopkins, who intends to see that there is no shortage of labor in rural areas, said, "When I came here I found they were paying 5 cents an hour for a ten-hour day on highways in Georgia. When I put the relief rate at 30 cents an hour they said the world would come to an end. It didn't. I believe in a new deal for the worker and the farm hand.

**Special to the Post.**—Washington, Dec. 21.—The Census Bureau faces the greatest "rush" order in its long history. To provide emergency relief for the "white collar" unemployed, the Federal Government has voted funds for five surveys that must be completed. The surveys will be conducted by the bureau, beginning not later than January, and giving employment opportunities to men and women alike. Director Austin began making intensive preparations for this emergency program, which will include surveys of business, an inventory of real property, a study of the cost of living, the housing problem, an index of American business concerns, and completion of the analysis of the 1930 census of population. Mr. Austin has been directed to submit legislation for a census of population in 1934, but a direct appropriation from Congress will be necessary, unless Federal relief officials can be persuaded that such a census should find a place in the emergency relief program.

Many "white collar" workers will be given jobs in the Bay State—probably 1000 or more. Sixty cities have been chosen for the Real Property Inventory. One is Worcester. Other cities may be selected, if they can make out a sufficiently good case at the C.W.A. The real property inventory alone will employ 11,000 men and women.

The major purpose of this inventor to determine clearly the present condition and adequacy of our housing facilities will have an important bearing on future activity of the organization. A special organization of technical men of wide experience has been organized in Washington to handle the project. The field work will be conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Schedules of information will cover the wide range of subjects dealing primarily with residential property. The survey will include data showing the condition of property with respect to repair and improvements, the number of vacant

erties, both houses and apartments, a number of families that have been in the region, the physical character of the structures, the equipment installed and the average rental, which can be compared to the census data for 1929.

In explaining the value of this history, Dr. Willard Thorp, director of the Bureau of Economic Research, says: "Maintenance of balance in employment is the most important factor facing the country. It is difficult to accomplish this without a statistical foundation on the many aspects of our economic system. Business men are able to act on knowledge as possible and as specific about the 'what-ifs' about to take.

In the real estate and building this is glaringly illustrated in many of the country, where there have periodic phases of over-building, no definite planning, no information to whether or not there was a need for the buildings, whether population trends favored, or whether wages and salary totals were sufficient. As

sequence, we have often proceeded point far out of balance. This has in enough communities to affect the tire country and was a most important contributing factor to the depression.

This will be of equally great importance to the Government in endeavoring to dispel the depression. The money derived from such a program will be lasting, and it is in line with the policy of the Government to plan carefully for the future. It will inaugurate an initiative, guiding and inspiring the people to save itself from disaster and errors. The Government is very interested in pooling vital resources as a safeguard against disaster to all classes of people. The property is the class of capital investment in the country.

Harry L. Hopkins has approved the housing survey and the Civil Works Administration is going to employ about 500,000 persons, chiefly women. The Bureau of Home Economics will carry out the project, in co-operation with the U. S. A., in civil engineering. The survey will cover 300 counties, in the State, and will aim first, to determine the adequacy of present farm homes, and, next, to measure the potential for improved farm home facilities to develop plans for installation of standard specifications and to investigate typical sections and to invent possible methods for financing farm improvements. One out of every five farm homes will be visited. Between 1935 and 1936, the Government will be given employment in this project.

Under This CWA Allocation Boston Will Receive \$38,280

**\$952,461 PROJECTS  
APPROVED BY ELY**

The state civil works board yesterday mailed out checks totalling \$369,639 to some of the larger cities and towns, with which to pay off CWA workers. Chairman Joseph Bartlett announced that under this allocation Board would receive \$38,280, Springfield, \$10,795, and \$6,072.

Other developments of the CWA in Massachusetts yesterday was the approval of projects totalling \$952,461, submitted by the state emergency public works board, and the terming of the delay in the start of actual construction of \$20,000,000 worth of approved projects as "most disappointing" by the emergency public works commission.

The projects approved yesterday now go to Washington for further sanction by federal authorities.

Among those approved was the construction of a kitchen and dining room building at the state infirmary at Tewksbury, to include connecting tunnels and other items. The cost is \$439,990. Another project provides for the construction of a new dormitory at the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea at a cost of \$218,700.

The approved list is the 10th to be undertaken by grant and loan from the federal public works fund. The cost of each project given has been estimated on the basis of present prices, and an additional fixed percentage to cover the increased cost of labor and supplies. In the estimates the direct labor cost is figured at 36 per cent. of the total and will furnish 26.2 cents of labor.

Others of the approved projects include:

Construction of a shore house at the Tewksbury Infirmary to cost \$126,621; installation of a new well field at the same institution, costing \$67,600; reconstruction and extension of stone jetties and dredging the channel at

towns.

Chairman Joseph W. Ba-  
nister said that under this first  
Boston will receive \$35,250, New  
\$10,750 and Worcester \$6,750.  
The money for the other cities  
circulating here Governor Ely  
\$302,461 in projects submitted  
State Emergency Relief Work  
The projects will go to Wash-  
ington for further sanction by federal a-  
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Infirmary at Tewksbury to  
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of a new dormitory at the  
Home in Chelsea at a cost of

### Checks Mailed to Cities and Towns Here

Setting in motion machinery for speedy transmission of federal funds to local municipalities to pay 100,000 workers, the State Civil Works Administration last night mailed out checks totaling \$369,639 to some of the larger cities.

Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett announced that under this first allocation Boston will receive \$38,280, Springfield \$10,735 and Worcester \$6028.

While money from CWA payrolls circulating here Governor Dwyer has \$962,461 in projects submitted by the State Emergency Public Works Board. The projects will go to Washington for sanction by federal authorities.

Projects approved include construction of kitchen and dining room at the Infirmary at Tewksbury to cost \$200. Another calls for the construction of a new dormitory at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea at a cost of \$218

John T. Scully, state director of the federal emergency relief administration, announced yesterday the list of directors of public agencies in all cities and towns in Massachusetts. The list follows:

[illegible][illegible]











# INVESTIGATING MORE CAMBRIDGE CASES

## Police Checking Up on Addresses Given By 30 C. W. A. Workers

Cambridge police continued their investigation today of the C. W. A. in Cambridge as a result of reports that 150 were fraudulently enrolled. It was brought out today that 30 more cases are under investigation because addresses given are doubted by the authorities.

Definite assurance was given that none would be fired during the holidays. Those in charge wanted to make sure that none of the innocent would be deprived of any happiness that might be theirs as a result of the employment. Those, however, who might come under the scope of the investigation more critically will be prosecuted to the limit, it was said.

At the Brattle-st Municipal Building, this morning, real Christmas cheer was brought to 2206 men and 122 women who were given their Christmas checks. The amount paid out was approximately \$39,000. Employees of the Harvard Trust Company were on hand at the building with cash for each check. This was done gratis by the bank authorities.

One of the chief reasons for the action was to eliminate any overcrowding at the bank and secondly to give a service so that the workers could have ready cash on hand and to be able to do their shopping early.

### Gave Radcliffe Address

Police investigation of the C. W. A. payroll has disclosed that 150 gave wrong addresses or used other questionable means of getting employment. Some gave vacant lots and business offices as their addresses, while one had the audacity to give the address of a Radcliffe College building.

## Aerial Mapping Project Set for CWA Engineers

### To Survey Agricultural Regions of 10 States in \$650,000 Program

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Dec. 23—Putting a large number of unemployed engineers and assistants quickly to work on an aerial mapping project that promises to be highly valuable to many governmental agencies—this is the goal of a new Civil Works Administration program.

Airplanes will soon be flying over selected agricultural agencies in ten Southern States, while cameras take overhead views of farms and fields. On the ground below, groups of workers will chain off individual properties and plot to scale the results shown on the air pictures. Fitted together, the air photographs will then form a great mosaic picture map of the land.

During seventy days an allotment of \$650,000 is to be expended for this purpose. Mapping of 40,000 square miles will proceed as far as possible, with 500 engineers and some 1500 assistants taking part. The States engaging in the project are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas,

California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas and the District of Columbia.

The United States Geological Survey has charge of the project. Advising and conferring with the survey are representatives from governmental agencies which expect to find the maps useful. These include the Bureau of Census, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and the Army Air Corps.

It is believed that many additional uses for the maps will occur, once they become permanent Government records. The maps will be employed, perhaps as the first demonstration of their usefulness, in connection with the census of agriculture proposed for next November.

Consulting the mosaic strips, enumerators can find obscure farms and buildings that might be otherwise overlooked. Facts about vacant farms, one of the hard problems of the census, can be recorded. Waste land not under cultivation because of gullies, stumps, and rocks can be more completely accounted for. This information becomes of great importance in the study of soil erosion. The study of crops can be more effectively determined with the aid of the air maps.

The maps are expected to provide a more accurate record of the land area within townships and counties. The curvature of the earth causes a slight discrepancy in surveying records in a county, unless this has been taken into account. In one county where this discrepancy has not been allowed for, there is a record of more land in farms than the official area of the whole county.

The maps also may become property and real estate evidence. In one county where the aerial mapping system was tried, the untaxed land discovered within the county amounted to a tax fund sufficient to pay for the initial photographic mapping work.

The project of proceeding with mapping of 40,000 square miles may later be extended to an area of a million square miles if additional funds are made available.

## Payless Day Faces Knitters of the CWA

### Many Desperate — Those in Boston May Call This Afternoon for Checks

By Bernard Peterson

Another payless payday came to blight the Christmas hope of hundreds of women who went off the welfare lists in their home towns to accept emergency work on CWA projects. They have worked at knitting for two weeks without pay, and face a penniless holiday, despite the utmost last minute effort of the administrative officials.

This morning these women called at their respective city halls and town halls, but for many of them there was no check and the telephones at the State House rang all morning with requests for explanations.

The Boston women in this class will be paid. There are about 200 of them, who work in seven knitting centers. Special messengers have been sent to notify

Continued on Page Four

14. The women got no pay for that week.

Under the new arrangement it became necessary to send the money to the city and town treasurers in the places where any of the knitters lived, and there are some 300 such communities. The town treasurer issues a check to each woman after he has received the cover check from the State treasurer. Those cover checks could not be forwarded to the treasurers until after seven o'clock last night.

Mr. Boston, who is the State director under Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert of the various State projects, prepared the payroll and Mr. Bartlett kept the State Treasurer's office and Controller's office in the State House open last night for the issuance and dispatching of the checks as soon as the warrants could be approved by Mr. Bartlett's board.

Shortly before eight o'clock last evening the checks were sent by special delivery and registered mail to the city and town treasurers all over the State, together with the pay roll lists; some of the county supervisors came to Boston to personally receive the checks and carry them home to the treasurers.

Mr. Boston worked on other details until two o'clock this morning and later started to give personal attention to the distribution of the payrolls among the places that could be reached in time for Christmas.

Transcript

## Deduct Poll Tax From CWA Workers' Checks in Milton

AN ingenious scheme for collecting delinquent poll taxes was put into effect in Milton today, when Civil Works Administration workers received their pay checks. Workers who had failed to pay the poll tax were given cards by Town Tax Collector G. Frank Kemp. Thereafter Kemp gave out the checks, the workers endorsed them and gave them back to him, and he paid over the amount of the check in cash—less the poll tax due.

Although no complaints were received at the State House office of CWA Director Joseph W. Bartlett, it was stated that collections in this manner could not be enforced, should the workers object, inasmuch as the funds are Federal payments and may not be attached.

Kemp's answer to this was that the workers could cash their checks elsewhere, if they so elected.

## CLASH ON JOBS IN CAMBRIDGE

### CWA Officers Taxed with Inefficiency—They Retort on Local Men

## RUSSELL ATTACKED FOR INTERFERENCE

Charges of inefficiency against Civil Works Administration officers in Cambridge were answered last night by counter charges of interference, approaching graft, against city officials, following the announcement that 16 per cent. of the men employed on federal projects were not residents of Cambridge.

The controversy centered on statements issued by Charles J. McMenimen, Cambridge local CWA administrator, and by John M. Kirk, a federal reemployment officer assigned to Cambridge.

"Cambridge had better clean up its situation. Kirk will remain there as the federal appointee," said Dr. Robert S. Quimby, federal reemployment officer assigned to Massachusetts.

A conference between McMenimen and Wellington D. Bateman, a sergeant inspector of the Cambridge police department yesterday revealed frauds in the cases of more than 150 workers enrolled as CWA employees.

Soon afterward Kirk issued a statement blaming Mayor Russell, Harry White, assistant employment manager of the city, McMenimen and his brother, William McMenimen, superintendent of streets, for the situation.

Kirk said that his system had been to fill out cards listing the names, addresses and other information concerning applicants for work and that as men were needed for municipal projects, the cards were given to McMenimen and notices were taken by policemen to the men to be employed.

In case the men had given fictitious addresses or were at work, the policemen reported to McMenimen, he said. "If such a system, he declared, it was impossible as regards his own office, and he and his staff of 10 persons had faithfully registered 5400 applicants for work, of whom 1500 had been given jobs.

His instructions, he said, were to co-operate with local agencies, but on no account to let the power of his office be usurped by politicians.

He declared that Mayor Russell had tried to make him accept a list of men needing jobs and that almost daily White had appeared at his office with a list of names of his own choosing of men whom he wanted put to work.

He said that 66 men, only six of whose names appeared on Kirk's lists, and that either White or McMenimen had given jobs to 96 men, only six of whose names appeared on Kirk's lists, whose names appeared on no list.

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It was disclosed that the fight for the removal of Mrs. Rantoul has already been carried so far that it has reached Colonel Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator at Washington. Only a few days ago Mrs. Rantoul was attacked by State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who laid at her door all responsibility for the unrest over the various women's activities under the Civil Works Administration.

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country. The huge batch of codes taken to the White House included two of the biggest groupings yet covered, construction and all its allied lines; printing and publishing, ranging all the way from lithographic and rotogravure plants to newspaper publishers' Association code, the nation's press.

## CANNOT ADD 14,000 MORE

### State 34,000 Over Its Quota Hopkins Claims

Declaring that he was forced to decline the request of Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Civil Works Board for an addition of 14,000 persons to the State's quota, Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief commissioner in a telephone communication yesterday said that Massachusetts is already 34,000 over its quota.

Bartlett said that although 14,000 workers have been put to work thus far, he had on hand sufficient projects to make possible the employment of 14,000 more in the event that Washington granted its authority.

Hopkins replied that the work done by the State justified the request that 14,000 more men be added to those at work, but that on account of the large numbers of requests from other States for additional quotas, he felt that the excess already granted here is all that can be given.



# INVESTIGATING MORE CAMBRIDGE CASES

## Police Checking Up on Addresses Given By 30 C. W. A. Workers

Cambridge police continued their investigation today of the C. W. A. in Cambridge as a result of reports that 150 were fraudulently enrolled. It was brought out today that 30 more cases are under investigation because addresses given are doubted by the authorities.

Definite assurance was given that none would be fired during the holidays. Those in charge wanted to make sure that none of the innocent would be deprived of any happiness that might be theirs as a result of the employment. Those, however, who might come under the scope of the investigation more critically will be prosecuted to the limit, it was said.

At the Brattle-st Municipal Building, this morning, real Christmas cheer was brought to 2266 men and 122 women who were given their Christmas checks. The amount paid out was approximately \$39,000. Employees of the Harvard Trust Company were on hand at the building with cash for each check. This was done gratis by the bank authorities. One of the chief reasons for the action was to eliminate any overcrowding at the bank and secondly to give a service so that the workers could have ready cash on hand and to be able to do their shopping early.

### Gave Radcliffe Address

Police investigation of the C. W. A. payroll has disclosed that 150 gave wrong addresses or used other questionable means of getting employment. Some gave vacant lots and business offices as their addresses, while one had the audacity to give the address of a Radcliffe College building.

## Aerial Mapping Project Set for CWA Engineers

### To Survey Agricultural Regions of 10 States in \$650,000 Program

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Dec. 23—Putting a large number of unemployed engineers and assistants quickly to work on an aerial mapping project that promises to be highly valuable to many governmental agencies—this is the goal of a new Civil Works Administration program.

Airplanes will soon be flying over selected agricultural areas in the Southern States, while cameras take overhead views of farms and fields. On the ground below, groups of workers will chain off individual properties and plot to scale the results shown on the air pictures. Fitted together, the air photographs will then form a great mosaic picture map of the land.

During seventy days an allotment of \$500,000 is to be expended for this purpose. Mapping of 40,000 square miles will proceed as far as possible, with 500 engineers and some 1500 assistants taking part. The States engaging in the project are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas,

California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas and the District of Columbia.

The United States Geological Survey has charge of the project. Advising and conferring with the survey are representatives from governmental agencies which expect to find the maps useful. These include the Bureau of Census, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and the Army Air Corps.

It is believed that many additional uses for the maps will occur, once they become permanent Government records. The maps will be employed, perhaps as the first demonstration of their usefulness, in connection with the census of agriculture proposed for next November.

Consulting the mosaic strips, engineers can find obscure farms and buildings that might be otherwise overlooked. Facts about vacant farms, one of the hard problems of the census, can be recorded. Waste land not under cultivation because of gullies, stumps, and rocks can be more completely accounted for. This information becomes of great importance in the study of soil erosion. The study of crops effected by frost is determined with the aid of the air maps.

The maps are expected to provide a more accurate record of the land area within townships and counties. The curvature of the earth causes a slight discrepancy in surveying records in a county, unless this has been taken into account. In one county where this discrepancy has not been allowed for, there is a record of more land in farms than the official area of the whole county.

The maps also may become property and real estate evidence. In one county where the aerial mapping system was tried, the untaxed land discovered within the county amounted to a tax fund sufficient to pay for the initial photographic mapping work.

The project of proceeding with mapping of 40,000 square miles may later be extended to an area of a million square miles if additional funds are made available.

it was agreed that Mr. Ide would keep his office open to make payments at 4 o'clock.

What made the situation desperate for the one thousand women employed on knitting projects was that they are without means. Many have come to work day after day without breakfast. Many have received no pay since Dec. 7 from the C. W. A. and could get no further aid from the town welfare board because they were working, but they were looking forward to the Christmas pay day when \$24 would be due each one of them.

In some instances where it became known last night that Federal funds could not be forwarded to the cities and towns before Christmas offers were made by private individuals to advance the money, and in one case a citizen made out his personal check for each woman in the group of knitters.

Red tape has been the cause of the difficulty. It grew out of the transfer of the women's projects from the C. W. A. to the Civil Works Service, which was ordered in Washington after the women had been at work for about a week. Joseph W. Bartlett and his board had prepared projects for women and had a plan that worked smoothly. But it was upset by the orders from Washington to make the transfer.

As the money for the civil works service could not continue to come out of the same Federal fund as the money for the C. W. A., it was impossible for the State machinery to have the pay checks ready on time for the week ending Dec. 14. The women got no pay for that week.

Under the new arrangement it became necessary to send the money to the city and town treasurers in the places where any of the knitters lived, and there are some 300 such communities. The town treasurer issues a check to each woman after he has received the cover check from the State treasurer. Those cover checks could not be forwarded to the treasurers until after seven o'clock last night.

Mr. Boston, who is the State director under Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert of the various State projects, prepared the payroll and Mr. Bartlett kept the State Treasurer's office and Comptroller's office in the State House open last night for the issuance and dispatching of the checks as soon as the warrants could be approved by Mr. Bartlett's board.

Shortly before eight o'clock last evening the checks were sent by special delivery and registered mail to the city and town treasurers all over the State, together with the payroll lists; some of the county supervisors came to Boston to personally receive the checks and carry them home to the treasurers.

Mr. Boston worked on other details until two o'clock this morning and later started to give personal attention to the distribution of the payrolls among the places that could be reached in time for Christmas.

## Deduct Poll Tax From CWA Workers' Checks in Milton

AN ingenious scheme for collecting delinquent poll taxes was put into effect in Milton today, when Civil Works Administration workers received their pay checks. Workers who had failed to pay the poll tax were given cards by Town Tax Collector G. Frank Kemp. Thereafter Kemp gave out the checks, the workers endorsed them and gave them back to him, and he paid over the amount of the check in cash less the poll tax due.

Although no complaints were received at the State House office of C. W. A. Director Joseph W. Bartlett, it was stated that collections in this manner would not be enforced, should the workers object, inasmuch as the funds are Federal payments and may not be attached.

Kemp's answer to this was that the workers could cash their checks elsewhere, if they so elected.

## CLASH ON JOBS IN CAMBRIDGE

### CWA Officers Taxed with Inefficiency—They Retort on Local Men

## RUSSELL ATTACKED FOR 'INTERFERENCE'

Charges of inefficiency against Civil Works Administration officers in Cambridge were answered last night by counter charges of interference, approaching graft, against city officials following the announcement that 16 per cent. of the men employed on federal projects were not residents of Cambridge.

The controversy centered on statements issued by Charles J. McMenimen, Cambridge local CWA administrator, and by John M. Kirk, a federal reemployment officer assigned to Massachusetts.

A conference between McMenimen and Wellington D. Bateman, a sergeant inspector of the Cambridge police department yesterday revealed frauds in the cases of more than 150 workers enrolled as CWA employees.

Soon afterward Kirk issued a statement blaming Mayor Russell, Harry White, assistant employment manager of the city, McMenimen and his brother, William McMenimen, superintendent of streets, for the situation. Kirk said that his system had been to fill out cards listing the names, addresses and other information concerning applicants for work and that as men were needed for municipal projects the cards were given to McMenimen and notices were taken by policemen to the men to be employed.

In case the men had given fictitious addresses or were at work, the policemen reported to McMenimen, he said. "If such a system," he declared, "it was impossible as regards his own office, and he and his staff of 10 persons had faithfully registered 5400 applicants for work, of whom 1500 had been given jobs."

His instructions, he said, were to co-operate with local agencies, but on no account to let the power of his office be usurped by politicians.

He declared that Mayor Russell had tried to make him accept a list of men needing jobs and that almost daily White had appeared at his office with a list of men whom he wanted put to work.

He said that Supl. William McMenimen put to work 66 men, only six of whose names appeared on Kirk's lists, and that either White or McMenimen had given jobs to 96 men, only six of whose names appeared on Kirk's lists.

Kirk declared he had no intention of impugning the motives of Mayor Russell, White or McMenimen, but that such interference might easily give rise to a suspicion of fraud for which his own office would have to bear most of the blame.

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Herold - Dec. 24

## 3000 Women Will Visit Every House in State To Discover Effect of Depression on People

Health and Morale of All To Be Studied in Far-Reaching Census

TO BEGIN WORK ON SURVEY JAN. 1

Three thousand women, many of them college graduates or even former executives, starting Jan. 1 will visit every house in Massachusetts, from the most pretentious to the most miserable, to discover what the depression has done to the health and morale of the people.

It is the first time in the history of the country that an unemployment census has been made almost entirely by women. Mrs. Anne Page of Cambridge, for 20 years an active social worker and labor expert, has been appointed director by Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries.

Homes that have not been touched by welfare inspectors because the owners have been unwilling to accept charity will be visited by census takers, drawn largely from what may be termed the "white collared women."

The walls of the headquarters at 169 Congress street are already lined with maps and statistical charts. Telegrams were sent yesterday to obtain detailed maps of every city, town and village in Massachusetts so that examiners may be employed and work begun as soon as possible.

A health survey of Boston will be made at the same time to determine whether the depression has brought an increase in diseases of the type caused by undernourishment. Where health conditions are found to be particularly



Mrs. Anne Page of Cambridge, who will direct the first unemployment census in America to be conducted almost entirely by women.

bad, medical centers will be set up and the necessary steps taken to provide relief.

Many persons, no one can tell how many, have been too poor to have a doctor when they were ill and have been too proud to seek free medical care, Mrs. Page believes. No adequate conception of the health conditions of the city can be had until these persons have been reached.

The state will be divided into districts of 1500 inhabitants and a woman

inspector assigned to each district. The inspector will be chosen by the Public Works Administration in the various cities and towns from unemployed women of that community who seek the position. Although experienced workers will be employed whenever possible, the fact that such work has always been done by men in the past will make it necessary to use women who possess other qualifications than experience.

While the original purpose of the

(Continued on Page Eight)

### WILL CANCEL WORKS FUND IF CONTRACT IS DELAYED

William F. Dwyer, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, has requested a conference with Gov. Ely for the purpose of discussing violations of the CWA relief measure reported to the central body by representatives of affiliated unions.

A number of the complaints registered with the C. L. U. allege violations of the wage section of the emergency act while others stress discrimination against union men in favor of nonunion men by assistant administrators and others with supervision over the carrying out of the act.

Dwyer announced that the C. L. U. has selected the Catholic Union of Boston building at 1622 Washington street for its new headquarters and that the next regular meeting on Friday, Jan. 5, will be held there, instead of at Wells Memorial building, the home of the central body for approximately 30 years.

Globe - Dec 26

## WILL CANCEL WORKS FUND IF CONTRACT IS DELAYED

Ickes Warns That Money Cannot Be Sent Till Awards Are Executed—\$50,000,000 In Payrolls Waiting

WASHINGTON, Dec 25 (A. P.)—A sharp warning that the Public Works Administration would unhesitatingly cancel or rescind allocations for projects to communities that are dilatory in getting actual work under way was given tonight by Secretary Ickes, the Public Works Administrator.

His principal objection was against delays in the execution of proper contracts after projects had been approved.

Public works officials explained that the Secretary's warning did not apply to cases where, after allotments were made, legal obstacles had arisen over such matters as right-of-way; although, they said, such situations should have been cleared up before application for funds was made.

proved by the Public Works Board and allotments made. In a formal statement Ickes cited figures showing that just before the holiday grant agreements and bond purchase contracts covering 586 not-Federal allotments had been drawn and sent to applicants. Of these, he said, 270 had been returned properly executed and 307 had not been returned. Until the contracts are executed funds cannot be

Continued on the Eighth Page

## SHARP MESSAGE PROTESTS DELAY OF MASS. FUNDS

Matter of 'Grave Concern' To Board Members, Advisory Chairman Says

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HIGHLY CRITICAL

Prompt Action in Approving \$31,000,000 Projects By Board Is Cited

Smoldering resentment against delays in obtaining federal money for public works projects in Massachusetts reached a climax yesterday, when former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the state advisory board of the federal public works administration, sent a sharply-worded letter to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, administrator of public works.

Fuller told Ickes that although his board had approved projects amounting to \$31,116,000, and PWA officials in Washington had allocated \$15,802,000, not a cent of actual money has been received in this state.

The chairman cited a state project which received final approval at Washington Oct. 5, when allocation of money was made. Two months passed before the bond contract was prepared and signed. Shortly after the commonwealth formally requested the first instalment so that a contract could be awarded. But no money has been sent yet, and the project is still held up.

Asserting that this delay is a matter of "grave concern" to the board members, former Gov. Fuller said that many other state projects have been held up pending arrival of bond contracts although the contracts have been in the possession of PWA officials in Washington in many cases for several weeks. It was the failure of the public works program to begin functioning so as to bring re-employment to millions of men that caused President Roosevelt to take \$400,000,000 from the public works fund of \$5,300,000,000 and set it aside as a civil works fund. The CWA fund was used to put 4,300,000 men and women to work by Dec. 15 and until Feb. 15.

While the CWA board in Massachusetts was setting a national record for speed, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett, who is also chairman of the state emergency finance board—which puts the original approval on PWA projects—was queried by Massachusetts civic leaders regarding the progress of PWA projects sponsored by cities and towns.

Time and again the resentment, and in some cases downright anger, of the officials was evidenced in bitter "off the record" remarks to the chairman, who explained that his board and the Fuller board had done their duty in approving the PWA projects.

The Bartlett board investigated the financial ability of a city or town to finance its end of the PWA projects—the federal government contributes 30 per cent, as a gift while the community pays the remaining 70 per cent—and the Fuller board examined the projects from the viewpoint of their desirability and worthiness. The engineering phases were then checked by Col. Charles R. Gow, and the project then sent to Washington. After approval at the capital, money was allocated. The delay

(Continued on Page Nine)

Herold - Dec 24

## \$15,802,000 er Chides Ickes

sions of the act, and have diligently sought to cooperate with them by giving prompt attention to each case submitted in an endeavor to eliminate every unnecessary delay. The records of our office indicate that every application received by us of a meritorious character has been acted upon within a few days after its receipt and has been promptly transmitted to your office for consideration and action.

Up to and including Dec. 22, we have forwarded a total of 175 applications, nine of these being for grants only, of an aggregate estimate cost of \$31,116,000. Information received from your office indicates that 96 of these projects, aggregating \$15,802,000, have been approved and the money allocated, but no actual money has as yet been made available for any of this work.

As an instance of the delay which has occurred in securing any tangible results, I wish to cite the case of the first state project for which application was made and which was actually approved, so far as allocation of funds is concerned, on Oct. 5; a period of two months elapsed after receipt of notification from your office of approval of this project before the bond contract was prepared and signed. Shortly thereafter, the commonwealth of Massachusetts made a formal request for the first instalment of funds provided for under this contract, but up to this date, no money has been forthcoming and the state very properly has refrained from awarding any contract until they have this money in hand.

A large number of additional state projects which have been passed upon favorably by your office are still awaiting bond contracts, although they have been in your possession for various periods, many of these running into several weeks.

HANDS ARE TIED The commonwealth of Massachusetts has set up adequate machinery for promptly translating these projects into actual construction, but its hands are absolutely tied so long as it does not receive the prompt co-operation of the administrator's office which was anticipated when the applications

### 200 Workless Women to Get Jobs in Lynn Today

Fully 200 jobless women will go to work at 8 o'clock this morning in Lynn as the result of rush action yesterday afternoon on the part of Mayor J. Fred Manning, a citizens' committee and the Lynn police department. Lynn's police blinker system called in bluecoats from all sections of the city, who were given cards to be distributed to 200 women out of work, telling them to report this morning for work in clothing to be used by the welfare department.

were made. In the mean while bids have been taken on several of these projects in an endeavor to eliminate delay when the final barrier to action was removed, but owing to the time which has now elapsed since these proposals were submitted, it is quite probable that in many cases the work will have to be readvertised on account of increases in material prices since the original tenders were submitted.

We are in complete accord with your expressed policy of proceeding with due regard to the protection of the government's interest in the allocation and distribution of the public works fund, yet in view of the evident purpose of the act to provide prompt relief for unemployment conditions, the period of time which has been taken in connection with the consideration of many of these applications does not appear to be consistent with the major purpose sought for.

I am bringing this situation to your attention because of the strong feeling which is being manifested in this locality regarding the failure so far to produce the desired relief. The local authorities are justly, we believe, highly critical of the administration of this act since they have been led to believe that promptness and diligence on their part would be accorded similar treatment by the federal authorities, and as the members of this board must necessarily share in that criticism, as a component part of your organization I feel that it is incumbent upon us to direct your attention to this situation in the hope that you will be able to find some available means for releasing the major portion of the projects already submitted by us from the influences which apparently are holding them back.

Post - Dec. 26

## ICKES SAYS FUNDS WILL Be Withdrawn if Not Used Promptly

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WARNING AGAINST DELAYS His principal objection was against delays in the execution of proper contracts after projects have been approved by the public works board and allotments made.

In a formal statement, Ickes cited figures showing that, just before the holiday, grant agreements and bond purchase contracts covering 586 non-Federal allotments had been drawn and sent to applicants.

Of these, he said, 270 had been returned properly executed and 307 had not been returned. Until the contracts are executed, funds cannot be transferred to begin work. Public works officials estimated that more than \$50,000,000 in prospective payrolls was represented in the delayed contracts.

"Months ago," Ickes said, "I warned against dilatory tactics which permit these funds to clog in official channels without final accomplishment of their purposes."

Must Clear Up Situation

Officials of local public bodies which have received allotments must act upon these contracts one way or the other or state why they fail to do so. "The Public Works Administration stands ready to aid any locality on any questions that result from these contracts, but there must be action and not delay."

"The PWA will not hesitate to cancel or rescind allotments already made which, because of unreasonable delay in confirmation of contracts, do not fulfill their purpose in furnishing employment through actual construction work." Public Works officials explained that the Secretary's warning did not apply to cases where, after allotments were made, legal obstacles had arisen over such matters as right-of-way, although, they said, such situations should have been cleared up before application for funds was made.





**Wellesley's**  
**After-Xmas**  
**Clearance**  
**Sale**  
**begins**  
**Tuesday**

**Lily of France**  
 the new  
 Corsette  
 that hooks low  
 down in back and  
 has nores to give  
 you the new high  
 bustline.

## In the State in Jobless Census

(Continued from Page One)

census was to provide jobs for women. Information will be assembled of value to many state and city departments. The material will be given eventually to the federal re-employment service in Massachusetts for permanent use.

### IS FAR REACHING

A questionnaire reaching further into certain aspects of the home than any hitherto used has been drawn up with the assistance of members of the health commission, the commission of labor and industries, social service leaders and several other departments.

The effect of continued unemployment on the morale of the worker, the effect on a community of a large number of unemployed, the causes of unemployment, the ages which have suffered most from the depression, these are a few of the angles from which the problem will be attacked.

A careful classification will be made according to age. Children from 14 to 16, who have been forced by NRA codes to drop their jobs, will be studied to learn how they are spending their time, whether the playgrounds are adequate to take care of them or if many of them are slipping into delinquency. At the other end of the scale the census will face the problem of the man of 40 or 45 who is discharged to make way for a younger man.

### WILL BE COMPLETE

The solution of these problems will not fall within the definite objectives of the census. But the problem will be clearly presented in many cases for the first time, and brought to the attention of the remedial agent most closely concerned.

Persons who are temporarily em-

ployed on a government project with the expectation of being without a job in a month or two, will be listed as well as those who are at present out of work. If a man is working temporarily at a type of work different from his regular occupation or the job he is best fitted to occupy, the fact will be recorded. In this respect the survey will be more complete than any previously undertaken.

Mrs. Page is eminently qualified for her position as director of this large and complicated undertaking. She combines a keen understanding of the problems involved with a pleasant good humor. Although her appointment was announced only Friday, yesterday found her established at headquarters with a small staff already at work. Preparations have been in progress for several weeks.

### NATIVE OF BROOKLINE

A native of Brookline, she attended Radcliffe College and achieved prominence as a suffragist and social worker while still an undergraduate. In the garment workers strike of 1913, Mrs. Page, then a junior in college, mingled with the girl strikers, attended their meetings and visited their homes.

Entering the strikers' activity to gain material for a thesis, she soon found her interest in the welfare of the strikers overwhelming her concern for material. She took part in a suffrage parade in Washington and made numerous speeches in behalf of the working girl's cause.

She has been connected with the U. S. department of labor investigating labor costs. At one time she was secretary of the New York state commission that studied the question of reorganizing the government departments of that state.

During the past 10 years Mrs. Page has lived in California, where she was the state secretary of the League of Women Voters.

### C. L. U. ASKS PARLEY ON CWA VIOLATIONS

William F. Dwyer, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, has requested a conference with Gov. Ely for the purpose of discussing violations of the CWA relief measure reported to the central body by representatives of affiliated unions.

A number of the complaints registered with the C. L. U. allege violations of the wage section of the emergency act while others stress discrimination against union men in favor of nonunion men by assistant administrators and others with supervision over the carrying out of the act.

Dwyer announced that the C. L. U. has selected the Catholic Union of Boston building at 1682 Washington street for its new headquarters and that the next regular meeting on Friday, Jan. 5, will be held there, instead of at Wells Memorial building, the home of the central body for approximately 30 years.

## WILL CANCEL WORKS FUND IF CONTRACT IS DELAYED

**Ickes Warns That Money Cannot Be Sent Till Awards Are Executed—\$50,000,000 In Payrolls Waiting**

WASHINGTON, Dec 25 (A. P.)—A sharp warning that the Public Works Administration would unhesitatingly cancel or rescind allocations for projects to communities that are dilatory in getting actual work under way was given tonight by Secretary Ickes, the Public Works Administrator.

His principal objection was against delays in the execution of proper contracts after projects had been approved.

Public works officials explained that the Secretary's warning did not apply to cases where, after allotments were made, legal obstacles had arisen over such matters as right-of-way; although, they said, such situations should have been cleared up before application for funds was made.

proved by the Public Works Board and allotments made. In a formal statement Ickes cited figures showing that just before the holiday grant agreements and bond purchase contracts covering 56 non-Federal allotments had been drawn and sent to applicants. Of these, he said, 27 had been returned properly executed and 307 had not been returned. Until the contracts are executed funds cannot be

Continued on the Eighth Page

## Not One Cent of \$15,802,000 Paid, Fuller Chides Ickes

(Continued from Page One)

In getting actual money into the state to re-employ men was what stirred the wrath of former Gov. Fuller. Fuller said that the records in his office indicate that every worth while project has been acted on within 10 days after its receipt and has been promptly transmitted to Washington.

The board, composed of Fuller, John J. Prindiville of Framingham, head of a large contracting firm, and James P. Doran of New Bedford, justice of the third district court of Bristol county, was appointed by the President July 27, last, and "since our acceptance of the responsibilities imposed upon us, we have endeavored through every means at our command to stimulate activity on the part of local authorities," said Fuller.

### ADEQUATE MACHINERY

In the case of the state, Fuller added, adequate machinery for promptly translating the projects into actual construction has been set up "but its hands are absolutely tied so long as it does not receive the prompt co-operation of the administrator's office which was anticipated when the applications were made."

While in complete accord with the desire of FWA officials to protect the interests of the federal government, Fuller pointed out that local authorities are "highly critical of the administration of this act." The former Governor pleaded with Secretary Ickes to "find some available means for releasing the major portion of the projects already submitted by us from the influences which apparently are holding them back."

Mr. Fuller's letter to Ickes follows: My dear Mr. Ickes:

The members of this board are experiencing a feeling of grave concern respecting the apparent failure of the public works program to afford prompt relief to unemployment in this state in the manner which was evidently intended when the act was adopted by the Congress early last summer.

Since our acceptance of the responsibilities imposed upon us, we have endeavored through every means at our command to stimulate activity on the part of local public authorities in an effort to expedite the submission of applications for loans and grants under the provi-

sions of the act, and have diligently sought to cooperate with them by giving prompt attention to each case submitted in an endeavor to eliminate every unnecessary delay. The records of our office indicate that every application received by us of a meritorious character has been acted upon within a few days after its receipt and has been promptly transmitted to your office for consideration and action.

Up to and including Dec. 22, we have forwarded a total of 175 applications, nine of these being for grants only, of an aggregate estimate cost of \$3,116,000. Information received from your office indicates that 96 of these projects, aggregating \$15,802,000, have been approved and the money allocated, but no actual money has as yet been made available for any of this work.

As an instance of the delay which has occurred in securing any tangible results, I wish to cite the case of the first state project for which application was made and which was actually approved, so far as allocation of funds is concerned, on Oct. 21, a period of two months elapsed after receipt of notification from your office of approval of this project before the bond contract was prepared and signed. Shortly thereafter, the commonwealth of Massachusetts made a formal request for the first installment of funds provided for under this contract, but up to this date, no money has been forthcoming and the state very properly has refrained from awarding any contract until they have this money in hand. A large number of additional state projects which have been passed upon favorably by your office are still awaiting bond contracts, although they have been in your possession for various periods, many of these running into several weeks.

### HANDS ARE TIED

The commonwealth of Massachusetts has set up adequate machinery for promptly translating these projects into actual construction, but its hands are absolutely tied so long as it does not receive the prompt co-operation of the administrator's office which was anticipated when the applications

were made. In the mean while bills have been taken on several of these projects in an endeavor to eliminate delay when the final barrier to action was removed, but owing to the time which has now elapsed since these proposals were submitted, it is quite probable that in many cases the work will have to be readjusted on account of increases in material prices since the original tenders were submitted. We are in complete accord with your expressed policy of proceeding with due regard to the protection of the government's interest in the allocation and distribution of the public works fund, yet in view of the evident purpose of the act to provide prompt relief for unemployment conditions, the period of time which has been taken in connection with the consideration of many of these applications does not appear to be consistent with the major purpose sought for.

I am bringing this situation to your attention because of the strong feeling which is being manifested in this locality regarding the failure so far to produce the desired relief. The local authorities are justly, we believe, highly critical of the administration of this act, and they have been led to believe that promptness and diligence on the part of the federal government in the treatment by the federal government of your applications is indicated. We hope that the hope of the state and local authorities is that the federal government will act promptly on the projects already submitted from the influence of the delay.

## WARNING OF DELAY ON WORKS

**Ickes Says Funds Will Be Withdrawn if Not Used Promptly**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—A sharp warning that the Public Works Administration would unhesitatingly cancel or rescind allocations for projects to communities that are dilatory in getting actual work under way was given tonight by Secretary Ickes, public works administrator.

### WARNING AGAINST DELAYS

His principal objection was against delays in the execution of proper contracts after projects have been approved by the public works board and allotments made.

In a formal statement, Ickes cited figures showing that, just before the holidays, grant agreements and bond purchase contracts covering 56 non-Federal allotments had been drawn and sent to applicants.

Of these, he said, 27 had been returned properly executed and 307 had not been returned. Until the contracts are executed, funds cannot be transferred to begin work. Public works officials estimated that more than \$50,000,000 in prospective payrolls was represented in the delayed contracts.

"Months ago," Ickes said, "I warned against dilatory tactics which permit these funds to clog in official channels without final accomplishment of their purposes."

### Must Clear Up Situation

Officials of local public bodies which have received allotments must act upon these contracts one way or the other or state why they fail to do so. "The Public Works Administration stands ready to aid any locality on any questions that result from these contracts, but there must be action and not delay."

"The PWA will not hesitate to cancel or rescind allotments already made which, because of unreasonable delay in confirmation of contracts, do not fulfill their purpose in furnishing employment through actual construction work." Public Works officials explained that the Secretary's warning did not apply to cases where, after allotments were made, legal obstacles had arisen over such matters as right-of-way, although, they said, such situations should have been cleared up before application for funds was made.

## 200 Workless Women to Get Jobs in Lynn Today

Fully 200 jobless women will go to work at 8 o'clock this morning in Lynn as the result of rush action yesterday afternoon on the part of Mayor J. Fred Manning, a citizens' committee and the Lynn police department. Lynn's police blinker system called in blue-coats from all sections of the city, who were given cars to be distributed to 200 women out of work, telling them to report this morning for work on clothing to be used by the welfare department.



Dec. 27  
Globe  
\$18 JOBS  
FOR 3000  
WOMEN

Director Page Outlines  
Unemployment  
Census

Plans for Massachusetts Unemployment Census, under which 3000 "white collar" women will be employed at a minimum weekly wage of \$18, were outlined in a statement last night by Mrs. Anne Page, director of the census.

MUST REGISTER FIRST

"It has been designated as a woman's project," said Mrs. Page, "and for the first time in the history of census taking the personnel will be made up of women."

"The women to be employed in this work must be among those at present unemployed. In order to have their names considered as applicants for any of the positions connected with the census taking, they must first register at their nearest Federal Re-employment Bureau. These bureaus have been established throughout the State in every city and town. The Boston Bureau is located on the 10th floor of the Public Works building at 100 Nashua street. I should like to impress upon the women who are desirous of taking part in this work that they must meet these requirements. No applications will be considered unless the applicant has first registered at one of the re-employment bureaus."

To Check Unemployed

"It is a project for women, intended to give in some measure relief until Feb. 15 to some of the thousands of educated women who are at present out of work due to the depression."

"The purpose of the census is to determine from the total population of the Commonwealth the number of persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily employed in stop-gap occupations. It is designed to prepare facts upon which a study and eventual diagnosis of conditions can be based."

"The State has been divided into 14 districts, each district under a supervisor. Enumerators will be apportioned among the districts at the rate of one to every 150 persons. Under a new ruling of the Civil Works Administration the minimum pay of all persons employed on the project will be \$18."

Health Survey in Boston

"In Boston a health survey will be made at the same time to discover to what extent unemployment has produced an increase of diseases due to malnutrition and to the general physical and nervous breakdown which comes from worry."

"This survey, it is hoped, will be of social significance and result in an extension of nursing and medical care to many who have not come to the attention of dispensaries and out-patient departments."

WOMEN TO TAKE  
IDLENESS CENSUS  
Must First Register With  
U. S. Employment Office

Expressing a desire to clarify in the public mind the nature of the work to be undertaken by the Massachusetts unemployment census, scheduled to begin soon after Jan. 2, Mrs. Anne Page, director of the census, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon in which she said:

"The Massachusetts unemployment census is a project of the Civil Works Administration designed to give immediate employment to 3000 'white collar' women in Massachusetts and to collect and tabulate authentic information on the number of unemployed in the State."

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C. W. A. AND N. R. A. HEADS'  
WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (A. P.)—Differences of opinion between Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Law Administrator, and Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, over the wage rates of civil works employees, appeared to be settled today.

The former spoke to reporters as he entered a lunch conference with President Roosevelt.

Denying he had any row with Hopkins, Johnson said he understood that while the C. W. A. paid higher wages than many industries, nevertheless the industrial workers were on a shorter week, thus evening up the differences in most instances between employees under N. R. A. codes and the Federal workers.

RUSSELL REQUESTS  
KIRK'S REMOVAL

Action Follows Dropping  
of 150 From C. W. A.

Following yesterday's dismissal of about 150 C. W. A. workers on Cambridge projects, who were found to be illegally registered, Mayor Russell, be illegally registered, Mayor Russell formally requested removal of John L. Kirk, Federal reemployment agent assigned to Cambridge.

The Mayor made the request of Inspector Homer, who is said to be making a tour of inspection for the

C. W. A. officials at Washington. Homer said he would take the matter up with his superiors.

It is the contention of the Mayor that Kirk is responsible for the fraudulent registration of the group who were dropped from the C. W. A. payroll yesterday. Kirk lays the blame at the door of Mayor Russell, other city officials and Charles L. McMenimen, Cambridge C. W. A. administrator.

McMenimen said last night that all future hiring will be done through the office of the Cambridge Board of Public Welfare, of which he is chairman. Of the 2200 C. W. A. workers in Cambridge, about 600 have yet to be investigated by police. Mayor Russell said about 10 percent of the men now on the Cambridge C. W. A. rolls do not belong there.

Women's Club Accuses Mrs. Rantoul  
Of Giving CWA Jobs to Debutantes

A demand for a federal investigation of rumors that Boston politicians were being allowed to hand out work slips to women applicants for work under the civil works administration, and that some politicians were charging as much as \$50 for the slips, was contained in a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the executive board, officers and chairmen of local branches of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club in the Hotel Bradford last night.

The resolution condemned Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division, for violating the spirit of the act by choosing debutantes and married women who were not in need as her subordinates in the women's division.

It also criticized Gov. Ed. Dwyer, S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries, and John T. Scully, state director of public works, for the appointment of Mrs. Anne Page, for 10 years a resident of California, as director of the unemployment census.

The club committee, which investigated the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul and Mrs. Page, said that Smith "persisted in denying knowledge" as to how long Mrs. Page had lived in this state.

It was voted to send a committee of 100 unemployed women to call on Gov. Ely next Wednesday. "If we don't obtain satisfaction, we will then call a mass meeting," said Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the club.

Mrs. Rantoul and Scully last night declined to discuss the accusations. Smith was in Philadelphia.

CENSUS WILL  
START ON JAN. 1

"White Collar" Jobs for  
1000 Men and Women

About 1000 men and women will start on a census of Massachusetts business on Jan. 1, according to announcement by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Civil Works Board last night, after consultation with Kirk Austin, New England representative of the Department of Commerce.

All jobs available under this plan will be of the "white collar" type and positions will be filled from among the registered unemployed and welfare recipients.

WOMEN CWA WORKERS  
FIND NO MATERIALS

Twenty-five women who were ordered to report to CWA headquarters in Quincy yesterday to do needle work found no materials on hand with which to begin. Mrs. C. Stanley Purcell, in charge of the women's division at the headquarters, blamed officials in Boston for failure to deliver the materials. Fourteen of the women were finally put to work at the Quincy City Hospital with materials available there, and the rest were told to report for work later in the week.

clients. The workers will ascertain the costs of production, profits and losses, and statistics of workers and wages.

Chairman Bartlett, as head of the State Emergency Finance Board, also announced approval of \$40,000 to be expended by the town of Andover for a new high school, equipped with gymnasium and assembly hall. This plan will be constructed with federal funds, 70 per cent as a loan and 30 per cent as an outright grant.

Quincy CWA Women  
Arrive Ready to Sew:  
Find Supplies AWOL

When the first contingent of CWA women due to work under the CWA in Quincy arrived this morning at their new office, but no supplies awaited them.

Nowhere, let alone thread and bobbins. Nor was there any money whereupon to purchase same.

Finally Mrs. Estel Purcell, in charge, went across the street to the welfare bureau, borrowed some money and bought enough supplies for most of the twenty-five women to start to work.

Alack! There was no cloth to sew. So the fifteen were sent to the Quincy City Hospital with a supply of buttons, like what the office expense account, and are sewing buttons on.

WOMEN TO  
SEE ELY TO  
ASK PROBE

Claim CWA Jobs Sold  
and Given by  
Favor

Moved to action by charges of graft and favoritism in the handing out of CWA jobs to men and women, as made by a special investigating committee, 100 unemployed women, members of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, from all parts of the State, are to march to the office of Governor Ely next Wednesday to register personal protests against the State CWA officials.

Tickets and passing time, a social gain, stirred the women to action last night.

In addition the women's committee charges that there is a lack of leadership evident throughout the State, with debutantes working just for a fad while worthy women with dependents cannot secure employment.

The most sensational of the nine resolves is the one referring to graft charges and the Boston ward officials passing out jobs for personal gain. The resolve as it was sent to President Roosevelt and other high officials is:

Charge Jobs Are Sold

"Resolved, That the many persistent rumors to the effect that women, and men also, are obliged to pay \$50 to unscrupulous politicians for positions in Civil Works jobs, would bear investigation from Washington. We are of the opinion that the Federal CWA board, instead of maintaining an aloof, hands-off policy in this important matter, should lend immediate efforts to restore confidence in the act in the minds of the women by seeking to discover if there is foundation for these ugly, wide-spread rumors. Bitter accusations that ward politicians in the City of Boston are receiving cherished work tickets to pass out as they see most profitable to themselves, instead of being distributed through regular channels, should also be investigated. Such conditions, if they exist as rumor claims, are a base betrayal of the President's praiseworthy efforts. What is the use of appropriating millions of dollars to help suffering workers who have been exploited by the money masters if this vast venture is in turn to be used for their exploitation? Even the hint of such abuses calls for the righteous indignation of all American citizens."

Against Mrs. Rantoul

A second resolve, opposing the appointment of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul as head of the women's CWA programme in Massachusetts, and which charges that debutantes are working claims, who depends on a wage for her existence, is as follows: "Resolved, that the Massachusetts Women's Political Club go on record as disapproving the placing of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, a society woman, in the position which gives her the stupendous power of naming those who will distribute work to wage earners with whose problems only indirectly has she come in contact. Directors of her selection have shown discrimination. The CWA, involving as it does the very lives of our citizens, should be on such a high plane that it permits not even the slightest suspicion of discrimination. The rule of justice and mercy, not the rule of might and warped bias, should govern this magnificent, ambitious endeavor."

"Debutantes, who work for a fad, and married women with husbands employed, seeking excitement through a 'career', have no place in Civil Works programme. Citizens of city of Boston are already aroused by the news that a Brookline society had taken a job from a girl who depends on a wage for her very existence by working in one of the city's largest department stores which bears the name of a man who has been, and still is, a leader in the NRA activities."

"Wage earners, out of a job, and needing one, rightly feel that society women in these crucial times, should show gratitude to a benign Providence for their accumulations of wealth by staying in their own glorified circle, instead of trying to help workers in their wage earning environment."

In the committee report a charge is made that Mrs. Anne Page, newly appointed director of the unemployment census, lived in California for the past 10 years.

Miss Birmingham personally charges that when she appeared before Commissioner Edwin S. Smith, head of the State Labor and Industries Division, she was insulted by the commissioner when he replied "None of your business" to her question, asking the reason.

WELFARE IS GIVEN  
\$300,000 MORE

Council Votes Funds to Carry  
Dept. Through Year

The Boston city council, at a special meeting yesterday, gave a final reading to an order appropriating \$300,000 in additional funds for the welfare department to carry it through the balance of the present year.

This brings the total allotment to the department for the year to approximately \$1,350,000, including welfare disbursements as well as allotments as old age assistance and mother's aid. Disbursements of the soldiers' relief department will approximate \$1,000,000 more.

At an executive session of the council Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, said that apparently the CWA work program had operated to increase rather than decrease the welfare department rolls. He said that the welfare lists after falling off by several thousand during the summer and fall, increased during the last few weeks to the peak for the year reached last spring. He conceded that this was undoubtedly a reflection of the federal government's policy of giving preference for CWA jobs to welfare recipients.

As a result of this policy, he said, many unemployed persons who previously had struggled along without recourse to city relief, were prompted to have their names placed on the welfare lists either as a means of getting a job or direct relief.

John J. Lydon, soldiers' relief commissioner, presented a different story as regards his department. He said that although veterans also are given preference for CWA jobs, his relief rolls had decreased by several hundred recently as a direct result of the government work program. He said that a number of veterans had been able to enroll on his lists as a means of getting a job, but that he had been able to direct them to the proper agencies for obtaining employment without enrolling for relief.

The council, at its meeting, adopted an order offered by Councilman Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, requesting Mayor Curley to cancel the contract awarded to Coleman Bros. Inc. for removing refuse and garbage in Dorchester during 1934. Kelley said the incoming mayor should have a chance to pass upon the award, because as Coleman Brothers were third lowest bidder.

150 ARTISTS TO GET  
U. S. EMPLOYMENT

Federal Committees for N. E.  
Announced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The committee membership of the New England division of the federal works of art project was announced today in a telegram sent by Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum and chairman of the regional committee, to Forbes Watson, technical director.

The New England committee is one of the first of 16 regional groups to be near completion with only the representatives for Vermont remaining to be chosen.

"No community in New England wishing to benefit by the work of the artists is to be denied that opportunity," Taylor said in his wire. "A total of 150 artists will soon be employed, selected from unemployed professional painters, sculptors, print makers and poster artists, who will be assigned to mural painting, portrait, landscape and decorative easel paintings to be hung in public buildings such as the state hospital in Tewksbury, a museum in Providence, the children's ward in the Cambridge city hospital and for town halls."

5-Year Civil  
Works Plan  
Now Afoot

Not Approved Yet by Administration—Huge Burden on Treasury

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Dec. 29—As word comes today that the public works authorization of \$3,300,000,000 has been virtually exhausted, the Roosevelt Administration faces a decision not only on the amount of additional appropriations which it will ask of Congress but also on the future of the Civil Works Administration, for which \$400,000,000 of public works funds has been granted to give Federal money to 4,000,000 persons formerly on city and other relief rolls until the spring. The executive committee of mayors has already gone on record with a demand for a continuation of the CWA over a much longer period and unofficial reports current here have it that plans are afoot for establishing a five-year CWA program. This plan, it is believed, originates with certain members of Congress and there is no indication so far that the Administration has approved it, with the

Continued on Page Three

by next spring. Under these conditions, pledged as he is to securing re-employment for the jobless, the President, it is believed, may favor some sort of extension, although perhaps not on the present gigantic scale of direct governmental relief.

One ominous aspect of the situation is the tendency on the part of some persons already employed to get on the CWA payroll. The rate of wages is that prevailing in the local communities, and this makes a CWA berth fairly desirable to certain persons—even though the employment ostensibly is but temporary. The trend is parallel to that which is resulting in a vast extension of the Federal payroll through the other emergencies.

The President is expected to continue to give much attention during the next day or so to the budget and the related problems of Treasury financing. He is due to submit the budget estimates to Congress the middle of next week.

libraries and schools in several small towns in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine."

Officials of the public works of art project said that all artists should apply directly to the regional districts in which they live, to a museum director who represents the New England committee, which includes:

For Eastern Massachusetts—Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the Massachusetts advisory board of the public works administration; Paul J. Spitz, president of the American Association of Museum Directors; J. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Morris Carter, director of the Isaac Newton Gardner Museum; Edward Forbes, director of the Essex Art Museum; Charles H. Sawyer, at the address Gallery of American Art at Andover; William Emerson, dean of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry M. Liben, William T. Albridge, Charles M. Keating, William R. Evans, Amy Webb Karsenhan, Ella M. Cannon and Mrs. Eva Whitman.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

For Western Massachusetts—Rear-Admiral Ralph Earl, U. S. N. president, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; George Heath, Joseph A. Marvel, director, Springfield Museum of Art; Dr. William S. Kerkham, director, Springfield Natural History Museum; Miss Laura M. Bates, director, Museum of the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield; and William H. Eaton, For Rhode Island—Earle Rowe, director, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, and Royal B. Fennell.

For Connecticut—Winslow Ames, director, Lyman Allen Museum, New London; A. E. Austin, director, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford; Everett H. Merks, Yale School of Fine Arts.

For Maine—Henry Andrews, Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick; and For New Hampshire—Mrs. Maud Beiles Knowlton, director, Currier Gallery, Manchester.

The committee for Vermont has not been announced.







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## FOR 3000 WOMEN

### Director Page Outlines Unemployment Census

Plans for Massachusetts Unemployment Census, under which 3000 "white collar" women will be employed at a minimum weekly wage of \$18, were outlined in a statement last night by Mrs. Anne Page, director of the census.

#### MUST REGISTER FIRST

"It has been designated as a woman's project," said Mrs. Page, "and for the first time in the history of census taking the personnel will be made up of women."

"The women to be employed in this work must be among those at present unemployed. In order to have their names considered as applicants for any of the positions connected with the census taking, they must first register at their nearest Federal Re-employment Bureau. These bureaus have been established throughout the State in every city and town. The Boston Bureau is located on the 10th floor of the Public Works building at 100 Nashua street. I should like to impress upon the women who are desirous of taking part in this work that they must meet these requirements. No applications will be considered unless the applicant has first registered at one of the re-employment bureaus."

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"The purpose of the census is to determine from the total population of the Commonwealth the number of persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily employed in stop-gap occupations. It is designed to prepare facts upon which a study and eventual diagnosis of conditions can be based."

"The State has been divided into 14 districts, each district under a supervisor. Enumerators will be apportioned among the districts at the rate of one to every 1500 persons. Under a new ruling of the Civil Works Administration the minimum pay of all persons employed on the project will be \$18."

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"This survey, it is hoped, will be of social significance and result in an extension of nursing and medical care to many who have not come to the attention of dispensaries and out-patient departments."

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*Herald - Dec. 28*

## Women's Club Accuses Mrs. Rantoul Of Giving CWA Jobs to Debutantes

A demand for a federal investigation of rumors that Boston politicians were being allowed to hand out work slips to women applicants for work under the civil works administration, and that some politicians were charging as much as \$50 for the slips, was contained in a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the executive board, officers and chairmen of local branches of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club in the Hotel Bradford last night.

The resolution condemned Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of the women's division, for violating the spirit of the act by choosing debutantes and married women who were not in need as her subordinates in the women's division.

It also criticized Gov. E. A. Tamm, Smith, commissioner of labor and industries, and John T. Scully, state director of public works, for the appointment of Mrs. Anne Page, for 10 years a resident of California, as director of the unemployment census.

The club committee which investigated the appointment of Mrs. Rantoul and Mrs. Page, said that Smith "persisted in denying knowledge" as to how long Mrs. Page had lived in this state.

It was voted to send a committee of 100 unemployed women to call on Gov. Ely next Wednesday. "If we don't obtain satisfaction, we will then call a mass meeting," said Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the club.

Mrs. Rantoul and Scully last night declined to discuss the accusations. Smith was in Philadelphia.

*Post - Dec. 28*

## CENSUS WILL START ON JAN. 1

"White Collar" Jobs for  
1000 Men and Women

About 1000 men and women will start on a census of Massachusetts business on Jan. 1, according to an announcement by Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Civil Works Board last night, after consultation with Kirk Austin, New England representative of the Department of Commerce.

All jobs available under this plan will be of the "white collar" type and positions will be filled from among the registered unemployed and welfare recipients.

When the first census of women due to work under the C. W. A. in Quincy is completed, the morning at their new office has been awaited. They were supposed to go to work today.

Nowhere were there needles, however, let alone thread and bobbins. Not was there any money wherewith to purchase same.

Private Mrs. Estel Purcell, in charge, went to the street to the welfare bureau, to borrow some money and bought through supplies for fifteen of the twenty-five women to start to work.

Alas! There was no cloth to sew. So the fifteen were sent to the Quincy Hospital with a supervisor and a supply of buttons, like work at the Quincy City Hospital with materials available there, and the rest were told to report for work later in the week.

### Quincy CWA Women Arrive Ready to Sew: Find Supplies AWOL

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Failure on the part of the Governor to aid them next Wednesday will mean that a mass protest meeting will be held, the executive committee voted at its meeting last night.

The report of the special committee appointed by the Women's Political Club to investigate the complaints, is by far the most bitter attack aimed at the CWA work in this State.

**Expect Investigation**  
What action Washington officials of the CWA will take is not known, but leaders of the club following the meeting last night, expressed the belief that their resolutions and charges will result in a thorough investigation.

Following the meeting the committee, which is headed by Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the club, stated that they will continue their investigations and make other reports to the club at a later date, or to the planned mass meeting.

The charges that politicians are selling CWA jobs for \$50, and that ward leaders in Boston are receiving work tickets and passing them out for personal gain, stirred the women to action last night.

In addition the women's committee charges that there is a lack of leadership evident throughout the State, with debutantes working just for a fad while worthy women with dependents cannot secure employment.

The most sensational of the nine resolves is the one referring to graft charges and the Boston ward officials passing out jobs for personal gain. The resolve as it was sent to President Roosevelt and other high officials is:

**Charge Jobs Are Sold**  
"Resolved, That the many persistent rumors to the effect that women, and men also, are obliged to pay \$50 to unscrupulous politicians for positions in Civil Works jobs, would bear investigation from Washington. We are of the opinion that the CWA work should be of maintaining an aloof, hands-off policy in this important matter, should lend immediate efforts to restore confidence in the act in the minds of the women by seeking to discover if there is foundation for these ugly, wide-spread rumors. Bitter accusations that ward politicians in the city of Boston are receiving cherished work tickets to pass out as they see most profitable to themselves, instead of being distributed through regular channels, should also be investigated. Such conditions, if a base betrayal of the President's praiseworthy efforts. What is the use of appropriating millions of dollars to help suffering workers who have been exploited by the money masters if this vast venture is in turn to be used for their exploitation? Even the hint of such abuses calls for the righteous indignation of all American citizens."

**Against Mrs. Rantoul**  
A second resolve, opposing the appointment of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul as head of the women's CWA programme in Massachusetts, and which charges that debutantes are working as a fad, and that a "Brookline society" is taking a job from a girl who depends on a wage for her existence," is as follows: "Resolved, that the Massachusetts Women's Political Club go on record as disapproving the placing of Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, a society woman, in the position which gives her the stupendous power of naming those who will distribute work to wage earners with whose problems only indirectly has she come in contact. Directors of her selection have shown discrimination. The CWA, if our citizens, should be on such a high plane that it permits not even the slightest suspicion of discrimination. The rule of justice and mercy, not the rule of might and warped bias, should govern this magnificent, ambitious endeavor."

"Debutantes, who work for a fad, and married women with husbands employed, seeking excitement through a 'career', have no place in Civil Works programme. Citizens of city of Boston are already aroused by the news that a Brookline society girl is taking a job from a girl who depends on a wage for her very existence by working in one of the city's largest department stores which bears the name of a man who has been, and still is, a leader in the NRA activities."

"Wage earners, out of a job, and needing one, rightly feel that society women in these crucial times, should show gratitude to a benighted Providence for their accumulations of wealth by staying in their own glorified circle, instead of tying with the workers in their wage earning environment."

In the committee report a charge is made that Mrs. Anne Page, newly appointed director of the unemployment census, lived in California for the past 10 years.

Miss Birmingham personally charges that when she appeared before Commissioner Edwin S. Smith, head of the State Labor and Industries Division, she was insulted by the commissioner when he replied "None of your business" to her question, asking the residence of Mrs. Page.

After hearing the resolutions as drawn by the committee, consisting of Miss Birmingham, Mrs. Kathryn P. Griffin and Miss Mary K. Rooney, the women voted unanimously to accept them as read. Miss Birmingham was appointed spokeswoman for the 100 unemployed when they march to Governor Ely's office next Wednesday.

Several cases, where women and men have been refused jobs while others not as needy were given employment under the CWA rules, were reported to the committee last night at the meeting. The meeting was an executive one last night, and the newly mentioned cases will be investigated thoroughly.

ing to an order appropriating \$300,000 in additional funds for the welfare department to carry it through the balance of the present year.

This brings the total allotment to the department for the year to approximately \$13,500,000, including welfare disbursements as well as allotments as old age assistance and mother's aid. Disbursements of the soldiers' relief department will approximate \$1,000,000 more.

At an executive session of the council Rupert S. Carven, city auditor, said that apparently the CWA work program had operated to increase rather than decrease the welfare department rolls. He said that the welfare lists, after falling off by several thousand during the summer and fall, increased during the last few weeks to the peak for the year reached last spring. He conceded that this was undoubtedly a reflection of the federal government's policy of giving preference for CWA jobs to welfare recipients.

As a result of this policy, he said, many unemployed persons who previously had struggled along without recourse to city relief, were prompted to have their names placed on the welfare lists either as a means of getting a job or direct relief.

John J. Lydon, soldiers' relief commissioner, presented a different story as regards his department. He said that although veterans also are given preference for CWA jobs, his relief rolls had decreased by several hundred recently as a direct result of the government work program. He said that a number of veterans had sought to enroll on his lists as a means of getting a job, but that he had been able to direct them to the proper agencies for obtaining employment without enrolling for relief.

The council, at its meeting, adopted an order offered by Councilman Francis E. Kelley of Dorchester, requesting Mayor Curley to cancel the contract awarded to Coleman Bros., Inc. for removing refuse and garbage in Dorchester during 1934. Kelley said the incoming mayor should have a chance to pass upon the award, inasmuch as Coleman Brothers were third lowest bidder.

## 150 ARTISTS TO GET U. S. EMPLOYMENT

### Federal Committees for N. E. Announced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The committee membership of the New England division of the federal works of art project was announced today in a telegram sent by Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum and chairman of the regional committee, to Forbes Watson, technical director.

The New England committee is one of the first of 16 regional groups to be near completion with only the representatives for Vermont remaining to be chosen.

"No community in New England wishing to benefit by the work of the artists is to be denied that opportunity," Taylor said in his wire. "A total of 150 artists will soon be employed, selected from unemployed professional painters, sculptors, print makers and poster artists, who will be assigned to mural painting, portrait, landscape and decorative easel paintings to be hung in public buildings such as the state hospital in Tewksbury, a museum in Providence, the children's ward in the Cambridge city hospital and for town halls."

The budget impasse which, up to date, has prevented the completion of the figures for the coming fiscal year, largely centers in the future obligations to be imposed on the Treasury for relief measures. Little difficulty has been caused by the appropriations for the regular expenses of the Government, beyond the usual protests of bureau and departmental chiefs against the pruning knife of the budget director. A deficit of at least a billion dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30 next already has been indicated, and Lewis Douglas and other advocates of a really balanced budget have been cautioning against piling up future charges on the Treasury.

**Demand for Huge Grants**  
Against these warnings the Administration faces a demand for huge additional grants for public works and the extension of the CWA program for several years. Industry is not yet ready to absorb the 4,000,000 persons on the CWA rolls, and only a short far beyond anything considered likely will enable it to absorb any considerable part of them by next spring. Under these conditions, pledged as he is to securing re-employment for the jobless, the President, it is believed, may favor some sort of extension, although perhaps not on the present gigantic scale of direct governmental relief.

One ominous aspect of the situation is the tendency on the part of some persons already employed to get on the CWA payroll. The rate of wages is that prevailing in the local communities, and this makes a CWA berth fairly desirable to certain persons—even though the employment ostensibly is but temporary. The trend is parallel to that which is resulting in a vast extension of the Federal payroll through the other emergency agencies.

The President is expected to continue to give much attention during the next day or so to the budget and the related and Treasury financing. He is due to submit the budget estimates to Congress the middle of next week.

For Eastern Massachusetts—Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the Massachusetts advisory board of the public works administration; Paul J. Sachs, president of the American Association of Museum, Edward J. Holmes, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Morris Carl, director of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum; Edward Forbes, director of the Worcester Art Museum; Charles H. Sawyer, of the Addison Galleries of American Art at Andover; William Emerson, dean of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry M. Thoby, William T. Aldrich, Charles B. Macmillan, William T. Evans, Ann Webb Scrantom, Mrs. M. Cannon and Mrs. Eva Whiting White.

**WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS**  
For Western Massachusetts—Rep. Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., president, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; George Roth, Daniel P. Marvel, directors, Springfield Museum of Art; Dr. William S. Kirkham, director, Springfield National History Museum; Mrs. Laura M. Bragg, director, Museum of the Berkshire, Pittsfield; and William H. Eaton, director, Berkshire School of Design, Pittsfield, and Royal D. Farinham.

For New England—Vanguard Amos, director, Lyman Allen Museum, New London; A. E. Austin, director, Watworth Athenium, Hartford; Percival B. Weeks, Fair School of Fine Arts, Andover; Henry Andrews, Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick; and John F. Kennedy, director, Currier Gallery, Manchester.

The committee for Vermont has not been announced.

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of one not out of employment, but the contrary, she'll be one of the chosen 300 women sent throughout the State by the Massachusetts Unemployment Relief Commission, which will actually commence a day or two after the advent of the new year.

When the hiring of these 300 women, the long debated question, namely, what is a white collar woman, will be answered.

A white collar woman, say Mrs. Anne Page and others connected with the census project, is a woman of the professions, such as doctors, lawyers, nurses, etc. Included in that list also are stenographers, girls fresh from college, school teachers and almost any type of woman who works in an office or holds a job which demands at least a high school education.

#### 10,000 File Applications

From a list of almost 10,000 of these women, whom the State says are the more or less neglected unemployed, will be chosen the census takers.

For six weeks, in all parts of the State, unemployed teachers, nurses, artists, secretaries and what not, will call at every home in the State asking census questions.

In Boston, where several hundred will be put to work for the six weeks period, health questions will be asked in addition to the regular census questions.

The special health survey will be taken in Boston to determine the effects of the depression. The question to be asked Bostonians is: "In what measure has the depression injured the health of any member of your family?"

#### Will Be Well Dressed

The answers will be carefully marked down by the census taker and with them a social service committee will try to determine ways and means of aiding those affected until the depression has ended.

The white-collar women, so-called because of their work, will appear to be well dressed individuals while on the job, but the officials of the project point out that this will mean nothing. The expensive fur coats citizens will see were purchased a year or two ago when these women had responsible positions, paying excellent salaries, officials state.

Girl graduates from colleges such as Smith, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Boston University, Sargent School and many other New England institutions, have applied for the census jobs, which will pay but 40 cents weekly.

One applicant told the authorities that she can speak seven languages fluently, and offered gladly to go into the tenement district to take the census.

#### Hold College Degrees

Three women who applied for census taking jobs have Ph. D. degrees from colleges, and several others have master's and bachelor of arts degrees, the authorities reveal.

When the census-taking starts, the State will be divided into 11 districts. There will be one census taker to every 1200 population.

The census will be the first ever taken by women in this State. The figures which the women receive from the citizens will be sent to the department of labor and industries. In addition to the usual questions, such as name, address and number of persons in the family, the workers will ask for the number of persons working in each family, and if any are unemployed they will seek the length of unemployment.

ings to President Hoover.

Their message read:

"From 21 men who are finding the new year really happy through your Civil Works Administration, which has given them their first steady jobs and regular pay checks for their dependents in three years, come sincere wishes that you may have continued health, happiness, success and prosperity during 1934."

## 100 WOMEN TO SEE ELY TODAY

### Protest to Be Made on CWA Methods

Miss Florence Richmond, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, which has a headquarters at 230 Clark street, will assemble in the Hall of Flags at the State House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and then climb the stairs to Governor Eli's office on the third floor.

She expects to receive the Governor's answer to her protest to him that the timekeeper charged the official book and reduced Doyle's pay without authority.

The women, some of whom were informed of the protest by the award of a grant and tax rebate in the award of CWA jobs to both men and women, and their opposition to the appointment of Mrs. Lois B. Randall as head of the women's CWA programme in the Commonwealth.

The scandal was made known Saturday morning, when former Councilman Joseph W. Doyle of a Tufts avenue, foreman of the laborers doing work at the Central fire station, complained to Chief Evans that his pay envelope did not contain the right amount of money.

Chief Evans investigated and made the discovery that the official CWA time book had been "doctored" and the man who was fired, but it is known that he was recently under charge at the Central fire station, the man who has been fired approached him and his charges were not sustained and his case with that of another man was not pressed.

#### Holding Name Back

With Doyle in the fire chief's office was Fred Timmins, of 100 Bradford street, Everett, who is employed as engineer of construction. The two men, Chief Evans said, revealed to him facts that led to a quick investigation and the firing of a timekeeper.

Officials are withholding the name of the man who was fired, but it is known that he was recently under charge at the Central fire station, the man who has been fired approached him and his charges were not sustained and his case with that of another man was not pressed.

It was made known last night that Doyle has told the authorities that soon after being given the CWA job at the Central fire station, the man who has been fired approached him and his charges were not sustained and his case with that of another man was not pressed.

#### Complains of Cut

When his pay envelope was reduced from \$36 weekly to \$15, Doyle went to Chief Evans and complained. An investigation by Chief Evans revealed that the timekeeper charged the official book and reduced Doyle's pay without authority.

After admitting, the chief charged, that he had asked Doyle for the money and that he in turn was to give the money to a "certain welfare official for a Christmas present, because he was good enough to get the boys' jobs," Chief Evans immediately fired him and started the probe.

Six men working on the job have admitted that they paid 50 cents weekly for the past four weeks to this man, Chief Evans told the federal authorities.

A further check yesterday brought out the revelation that a carpenter, also employed at the Central fire station, has also collected for the "official's Christmas present." This man will be fired when he reports to work tomorrow morning, Evans stated.

#### Believe 40 Contributed

Everett revealed last night that they believe that of the 80 men working on the fire project at least 40 have been contributing to the "Christmas present" to the official who got the boys the jobs.

Chief Evans, who was reluctant to discuss the matter last night, stated that in his probe he failed to reveal the name of the official, and neither has he discovered that a Christmas present was given an official.

"The scandal is too tough for me. I have called the federal men and they will get the facts. Any information will have to come from them," the Everett fire chief stated.

The chief also stated that when he was placed in charge of the project he told those connected with it that "everything would have to be on the level."

#### Calls It "Sheer Graft"

"I told this man whom I fired that there would be no crooked work allowed and I meant it. Anything I have charge of will be run right, or I don't take charge. The Christmas present business is nothing but sheer graft, and those who have been taking the weekly tributes will have to pay the price now," Evans stated.

It was also made known in Everett last night that when the federal officials arrive tomorrow morning to question those connected, they will be told of persistent rumors in the effect that men working on other projects in Everett have been asked to contribute to officials.

There are 50 men working on several Everett projects. The work in the Central fire station has been going on for four weeks and officials say that collections from men were taken for at least three of the four weeks.

#### Laborer Paid Four Weeks

Louis P. Cossett of 23 Clark street, Everett, a laborer employed on the fire station project, admitted Chief Evans says, that he paid the man who has been fired \$2 since he started working four weeks ago.

Inasmuch as the CWA project is a federal-controlled proposition the Everett police have not been consulted in the expense.

The firing of the employer and the calling to Everett of federal authorities to sift the charges, brings to the boiling point rumors of dishonest acts that have been prevalent in that city for many days.

#### Another City Involved

The Everett scandal follows closely on the heels of the report of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, which revealed rumors that \$50 graft was paid for a CWA job and that Boston ward officials were handing out work tickets for personal gain.

The Everett probe is also expected to be the means of federal CWA officials investigating in at least one other city, which is close to the Everett border lines.

The project at the Central fire station in Everett has been progressing very well. The workers have already laid a new cement floor in place of the old apparatus floor. They have also reconstructed the office of the chief and the board of fire commissioners, and are now at work laying cement floors on the second floor of the station, and reconstructing several rooms.

## Believed Permanent in Massachusetts

The year 1934 begins in New England today with tangible evidence not only that business is recovering normally, but that at least one-third of those men and women who have suffered keenly through lack of employment have been reabsorbed, either temporarily or permanently, by industry, or have found work under federal projects.

It begins also with the assurance that public improvements which normally would not have been accomplished for years, will be added to the assets of the six states within a few months, as a result of the CWA and PWA projects sponsored and largely paid for by the federal government.

In a statement issued last night, the Massachusetts recovery board declared that since last March 7,000,000 persons have found employment in the United States, and that business has been stabilized in New England.

#### UNDER THE BLUE EAGLE

According to a statement issued by the statistical bureau of the state recovery board, approximately 94 per cent. of business in Massachusetts is enrolled under the blue eagle, although as yet the codes for several branches of business have not been formulated.

New Year's eve also brought a statement that of the 130,000 jobs assigned to Massachusetts under civil works projects, 100,000 have been filled already and 30,000 more men will be put to work during the coming week.

According to present plans, the civil works program will mean the expenditure in this state alone of \$23,500,000, most of which will be given outright by the federal government. Of this amount, approximately 70 per cent. will be expended in wages up to Feb. 15, when the CWA program will end.

As soon as the softening of the ground in spring permits new construction work, the public works program will begin, with more than \$40,000,000 to be expended in improvements of a permanent nature which will give work to many of the men now engaged on CWA projects.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations of business recovery in New England was the tremendous increase in purchases during the Christmas season this year. Mass buying was on such a large scale that stocks were completely exhausted in some lines in communities where the pinch of want had been felt most keenly a year ago. At

projects at the present time in Fall River. The price of mill stocks is increasing, and six concerns have paid dividends during the past few months.

Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn announced Saturday night that beginning during the week ending Jan. 18, city employees in all departments will start receiving their full pay, and that the 10 per cent. wage cut effective since March, 1932, will be restored.

Nearly 1700 school teachers, policemen, firemen and other city workers will receive a total of nearly \$7000 more during the third week in January than in any of the past 92 weeks.

A Mayor Manning said he is confident it will not be necessary for any of the workers to donate any part of their salaries during 1934 in order that city expenses may be met.

Walter A. Griffin, who will take office as mayor of Lawrence this week, has pledged the city there will be no more payless pay days. Because of the impossibility of obtaining loans, the municipal employees received no pay from early in 1932 until last June, when back salaries were paid in lump sums, and from July until November pay days were discontinued.

Retail business in Lawrence during the Christmas season was greatly increased over 1932 as a result of a considerable increase of the employees at mills in the city.

From an industrial payroll figure of \$1,255,761 in January of 1933, there was a steady increase until the August peak of \$2,107,444. In direct contrast to the embarrassing financial spots in which the city found itself in 1932, the municipality went through 1933 without missing a payroll or a bill draft. The last payless pay day, as a matter of fact, was in July of 1932.

The school department retrenched this year to the extent of closing schools a week earlier than usual in June and of opening a week later in September. Other departments went along about as usual.

Debt and interest payments met by the city this year amounted to slightly more than a million dollars and of the \$3,700,000 borrowed in anticipation of taxes, \$2,300,350 was paid off. There were no defaults. The city carries over into 1934, \$1,400,000 in unpaid temporary loans, against a carry-over from 1932 to 1933 of \$2,391,000. Borrowing on tax titles this year amounted to \$725,000.

## C. L. U. AGENT HOPEFUL

### W. F. Dwyer Says C. W. A. Is Wonderful Measure

William F. Dwyer, secretary and business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, discussing the coming year in a statement last night, said:

"I am encouraged over the outlook for 1934, especially after the PWA relief measure gets in full swing, as it will, to my mind, give the necessary impetus to all other lines of business and restore normal conditions."

The CWA is a wonderful temporary measure of relief, which is keeping up the morale of the workers in anticipation of the larger program of the PWA and other looked for projects for the New Year. These combined relief measures, which provide for road building on an extensive scale, building of bridges, dredging and eventually a tremendous building construction program, will start things and before long general business will again be a going concern.

Organized labor here has something else to be thankful for in the induction into office of mayor of Alty, Frederick W. Mansfield, who has long been closely associated with the labor movement and knows its problems and the ambitions of the wage earners.

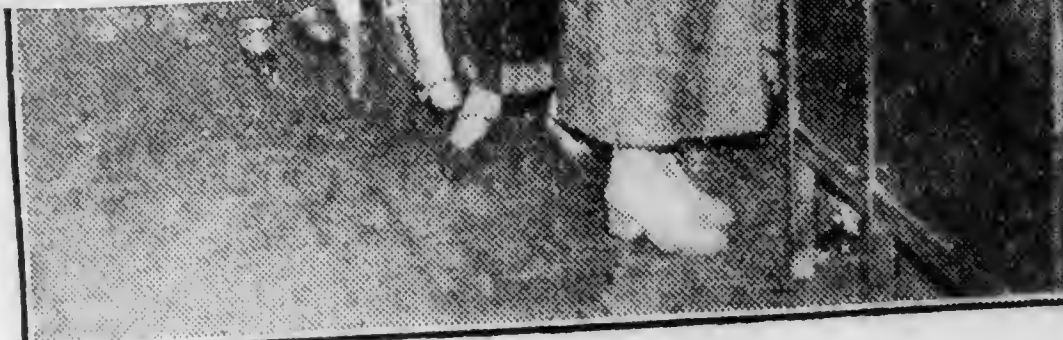


# PATHETIC IN PLEAS FOR JOBS

Fine, Well Educated  
Women Eager to Get  
State Work

The most humane relief project yet undertaken in this country got under way in Boston yesterday, with close to 200 women employed to date.

The purpose is the employment of women who have suffered because of the depression. The results, so far, are so satisfactory as to be spectacular.



WOMEN SEEK CWA JOBS  
Part of the line of women who registered yesterday for positions in the CWA.

Continued From First Page

More than 10,000 women have applied to date to the unemployment office of the Civil Works Administration on the Congress street. More than 200 of the 10,000 will go to work Friday, taking an unemployment census throughout the State at \$18 a week or more.

Yesterday those of the 300 who are hardest hit by conditions started in to earn money, some for the first time in four years.

They came in long lines, young women, middle-aged women, old women.

## Eagerly Willing to Work

"I haven't worked for a year—for two years—for four years—for so long that I can't take care of my husband, or my little babies," is what they told the women who heard them, who selected them from the 10,000 who humbly applied for "something—anything in the way of honest work."

Most of them looked like women who needed little. To the experienced masculine eye, it seemed they were all well dressed.

Yet a woman who worked with them revealed that there were those who stayed away, those who came early in the morning because they felt with justifiable pride—that their clothes were a little too shabby, a little less attractive than the clothes of others who came later in the day.

## Neediest Get the Jobs

"Those who want jobs the worst, those who have sought work the hardest, come early," said the woman-in-charge. "Those who feel they ought to get a job, get things ironed out at home, then dress up in their best and come sauntering in after noon."

"But we interview each one. We talk to them, we consider each case, and those who get work are those who need it most."

"The cases are pathetic and amazing. We have one woman working here today who has a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge University, in England. She ought to be able to get a university professor's job. But she can't get work at all. She is a fine, intelligent woman with ability to speak several languages. She came in here willing to do anything, rather than do nothing."

## X-Ray Specialist Glad to Work

"She taught school in Switzerland. Presumably, she could teach most subjects anywhere in the world. But she has been unable for years to get a job of any sort."

"We had a woman in here today who was an X-ray specialist during the war, who had newspaper clippings to prove her record. But time passed her by and she has nothing. All she wants now is just the opportunity to do something—anything, rather than loaf."

"We put her to work sorting out blanks, doing the simplest mental task. And, as far as she is concerned, it might well have been a responsible position in the finest hospital in the world. Tonight, she said she was happy, working with young girls who never in the world had the advantages of education and experience which have been hers."

## Nothing to Eat for Weeks

"Another woman came in here this morning whose appearance was so striking as to cause general comment. She is all of 60 years old and hand-

Jan. 3 - Post

# ANNE PAGE MOBILIZING ARMY OF WOMEN CENSUS TAKERS

But No Postage Stamps Were Given Director in Charge of Unemployment Survey



MRS. ANNE PAGE  
Who knows unemployment from many angles—including the viewpoint of a jobless woman.

By DOROTHY G. WAYMAN

Anne Page was told to mobilize an army of 3000 Massachusetts women; but they forgot to give her postage stamps to send out her orders.

Postage stamps or no postage stamps, in a week she had 150 jobless women at work on the clerical preliminaries, and by the time red tape gets around to delivering the postage stamps, the whole 3000 will probably be out in the field at work.

Massachusetts Unemployed Census, they call it; but the name doesn't quite fit, because this job is going to put 3000 jobless women to work.

Right at the top they began, on that angle. Anne Page, herself, was out of a job when they made her director. With a 16-year-old daughter to support, you can imagine that Anne Page knows from her own heart the problems and feelings of other women out of a job.

## Graduate of Radcliffe

Anne Page was appointed director of the Massachusetts Unemployment Census on account of the extensive training and experience that fitted her to organize the vast undertaking.

She was born in Brookline. After a year at Bryn Mawr, she came back to Radcliffe to finish her college work, majoring in economics. Her interest in working women has always been keen and sympathetic. She wrote her college thesis before graduation about the garment-workers' strike of 1913, on facts gathered from personal observation.

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## Work That Women Can Do

The first thing that has come home

does not know the office address of her local committee, she should inquire at the City or Town Hall, as the case may be, for information. "There is no politics or prejudice in these appointments," says Mrs. Page. "The only two qualifications are need of a job and general intelligence."

## One for Each 1500 Persons

It is estimated that a total of 3000 Massachusetts women will be given employment through the Unemployment Census. The work is to be distributed according to the lines surveyed in the 1930 Federal Census.

That means that the State is broken up into plots containing 1500 inhabitants; and to each 1500-odd area, one woman enumerator is to be appointed. The local committees will try to appoint women who live right in the area they are to survey, in order to save the women enumerators carfare and lunch expense during their work.

The women will work one week, with a minimum of one week.

Women, traditionally, are asked questions. They are asked questions about the census, but all information held confidential.

The more freely the public cooperates in furnishing the information, the more helpful the results of the census will be. The replies are tabulated.

## Questions Regarding Family

One set of questions concerns the family—how many, ages, sex, and whether the home is owned or rented.

Then comes employment. The census is sub-divided into three groups of work? On Welfare? On C. W. A. or C. C. C. or P. W. A. Has the woman a temporary job during this regular occupation? This last point is expected to be a future employment very near the future, ascertain whether a number of painters are unemployed, or whether at temporary stop-gap jobs, in certain district, for example, produce influence location of some new public works project later.

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Miss Birmingham alleged that Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, head of the Women's Civil Works Administration in Massachusetts, and Mrs. Anne Page, who is in charge of the State unemployment census, had been using political tactics. Miss Birmingham charged, in particular, that Republicans had been preferred in the placement work in and near Salem. The Governor said that of course there should be no politics in administration of Civil Works projects and the State would cooperate with the Federal investigators in their efforts to learn whether anything improper had been done.

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## Un-Educated Women Ask for Jobs



WOMEN SEEK CWA JOBS  
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Continued From First Page

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Jan. 3 - Post

## ANNE PAGE MOBILIZING ARMY OF WOMEN CENSUS TAKERS

But No Postage Stamps Were Given Director in Charge of Unemployment Survey



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Who knows unemployment from many angles—including the viewpoint of a jobless woman.

By DOROTHY G. WAYMAN

Anne Page was told to mobilize an army of 3000 Massachusetts women; but they forgot to give her postage stamps to send out the orders.

Postage stamps or no postage stamps, in a week she had 150 jobless women at work on the clerical preliminaries, and by the time red tape gets around to delivering the postage stamps, the whole 3000 will probably be out in the field at work.

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Continued From First Page

More than 1000 women have applied to date to the unemployment office of the Civil Works Administration on Congress street. More than 200 of the women will go to work Friday, taking an unemployment census throughout the State at \$18 a week or more.

Yesterday those of the 200 who are hardest hit by conditions started in to earn money, some for the first time in four years.

They came in long lines, young women, middle-aged women, old women.

### Eagerly Willing to Work

"I haven't worked for a year—for two years—for four years—for so long that I can't take care of my husband, or my little babies," is what they told the women who heard them, who selected them from the line who humbly applied for "something—anything in the way of honest work."

Most of them looked like women who needed little. To the experienced masculine eye, it seemed they were all well dressed.

Yet a woman who worked with them revealed that there were those who stayed away, those who came early in the morning, because they felt—with the justifiable pride—that their clothes were a little too shabby, a little less attractive than the clothes of others who came later in the day.

### Neediest Get the Jobs

"Those who want jobs the hardest, those who have sought the hardest, come early," said the woman-in-charge. "Those who feel they ought to get a job, get things lined out at home, then dress up in their best and come sauntering in after noon."

"But we interview each one. We talk to them, we consider each case, and those who get work are those who need it most."

"The cases are pathetic and amazing. We have one woman working here today who has a Ph.D. degree from Cambridge University, in England. She ought to be able to get a university professor's job. But she can't get work at all. She is a fine, intelligent woman with ability to speak several languages. She came in here willing to do anything, rather than do nothing."

### X-Ray Specialist Glad to Work

"She taught school in Switzerland. Presumably, she could teach most subjects anywhere in the world. But she has been unable for years to get a job of any sort."

"We had a woman in here today who was an X-ray specialist during the war, who had newspaper clippings to prove her record. But time passed her by and she has nothing. All she wants now is just the opportunity to do something—anything, rather than do nothing."

"We put her to work sorting out blanks, doing the simplest mental task. And, as far as she is concerned, it might well have been a responsible position in the finest hospital in the world. Tonight, she said she was happy, working with young girls who never in the world had the advantages of education and experience which have been hers."

### Nothing to Eat for Weeks

"Another woman came in here this morning whose appearance was so striking as to cause general comment. She is all of 60 years old and handsome. Her hair is silver and her general deportment is such that you feel right away she must have lived a serene, happy life."

"And do you know what that woman told us, when she applied for any sort of work we might have? She told us she hadn't eaten regularly for several weeks! She told us she was the widow of a minister who happened to have an invested unwisely in the course of a sane, regular life. There was nothing left, she discovered, after he died, and she couldn't find anything to work at."

"Three times, she told us, she came here looking for work. And each time she saw little girls whose clothes seemed shabby from long wear. And each time she felt that possibly they might resent it if she applied for a job from us."

Her clothes, she told us, were made over gifts from her husband's parishioners. Her skill, her ability to use a sewing machine, made it possible for her to put those gifts together so that the dresses she has from someone else look as though they were made for her."

### "Will You Please Give Us Work?"

"One of the girls accepting people said today: 'I must take care of this case. Here's a woman who hasn't even had breakfast?' And do you know what several others told her, all at once? They told her—'What do you mean breakfast?—why, we've had woman after woman who hasn't had a substantial meal for four or five days!'"

"And that's the way it goes. They don't quibble. They don't argue. They don't ask how hard the work will be, or what the nature of the work will be. All they ask, with a sincerity that is heart-rending, is, 'Will you please give us work—any work?'"

### Fine Intelligent Women

"They're young women and middle-aged women and old women. But they all have the same idea, and the same request. Some of them, many of them, have families. Many have children. But all they want is work."

"They're women who would appear to have means. If you met them on the street, but they'll show you records where they haven't worked for months. They'll show you where their homes have had no income for months."

"They're sincere, and they're intelligent. Any kind of work is acceptable. College degrees mean nothing. Dis-

vious experience means nothing, they want to work.

"We try to be fair. We try to what we have only to those who it most."

"We feel we may make mistakes, but nothing we make in the way of mistakes can compare with the mistakes this project has done."

"Friday, we hope, we will start taking a census with these women, hoping that those whom they visit receive them properly."



MRS. ANNE PAGE  
Who knows unemployment from many angles—including the viewpoint of a jobless woman.

By DOROTHY G. WAYMAN

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### Work That Women Can Do

The first thing that has come home to Anne Page in the job is the tremendous need of some such work—that women can do.

"It would break your heart to see the straits to which some of the women who come to us are reduced," she says soberly.

One girl, just as an example, on that cold Friday last week, with the thermometer at 17 below zero, started at half-past six in the morning and walked in from Dorchester to apply for a job—walked in because she had no car fare.

The thing Anne Page is anxious to make plain to women all over Massachusetts who need jobs is that the jobs will be given out right in their own home towns.

Women should not start for Boston, hoping to get a job through a personal interview with Mrs. Page. She does not make the appointments of enumerators for this census which she is directing.

The appointments, in each district of the State, will be made by the local Civil Works Administration Re-Employment committee. If a woman

does not know the office address of her local committee, she should inquire at the City or Town Hall, as the case may be, for information.

"There is no politics or prejudice in these appointments," says Mrs. Page. "The only two qualifications are need of a job and general intelligence."

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Women, traditionally, are asked asking questions. They are asked plenty of questions to see if they are suitable, but all information to be held confidential.

The more freely the women enumerate in furnishing the information, the more helpful will be the results of the census which the replies are tabulated.

### Questions Regarding Families

One set of questions concerns families—how many, ages, whether the home is owned or rented.

Then come employment questions. The woman is asked whether she is a winner of the family welfare work of Work? On Welfare, C. W. A. or C. C. C. or P. W. A. Has she any temporary job district? Is her regular occupation?

This last point is expected to be future employment very near. To ascertain whether a number of enumerators are unemployed, or working at temporary stop-gap jobs, in a certain district, for example, a woman's fluence location of some new public works project later.

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Other Questions On Health

Boston's Health department has arranged for a special project to be carried out in Boston by the enumerators, in a set of questions about health. Boston people will be asked to list all the illnesses any of their family have suffered within the last six months and to tell whether they had a doctor, were treated at home, at a clinic or in a hospital. The facts gleaned from these answers will aid authorities in providing needed health measures in Boston.

The project has the approval not only of Washington but of the State department of labor and industry, and it is going to give much-needed employment to 3,000 jobless Massachusetts women.

So when the census lady comes around to your house, and starts asking questions, don't be afraid to cooperate fully by furnishing the information requested. The answers will be held confidential and the results will help everybody.

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Quarters for artists of Cape Cod have been established here under the supervision of Richard E. Miller, N. A., internationally known artist, and Mrs. Harold Haven Brown, director of the Provincetown Art Association.

New England headquarters of the art project at Worcester today authorized the hiring of seven needy young artists of Provincetown for work here. Assurance has been given that all other local artists in need of help will be given work shortly.

The exact type of work to be done will be decided within a few days. All activities of the art project of the Cape will be directed from Provincetown.

Besides working on Government buildings the artists will be engaged for art work in public schools and town halls on the Cape.

## To Survey Bay State Historic Buildings

Washington, Jan. 4 (A.P.)—Appointment of thirty-nine district officers to supervise locally the survey of historic buildings approved by the Civil Works Administration was announced today by Secretary Ickes, who said those wishing to recommend the survey of specific historic buildings should make their requests direct to officers of the districts.

The purpose of the program is to gain information about historic buildings in all localities.

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## 100 Women Storm Ely's Office to Assert Director Is Advancing Own Interests—Instances Of Partisanship Cited

was good and that she need not have this "stupid proof" in the form of women personally being victims. This Rantoul's alleged partnership. This quoted remark was as to his personal belief. Mrs. Rantoul is or is not believed to be a prostitute, and is contriving to advance herself politically through her position on the Gov. Ely that the announcement by the federal inquiry was the first concrete action taken in the case. Protesters that were first advanced against Mrs. Rantoul Dec. 19. At this time and subsequently she and others of giving CWA jobs to debilitates and married women in no distress or need for work.

Post-Ten. 4  
CWA PROBE IN  
EVERETT ENDS

## Investigators Go to Fall River for Inquiry

The last witness to be questioned Everett yesterday was Mayor James Roche. Mayor Roche was before the investigating board for several minutes.

Mrs. O'Connor while Miss Birmingham was describing Mrs. O'Connor's situation to newspapermen.

The fifth member of the group which was seen by the Governor was Mrs. Mary P. Rooney of Salem. All the women were described by Miss Birmingham as "living examples of the alleged abuses of which they complain."

The next incident which provoked Mrs. DeWolfe was caused by the press of the 100 women and 10 men at the entrance to the Governor's chamber, which, combined with the unusually heavy number of persons attending from the start of the legislative session, and the newspapermen and photographers made passage nearly impossible.

"Now ladies," said Mr. DeWolf, "I've been as courteous as possible. You wouldn't want me to call the police would you?"

"If you did," retorted Miss Birmingham, "it'd be in keeping in general with the way the women have been treated in this thing." Mr. DeWolf subsequently apologized for his remark that the police might have been necessary.

In announcing that the matter was under federal investigation, Gov. El said:

Miss Birmingham, and her committee claim that Mrs. Rantoul and her appointees in certain parts of the state, particularly in Salem and Peabody, are playing politics with CWA employment; that they are Republican women and are filling the places with Republicans and marching in with troops of their own supporters. The federal government has sent two investi-

gators here to make a complete report in regard to the matter. If the charges are substantiated the women ought to be fired, discharged, removed, or whatever the term is, because there should be no politics in the CWA program.

## A black and white photograph showing seven young women seated at a long, narrow table supported by sawhorses. They are all looking down at their papers or books, appearing to be in a classroom or study environment. The women are dressed in mid-20th-century attire, including sweaters, blouses, and skirts. The background is slightly out of focus, showing what might be a chalkboard or a wall.

With new jobs and reawakened hopes, dozens of women and girls were put to work at once yesterday counting census blanks at 169 Congress street, getting ready for the census of the State's unemployed, a CWA emergency project.



COMMITTEE ON CWA PROTEST

Left to right, at Governor Ely's office, Miss Florence V. McSham, Miss Mary F. Rooney, at Miss Florence Birmingham, Mrs. Helen W. O'Connor and Mrs. Kathryn F. Griffin. They protested Mrs. Rantoul's administration of the women's CWA.

## Feels CWA Leaders Should Be Fired if Charges Proven

Declaring last night that "there should be no politics in the Civil Works programme," Governor Elwell said that if the charges made by a group of women calling on him yesterday in regard to Mrs. Lois L. Rantoul, director of CWA projects for women, and Mrs. Annie Page, recently appointed head of the unemployment census, are substantiated the women ought to be discharged.

Asked if they will be discharged, Governor Ely replied: "If these charges are substantiated, the will be, at a federal matter, not a State matter, and I will not express any opinion as to the accuracy of the charges. I think I'll let the two federal investigators do the work. The federal investigators are in the federal agency organized for just this purpose. They are appointed right from Washington, and we will help them to find out the facts."

The women assembled in the Hall of Flags in the State House, and after waiting for some time finally marched up the stairs to the Governor's lobby. There they were received by De Wolf C. DeWolf, secretary to the Governor, who asked them to step out for a time that a passageway might be made to

At the office of the CWA at 162 Congress street, a dozen women started work yesterday preparing for the census to start in a few days to determine the number of unemployed in the State. More than 2000 women will be used in this work, with a minimum pay of \$ a week.

The Congress street office is for residents of Boston only. Women living outside Boston should apply to the local CWA office or to the town hall or city hall for the unemployment census work.

## Favoritism Charged—State Board Closes Cambridge, Everett Investigation

An investigation of charges of favoritism in distributing civil works jobs in Fall River was launched last night by the Massachusetts civil works administration after the board had completed investigations into charges of grafting in Everett, and of friction among CWA officials in Cambridge.

Two inspectors from the investigating unit of the CWA will arrive in Fall River today to learn the reasons why David L. Gourse, a prominent businessman who is chairman of the public welfare department of the city, resigned his post as civil works administrator for Fall River.

Gourse resigned in a letter to Bartlett in which he indicated that there was friction between himself and John J. Shea, federal re-employment office in Fall River.

When told that CWA inspectors would visit Fall River to obtain information regarding his charge of "rampant favoritism," Gourse replied that he would "gladly prove all the charges." Shea, too, said he would co-operate with the inspectors and provide all information desired. Bartlett has asked Gourse to name a successor, but Gourse is reluctant to do so.

Charges of favoritism, interference and fraud were bruited about in Cambridge as the result of differences between Charles J. McMenimen, CW administrator for Cambridge, and John M. Kirk, in charge of the federal employment office in Cambridge.

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the CWA board, conferred at length with both men. Bartlett told McCormick he had no right to discharge a worker except when the man was unable to do the work. He explained to Kirk that if a man in making out his registration

made a false statement the worker's certificate could be withdrawn, and, automatically, the man be discharged.

McMenimen explained that he felt that when he knew a man had no dependents he felt the man should have a job, and also believed he had the right to use of his knowledge, to inform Kirk, and the re-employment officer, should co-operate. Kirk asserted that he had rated men on their need and sent them in response to requisition orders on that basis. Both men agreed to co-operate in the future.

Former Gov. Fuller sent a letter of protest to Secretary Ickes, the administrator, Dec. 23, in which he pointed out that although nearly \$16,000,000 had been approved and allocated to the commonwealth and Massachusetts cities and towns for many weeks, not one cent of actual money had been received in this state.

Secretary Ickes in his letter, explained that he had ordered an immediate investigation, and specifically ordered the legal division of the PWA, in which bond contracts for Massachusetts projects languished, to make effort to get the contracts out. With the letter came a memorandum from E. H. Foley Jr., assistant general counsel of the PWA, in which it was promised that 10 contracts a day would be sent to

One of the first results of the Fuller letter was the sending of \$13,000 to Salem for a project which had been approved a long time, so long, in fact, that the city had completed the project and was waiting for the federal government to make good its share. Nothing was mentioned concerning the \$5,650,000 in PWA projects sponsored by Boston which are being checked a

A loan and grant of \$115,000 to Newton, was for extensions to sanitary sewer system to serve an unserved area and an extension to existing outfall sewer.







## HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY HEADS PICKED

F. C. Brown in Charge of  
Bay State District

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Mr. Brown came to Boston from Minneapolis. He has been interested in the theatre, both as critic and designer of stage settings, and for nearly 17 years he has been editor of the Architectural Review. He is 57 and married. He has a unique Summer home at Marblehead Neck.

## BIG CWA PROJECTS TO START

Fuller Is So Notified  
by Secretary  
Ickes

A promise of prompt action in speeding up the public works program for Massachusetts was received by former Governor Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the Federal Advisory Board for this State, from Harold Ickes, federal emergency administrator at Washington, last night.

**BEGIN TO SIGN CONTRACTS**  
Since Fuller forwarded his protest against delay to Secretary Ickes a week ago, contracts for 20 Massachusetts projects have been signed, and accord-

ing to word from the law department of the federal administration, they will come along hereafter at the rate of 10 a day.

Although the various Massachusetts boards and the Governor have approved certain projects months ago, and one contract had been signed in Washington up to the time of the Fuller protest, sent forward on Dec. 22.

Under the public works program, these projects are to be constructed with funds, 20 per cent of which are contributed by the federal government as gifts, and the balance of 80 per cent is loaned by the federal government.

Three more projects, to cost an aggregate of \$362,700, were approved by Governor Ely yesterday in recommendation of the State Emergency Planning Board. These called for the construction of two bridges and approach roads across Bass River between Yarmouth and Dennis, at a cost of \$150,000, and facing of the State highway on Route 122A between Rutland and Holden, at cost \$187,000, and reconstruction of a highway in Bradford square, in Randolph, to Braintree Five Cents Hub, 700.

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# CWA SPENDS \$446,872 A WEEK TO EMPLOY 15,827 IN BOSTON, BUT WELFARE COSTS KEEP UP



JOSEPH W. BARTLETT  
CWA chairman, who thinks Boston officials did not make use of chance to relieve welfare budget.

or "just getting by" but who applied for aid when they thought that they might thus be eligible for CWA jobs.

Some may have quit more arduous and less remunerative jobs to get on the CWA 30-hour week, for which the average pay is \$1 an hour. This group would probably conceal their former employment, and may create a problem for investigation.

Some may have come from homes in which other members of the family were receiving welfare relief. This group raises the problem of re-examination of certain welfare cases to determine to what extent family burdens have been alleviated by CWA employment.

**REACHED ITS QUOTA**  
Horace W. Nelson, supervisor for the overseers of the public welfare, whose services have been borrowed from the city by the federal government to direct the federal re-employment project, said last night that the city of Boston reached its quota of employment, about two weeks ago and has been operating, except for negligible allowances for replacements, or for unprepared projects, at top speed ever since.

Except for the work furnished by Mr. Nelson and part-time supervision by Walter V. McCarthy executive director of public welfare, no welfare department employees are now engaged on the administration of the CWA, whose administrative personnel is now complete, he said. The welfare department is now sufficiently abreast of its work to handle the 50 social workers who are to be engaged to examine its methods.

Expenditures for dependent aid of the department of public welfare for the past three months were:

Week ending  
Oct. 14 ..... \$201,882  
21 ..... 204,522  
28 ..... 204,522  
Nov. 4 ..... 204,522  
11 ..... 204,522  
18 ..... 204,522  
25 ..... 204,522  
Dec. 2 ..... 204,522  
9 ..... 204,522  
16 ..... 204,522  
23 ..... 204,522  
30 ..... 204,522  
Total December ..... \$2,454,984  
The December increase was \$50,834 over December, 1932. Total December welfare expenditures of \$1,171,637.76 were \$186,000 less than the peak month of April when the city spent

for last week's work caused Chairman Bartlett to telephone Mayor Mansfield yesterday. Deputy City Treasurer Arthur F. Swan told Mansfield that the municipal CWA disbursement unit was working overtime last night to finish the checks. At the CWA paymaster's office, it was said that the personnel had caught up with its work and was "clean with the slate" last night.

"We had no delays until the holidays," said a CWA disbursing official. "Then, the split weeks, holiday and the fact that many city foremen and timekeepers took an extra day to recuperate tied us up. We are fully manned and will soon be back on CWA hours. Many of the workers spent their Christmas check, which was distributed in advance, and just didn't have enough to tide them over until after New Year's."

William B. Coy, Boston banker and

## STATE CHAIRMAN IN CRITICAL MOOD

Bartlett Thinks City Officials Missed Chance to  
Aid Taxpayers

By EDWARD ALLEN

Although the civil works administration is spending \$446,872 a week in Boston and has put 15,827 persons back to work in the city, the public welfare expenditures for December were \$50,832 over those of the same month a year ago.

At least three-fourths of those re-employed were not on the city's welfare list, who the CWA program was first announced.

While 6827 of these persons have been transferred from the welfare and soldiers' relief lists, the saving is partially offset by an "intake" of 3808 new applicants and reapplicants admitted to the welfare rolls in November and December after the \$4,925,598.32 CWA program was announced.

Joseph W. Bartlett, state CWA chairman, last night declared the Boston officials had not made the fullest possible use of their chance to reduce welfare expenditures.

**EXPECTED 50 P. C. MINIMUM**  
"I should think that as a minimum they would have taken 50 per cent. of the workers from the welfare list," he said. "Some municipalities virtually wiped out their welfare lists when the CWA was started."

"It was never intended that civil works jobs would be filled from persons applying for welfare aid after Nov. 16. Those persons should have been sent to register for CWA jobs and not have been placed on the welfare rolls."

Not all of the 3808 applicants added to the rolls in November and December were scrambling for CWA jobs. Many were after mothers' aid, old age assistance, or regular dependent aid. However, the net reduction in the number of unemployed on the city relief rolls has been only 2620, or about 18 per cent, of the 14,021 listed as unemployed in the peak week ending Dec. 1. About half of the 29,935 aid recipients of all classes are listed as "unemployed."

Complaints that men working on park department projects had not been paid for last week's work caused Chairman Bartlett to telephone Mayor Mansfield yesterday. Deputy City Treasurer Arthur F. Swan told Mansfield that the municipal CWA disbursement unit was working overtime last night to finish the checks. At the CWA paymaster's office, it was said that the personnel had caught up with its work and was "clean with the slate" last night.

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trees, boxing large palms, filler castles, GEORGE WRIGHT GOLD COURSE—Widening and improving fairways. SANITARY DEPARTMENT—Painting 114 bridges, 145 cars, 28 miscellaneous vehicles. POSTMASTER ROOM, City Council—Chairman's boxes of documents. HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Revision of communicable disease files; expanding long system of division of tuberculosis; employment of 18 statistical clerks in health units to obtain facts and figures about preschool children.

Other projects are for improvement of records or renovating or painting court houses, hospitals, institutions and similar activities.

## STAMPS HOLD UP CENSUS

3000 Women Wait  
on Red Tape—Will  
Get \$18 a Month

Some of the red tape which has impeded the progress of the CWA's unemployment census was severed yesterday, and as a result the 3000 women who are to get jobs on the project will get \$18 a week minimum instead of \$15.

### NO MONEY FOR STAMPS

But the project is still held up, and the women are still kept waiting, simply because other red tape is still preventing the issue of enough stamps to notify the selected women that it's time to go to work.

The entire business is being operated out of Boston. Because of lack of funds and time it was decided that the mail would be used to notify all workers of the start of work.

But no money has been appropriated for stamps by the government; so no letters can be sent out.

### Under Temporary Clause

Prior to raising the amount of the total appropriation for the work—making the lowest week's pay \$18 a week instead of \$15—the letters couldn't have been sent out anyway. That was the first red tape that had to be cut to get the project underway.

But the stamp money hasn't come along, and the director of the project, Mrs. Anne Page, hasn't yet been able to get a franking privilege.

Under the rules of the Postoffice Department, no temporary government employee is supposed to get the franking privilege. The unemployment census is a temporary project, so Mrs. Page is a temporary employee.

### Meanwhile 3000 Wait

That she will eventually get the franking privilege to carry out this government work is assured. But because of the clutter of red tape there is no way of telling whether it will be in ten more days, or a week.

Meanwhile, most of the 3000 women selected throughout the State to do the work are waiting.



Bishop Cannon took exception to a statement by Dr. Steward, a Chicagoan, that "the old dry leadership" had failed. The dry groups after the tilt was over formed "The National Temperance and Prohibition Council," announced acceptance of the repeal verdict, but said the liquor issue in politics had not been repealed. They then elected officers and called a meeting of the council here March 9-10 to map out its policy and plan of campaign.

acted as foreman. Among those attending were Mayor and Mrs. Russell, Judge Edward Connelley, Jr., of the East Cambridge district court, John J. Murphy, former mayor of Somerville and now United States marshal, John P. Brennan, former state senator, John J. Foley, president of the Cambridge city council, and Daniel P. Leahy, chairman of the Cambridge election commission.

A heavy truck, parked in the garage close to the tank, prevented more serious injuries to the men. In addition to the many windows broken at the large workshop, several windows were broken in surrounding buildings. A small fire which started around the pump was extinguished with chemicals by employees.

The dinner was attended by about 60 of his former office associates, who presented him with a desk lamp and set. George Morley, division superintendent; Thomas Cochran, district manager; Leonard Morrissey, commercial superintendent; and Roger Ather-ton, district manager, were present as guests. Richard Davis, who is to succeed Nelson, was welcomed by his new staff.

Listen to Filene's Basement Musical Alarm Clock—Station WHDH—7:30 to 8 A. M.

## SATURDAY at 9 A. M.

### HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY HEADS PICKED

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#### BEGIN TO SIGN CONTRACTS

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from the C. W. A. funds and not from the Emergency Relief funds. My workers must be delegated from Federal Reemployment Agencies, just as the men, and misunderstanding has arisen as to where the women should apply for jobs." She added a plea that women register quickly if they desire an opportunity to obtain jobs and that they place their names on the proper lists in their own communities.

### WON'T LET HUSBAND MIND BABY

Jobless Wives Full of Pride, Census Heads Learn

Boston jobless women have too much pride to let their husbands mind the baby or do the housework.

That amazing fact has been brought out in scores of cases in the last day or two at the office of the Boston Unemployment Census, a Civil Works Administration project which is putting 3000 women to work temporarily.

#### RETAIN THEIR PRIDE

And the women in question, it develops, are bearing hardship in order to retain their pride and that of their husbands.

Scores and scores of such women have been interviewed in the extension of the project, women with children at home and a husband out of work.

"Will your husband take care of your children while you are working, if you get this job?" they are asked.

And, in every single instance, according to interviewers, the women state that they have no arrangements to take care of the children and the housework.

#### No Work for a Man to Do

"I'm glad to be able to earn a little money, at last," one married woman told an interviewer. "I'm glad to be able to give my husband a little help. He hasn't had, so he can get a town and look for work."

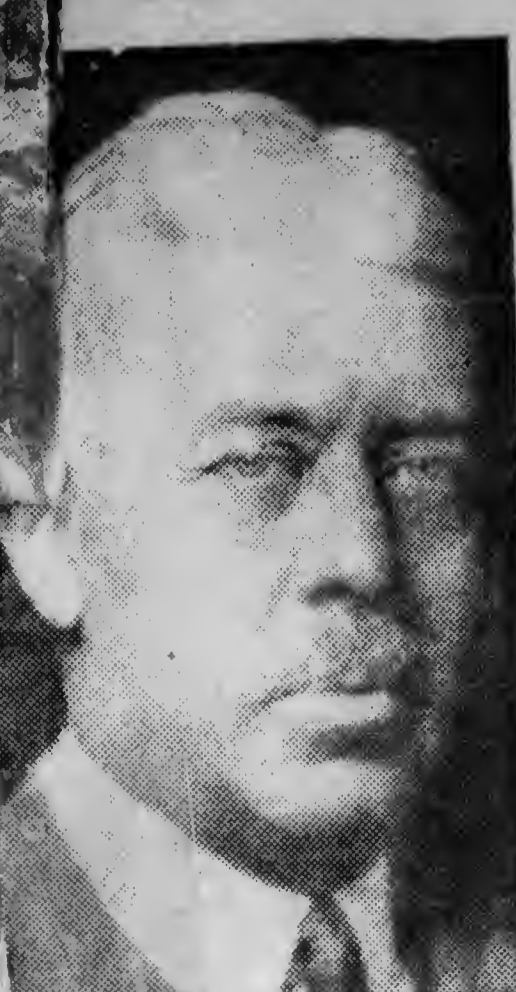
"I don't expect my husband to work, or mind the children. One of the neighbors can do that. It's no work for a man."

#### Bake for Neighbor

Many are exchanging with neighbors who will take care of the children during the day while the mothers are taking the census, and getting \$18 a week therefor.

One woman who received a job has made arrangements to do housework for a neighbor at night after she finishes her census work, in return for care of her children.

### Critical



JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, CWA chairman, who thinks Boston officials did not make use of chance to relieve welfare budget.

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Oct. 11	\$201,883
18	200,222
25	200,500
Nov. 1	201,026
8	200,606
15	208,233
22	211,283
29	210,459
Dec. 6	210,904
13	211,711
20	191,013
27	187,000
30	\$30,834

The December increase was \$30,834 over December, 1932. Total December welfare expenditures of \$1,171,637.76 were \$186,000 less than the peak month of April when the city spent

## OUT OF TOTAL ONLY 6827 COME OFF RELIEF ROLL

This Reduction Partly Offset by Addition of 3808 New Names

### STATE CHAIRMAN IN CRITICAL MOOD

Bartlett Thinks City Officials Missed Chance to Aid Taxpayers

By EDWARD ALLEN

Although the civil works administration is spending \$446,872 a week in Boston and has put 15,827 persons back to work in the city, the public welfare expenditures for December were \$50,832 over those of the same month a year ago.

At least three-fourths of those re-employed were not on the city's welfare list who the CWA program was first announced.

While 6827 of these persons have been transferred from the welfare and soldiers' relief lists, the saving is partially offset by an "intake" of 3808 new applicants and reapplicants admitted to the welfare rolls in November and December after the \$4,925,598.32 CWA program was announced.

Joseph W. Bartlett, state CWA chairman, last night declared the Boston officials had not made the fullest possible use of their chance to reduce welfare expenditures.

#### EXPECTED 50 P. C. MINIMUM

"I should think that as a minimum they would have taken 50 per cent. of the workers from the welfare list," he said. "Some municipalities virtually wiped out their welfare lists when the CWA was started."

"It was never intended that civil works jobs would be filled from persons applying for welfare aid after Nov. 16. Those persons should have been sent to register for CWA jobs and not have been placed on the welfare rolls."

Not all of the 3808 applicants added to the rolls in November and December were scrambling for CWA jobs. Many were after mothers' aid, old age assistance, or regular dependent aid. However, the net reduction in the number of unemployed on the city relief rolls has been only 2620, or about 18 per cent. of the 14,021 listed as unemployed in the peak week ending Dec. 1. About half of the 29,935 aid recipients of all classes are listed as "unemployed."

Complaints that men working on park department projects had not been paid for last week's work caused Chairman Bartlett to telephone Mayor Mansfield yesterday. Deputy City Treasurer Arthur F. Swan told Mansfield that the municipal CWA disbursement unit was working overtime last night to finish the checks. At the CWA paymaster's office, it was said that the personnel had caught up with its work and was "clean with the state" last night.

"We had no delays until the holidays," said a CWA disbursing official. "Then, the split weeks, holiday and the fact that many city foremen and time-keepers took an extra day to recuperate tied us up. We are fully manned and will soon be back on CWA hours. Many of the workers spent their Christmas check, which was distributed in advance, and just didn't save enough to tide them over until after New Year's."

William B. Coy, Boston banker and

(Continued on Page Twenty-one)

Herald Jan. 5

free, boxing large palms, filling carities, GEORGE WRIGHT GOLD COURSE—Widening and improving fairways. SANITARY DEPARTMENT—Painting 114 trucks, 145 cars, 28 miscellaneous vehicles. DOCUMENT ROOM, City Council—Cleaning 2012 boxes of documents. HEALTH DEPARTMENT—Revision of communicable disease files; expanding system of division of tuberculosis; employment of 18 statistical clerks in health units to obtain facts and figures about preschool clinics. Other projects are for improvement of records or renovating or painting court houses, hospitals, institutions and similar activities.

## STAMPS HOLD UP CENSUS

3000 Women Wait on Red Tape—Will Get \$18 a Month

Some of the red tape which has impeded the progress of the CWA's unemployment census was severed yesterday, and as a result the 3000 women who are to get jobs on the project will get \$18 a week minimum instead of \$15.

#### NO MONEY FOR STAMPS

But the project is still held up, and the women are still kept waiting, simply because other red tape is still preventing the issue of enough stamps to notify the selected women that it's time to go to work.

The entire business is being operated out of Boston. Because of lack of funds and time it was decided that the mail would be used to notify all workers of the start of work.

But no money has been appropriated for stamps by the government; so no letters can be sent out.

#### Under Temporary Clause

Prior to raising the amount of the total appropriation for the work—making the lowest week's pay \$18 a week instead of \$15—the letters couldn't have been sent out anyway. That was the first red tape that had to be cut to get the project underway.

But the stamp money hasn't come along, and the director of the project, Mrs. Anne Page, hasn't yet been able to get a franking privilege.

Under the rules of the Postoffice Department, no temporary government employee is supposed to get the franking privilege. The unemployment census is a temporary project, so Mrs. Page is a temporary employee.

#### Meanwhile 3000 Wait

That she will eventually get the franking privilege to carry out this government work is assured. But because of the clutter of red tape there is no way of telling whether it will be in two more days, or a week. Meantime, most of the 3000 women selected throughout the State to do the work are waiting.



Bishop Cannon took exception to a statement by Dr. Steward, a Chicagoan, that "the old dry leadership" had failed. The dry groups after the tilt was over formed "The National Temperance and Prohibition Council," announced acceptance of the repeal verdict, but said the liquor issue in politics had not been repeated. They then elected officers and called a meeting of the council here March 9-10 to map out its policy and plan of campaign.

acted as toastmaster. Among those attending were Mayor and Mrs. Russell, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Judge Edward Connelley, Jr., of the Murphy, former mayor of Somerville, P. Brennan, former state senator, John J. Foley, president of the Cambridge city council, and Daniel P. Leahy, chairman of the Cambridge election commission.

A heavy truck, parked in the garage close to the tank, prevented more serious injuries to the men. In addition to the many windows broken at the large workshop, several windows were broken in surrounding buildings. A small fire which started around the pump was extinguished with chemicals by employees.

The dinner was attended by about 60 of his former office associates, who presented him with a desk lamp and set. George Morley, division superintendent; Leonard Morrissey, district manager; and Roger Althaus, district manager, were present as guests.

Richard Davis, who is to succeed Nelson, was welcomed by his new staff.

Listen to Filene's Basement Musical Alarm Clock—Station WHDH—7:30 to 8 A. M.

## SATURDAY at 9 A. M.

### HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY HEADS PICKED

F. C. Brown in Charge of Bay State District

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (A. P.).—Appointment of 39 district officers to supervise locally the survey of historic buildings approved by the Civil Works Administration was announced today by Secretary Ickes.

At the same time Ickes said those wishing to recommend the survey of specific historic buildings should make their requests direct to officers of the districts.

The purpose of the program is to gain information about historic buildings in all localities.

The designated districts for New England, appointed district officers and the personnel they will have in their offices follows:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—John H. Stevens, Portland, Me. 37.

Massachusetts—Frank C. Brown, Boston, 37.

Connecticut, Rhode Island—H. H. Davis, New Haven, 30.

Southern New York—William D. Foster, 25 West 45th st., New York, 53.

Northern New York—N. R. Sturgis, Albany, 53.

New Jersey—Wilson C. Ziv, Newark, 35.

Eastern Pennsylvania—E. P. Bissell, Philadelphia, 42.

Western Pennsylvania—Charles M. Stoltz, Pittsburgh, 41.

Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland—Albert Kruse, Wilmington, 20.

Frank Chouteau Brown of 9 Mt. Vernon sq., Boston, is the man who is to supervise locally the survey of historic buildings approved yesterday by Secretary Ickes as part of the Civil Works Administration program.

Twelve hundred men, most of whom will be trained architects, will be engaged throughout the country for this task, and of these, 37 are to be employed in Massachusetts under Mr. Brown. An office has already been opened at room 643, 141 Milk st., and several men are already at work.

The work of the survey will call mostly for the taking of complete measurements of historic structures of all kinds in the Commonwealth. Old houses, old bridges, old mills and old public buildings will be recorded in every dimension for the information of posterity. Those buildings most in danger of demolition will be measured up first, so no more valuable landmarks will be hopelessly lost.

Mr. Brown came to Boston from Minneapolis. He has been interested in the theatre, both as critic and designer of stage settings, and for nearly 17 years he has been editor of the Architectural Review. He is 47 and married. He has a unique Summer home at Marblehead Neck.

### Fuller Is So Notified

by Secretary Ickes

A promise of prompt action in speeding up the public works programme for Massachusetts was received by former Governor Alvan T. Fuller, chairman of the Federal Advisory Board for this State, from Harold Ickes, federal emergency administrator at Washington, last night.

#### BEGIN TO SIGN CONTRACTS

Since Fuller forwarded his protest against delay to Secretary Ickes a week ago, contracts for 20 Massachusetts projects have been signed, and accord-

from the C. W. A. funds and not from the Emergency Relief funds. My workers must be delegated from Federal Reemployment Agencies, just as the men, and misunderstanding has arisen as to where the women should apply for jobs.

She added a plea that women register quickly if they desire an opportunity to obtain jobs and that they place their names on the proper lists in their own communities.

Post-Jan. 6

### 53 ALIENS LOSE CWA JOBS

False Statements Made by Waltham Applicants

After receiving a ruling from the CWA legal department, Waltham administrator, Martin J. Coleman, discharged 53 aliens yesterday. The decision made by the State authorities permitted the Waltham office to dismiss only those aliens who were placed by the national reemployment office. Other aliens given work through the city welfare department could not be displaced, the CWA solicitors stated. Many of the aliens who lost their jobs made false statements when applying for work, officials stated.

## WON'T LET HUSBAND MIND BABY

Jobless Wives Full of Pride, Census Heads Learn

Boston jobless women have too much pride to let their husbands mind the baby or do the housework.

That amazing fact has been brought out in scores of cases in the last day or two at the offices of the Boston Unemployment Census, a Civil Works Administration project which is putting 3000 women to work temporarily.

#### RETAIN THEIR PRIDE

And the women in question develop, are hearing hardships and to retain their pride and that of their husbands.

Scores and scores of men who have been interviewed by the census takers of the project, women who, when at home and a husband out of work.

"Will your husband take care of your children while you are working, if you get this job?" they are asked.

And, in every single case, the answer is no. The women state that they have no one to take care of the children and the housework.

#### No Work for a Man to Do

"I'm glad to be able to earn a little money, at last," one married woman told an interviewer. "I'm glad to be able to give my husband a little help. He hasn't had, so he can go in town and look for work."

"I don't expect him to wash dishes or mind the children. One of the neighbors can do that. It's no work for a man."

#### Bake for Neighbor

Many are exchanging with neighbors who will take care of the children during the day while the mothers are taking the census. One woman who received a job has made arrangements to do housework for a neighbor at night after she finishes her census work, in return for care of her children.

## Winter Misses—Sums Worth a Hundred Dollars

CWA board member, will check the payroll methods to see if the work week can be more efficiently staggered and payments consequently speeded. He will write Col. Harry L. Hopkins, federal CWA administrator, for permission to make necessary changes. Mayor Mansfield promised Bartlett full co-operation and asked that any complaints be sent him for correction.

The net reduction in number of unemployed receiving aid from the welfare department plus the reduction of 1100 from the soldiers' relief list indicate that 12,080 of the 15,927 CWA and CWS workers, nearly 80 per cent., were at least nominally not receiving public relief prior to the CWA. Thus, it would appear that:

1—Some of them previously avoided charity by living on their savings or by living with relatives. This would include those who had been "hanging on" or "just getting by" but who applied for aid when they thought that they might thus be eligible for CWA jobs.

2—Some may have quit more arduous and less remunerative jobs to get on the CWA 30-hour work, for which the average pay is \$1 an hour. This group could probably conceal their former employment, and may create a problem for investigation.

3—Some may have come from homes in which other members of the family were receiving welfare relief. This group raises the problem of re-examination of certain welfare cases to determine what extent family burdens have been alleviated by CWA employment.

#### REACHED ITS QUOTA

Horace W. Nelson, supervisor for the overseers of the public welfare, whose services have been borrowed from the city by the federal government to direct the federal re-employment project, said last night that the city of Boston reached its quota of employment about two weeks ago and has been operating, except for negligible allowances for replacements, or for unprepared projects, at top speed ever since.

Except for the work furnished by Mr. Nelson and part-time supervision by Walter V. McCarthy executive director of public welfare, no welfare department employees are now engaged on the administration of the CWA, whose administrative personnel is now complete, he said. The welfare department is now sufficiently abreast of its work to handle the 50 social workers who are to be engaged to examine its methods.

Expenditures for dependent aid of the department of public welfare for the past three months were:

Week ending	Amount
Oct. 14	\$201,885
21	200,521
28	202,502
Nov. 4	202,026
11	202,026
18	211,285
25	212,859
Dec. 2	219,964
9	219,131
16	191,011
23	187,054
30	187,054

The December increase was \$30,834 over December, 1932. Total December welfare expenditures of \$1,171,637, were \$186,000 less than the peak month of April when the city spent

than in November. Part of the April excess properly belonged in the March figures, because of the bank holiday. March totals were \$999,748.31.

In general, the figures show that the welfare department expenditures are about where they were at this time last year, but are now on the downward instead of the upward trend.

The way in which mounting applications for mothers' aid, old age assistance and regular dependent aid has reduced gains from federal employment is shown in the following comparative table of welfare cases:

Week ending	Unemployed All cases	Mothers' aid	Old age assistance	Regular dependent aid
Oct. 14	13,150	30,435	30,123	30,731
21	12,926	30,731	31,002	31,002
28	12,926	31,002	31,002	31,002
Nov. 4	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
11	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
18	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
25	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
Dec. 2	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
9	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
16	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
23	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002
30	13,150	31,002	31,002	31,002

#### TO PAY \$60 A WEEK

CWA and CWS workers are now engaged in 89 projects in Boston. The top pay is \$60 a week, which is being paid to 10 expert city planners, architects, and engineers on a huge project to chart a future program of needed public works. The minimum pay is \$12 to women sewing welfare garments.

Unskilled laborers get \$15 and skilled mechanics \$36 a week. The average pay for all classes is about \$1 an hour, \$30 a week.

About 471 professional men, draftsmen, field workers, typists, clerks and messengers are at work on the planning project. There are 1485, including 1400 unskilled laborers, at work on 14 separate park department developments. There are 1200, of whom all but 200 are unskilled, on a public works department project for the repair and construction of 62 streets.

At the public library, six linotype operators are getting \$37.50 a week, eight photographers, \$37.50 a week, and other skilled workers are included among the 666 persons working on a cataloguing project in charge of experienced librarians.

#### LARGER PROJECTS

Among the larger projects are:

LAW DEPARTMENT—Typing and bringing up to date dockets, entries, investigations, pleadings in tax appeal cases.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT—Bringing records up to date and filing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT—Cataloguing school books, re-arranging supplies and stocks on shelves, painting buildings.

 REPAIR DEPARTMENT—Painting buildings. || POLICE DEPARTMENT—Painting buildings. |
| TRAFFIC COMMISSION—Painting traffic lines. |
| PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Painting six bridges; replacing the coal pocket with a recreation pier at the East Boston terminal of the North Ferry; laying out and installing drains in 70 streets. |
| PORT AUTHORITY—Surveying all property on waterfront to develop a waterfront zone. |
| PUBLIC LIBRARY—Remove, clean and replace 700,000 books; painting and restoration work at public libraries; catalogue art and architectural collections. |
| ART DEPARTMENT—Clean and wash statues and monuments. |
| ASSESSING DEPARTMENT—Preparation of a block survey for taxing relief. |
| PARK DEPARTMENT—Restoring and re-landscaping parks and playgrounds; cleaning up and beautifying. |
| BUILDING DEPARTMENT—Removal of dangerous, dilapidated and obsolete buildings. |
| BUDGET DEPARTMENT—Compilation of central personnel index. |
| ASSESSING DEPARTMENT—Compilation of real estate index. |
| STATISTICS DEPARTMENT—Compiling central card index by individuals. |
| TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Payment by check. |
| FRANKLIN PARK—Pruning and thinning |

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3000 Women Wait on Red Tape—Will Get \$18 a Month

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#### NO MONEY FOR STAMPS

But the project is still held up, and the women are still kept waiting, simply because other red tape is still preventing the issue of annual stamps to certify the unemployed women that it's time to go to work.

The entire business is being operated out of Boston. Because of lack of funds and time it was decided that the post could be used to notify all workers of the start of work.

But no money has been appropriated for stamps by the government; so no letters can be sent out.

#### Under Temporary Clause

Prior to raising the amount of the total appropriation for the work—making the lowest week's pay \$18 a week instead of \$15—the letters couldn't have been sent out anyway. That was the first red tape that had to be cut to get the project underway.

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#### Meanwhile 3000 Wait

That she will eventually get the franking privilege to carry out this government work is assured. But because of the clutter of red tape there is no way of telling whether it will be in two more days, or a week.

Meanwhile most of the 3000 women scattered throughout the State to do the work are a wait.







# BARTLETT TELLS SELECTMEN C. W. A. WILL GO ON TILL APRIL

## He Advises Them to Start Planning Projects Now—Ely and Saltonstall Address Meeting of State Association

Addressing the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in Gardner Auditorium of the State House yesterday afternoon, Joseph W. Bartlett, State Civil Works Administrator, said that the C. W. A. program scheduled to end Feb. 15 will be continued until April 15 and possibly May 1.

This, at least, was Mr. Bartlett's opinion, he said. In giving it he urged the Selectmen to begin planning additional jobs to be performed after Feb. 15.

No alarm should be felt by the people of this country about the deficit of the National Government, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Massachusetts House told the Selectmen. "Our credit," he said, "is in good shape, and we are definitely making progress." He cited England, with a far greater national deficit, as an example of heavy debt without undue worry.

### Early Filing Is Urged

He urged the Selectmen to file their Legislative proposals before Jan. 13. In this manner, the Speaker said, the town heads would assist in speedy Legislative action. He complimented the Selectmen on preventing an increase in town debt.

With the use of Federal funds by the Commonwealth and its cities and towns, there is need, Mr. Saltonstall declared, for the establishment of additional Federal bureaus, but, he said, "They should not be made permanent, particularly insofar as they relate to Massachusetts. I am a firm believer in home rule." I referring to the civil works program whereby part of the material costs are paid for by the municipalities, Mr. Bartlett said that while the local treasuries might have to be stretched, the cities and towns ought to extend their help in view of the fact that by far the major cost of the total expense is to be paid by the Federal Government.

In his opinion, more than 130,000 men and women have been given employment in civil works projects, with the financial outlay in wages and expenditures running between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

### Projects Called Worthy

Mr. Bartlett declared that the projects which are being undertaken are worthy ones and will result in benefit to the cities and towns. More important, he said, is the assistance which will be extended to the unemployed, large numbers of whom have forgotten their discouragement, now that they are receiving a week's pay.

Continuing, Mr. Bartlett discussed the work of the State Emergency Finance Board, of which he is chairman. He said that 63 cities and towns throughout the State have availed themselves of the provisions of the \$30,000,000 municipal borrowing bill of the 1933 Legislature and have used the loans in carrying through their welfare programs.

Reminding his hearers that municipalities which borrowed money from the State had placed themselves under State supervision in regard to additional appropriations, Mr. Bartlett said, "It is a dangerous power for the State to have. I have always

been a believer in 'home rule' and have felt that the municipalities should take care of themselves.

"While we have a fairly friendly interest in the cities and towns coming before us for approval of increased appropriations, we also owe a duty to the State, and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy ones. You cannot run over us and we will not, if we are to continue to exist, run over you."

### Ely Speaks to Meeting

Gov. Joseph B. Ely addressed the opening session in the morning and declared that the "important contest" between prosperity and the Federal Government was to be "the race of the year." The outcome, said he, was the difference between prosperity and disaster.

Repeating thoughts contained in his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Ely again urged the necessity of preserving the financial credit of the State and its cities and towns.

Continuing, the Governor told the Selectmen that tax receipts always run behind the increase in business conditions and, therefore, increased tax receipts will not appear until next year, in his opinion.

"You have got to practice the strictest economy this year if you are going to balance your town budgets," he warned his hearers.

The Governor referred to his recommendation in his message that, if possible, salary cuts of State employees be restored in part.

"In considering an increase in salaries," he went on, "you must weigh carefully the problem of the financial condition of your town. I want to make it plain that in announcing the policy of the State I do not say that it is the policy to be followed by your town, city or county Government. Preservation of credit is most essential."

### York and Brackett Speak

Commissioner Samuel A. York of the State Department of Conservation told the meeting of the need of development of a real forest-park-beach system for Massachusetts. He said he knew of 20,000 acres that could be so developed and would make an effort to do so. "We want a forest park reservation for the whole State," he said.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, chairman of the advisory board, State Department of Public Welfare, representing Commissioner Richard K. Conant, told the Selectmen that where it is possible there should be a board of overseers separate from that of the Board of Selectmen. The board, he said, should be limited to formulating policies while skilled agents should have the power to dictate who should receive aid.

# CWA MAY EXTEND TO APRIL 15

## Chairman Bartlett Advises Towns to Prepare

Although the CWA programme was scheduled to end Feb. 15, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Massachusetts commission told the Association of Selectmen yesterday that in his opinion it will be extended to April 15 and possibly to May 1.

### MORE JOBS

With the possibility of such an extension, and the appropriation of additional Federal funds to provide employment, Bartlett called upon the selectmen to begin planning for additional construction jobs after Feb. 15.

He pointed out that although a provision of the civil works programme calls for payment by the municipalities of a part of the costs of materials, the towns ought to stretch their treasuries to some extent. In view of the fact that by far the major total expense is to be paid by the Federal Government.

In summing up the work of the CWA to date, Bartlett said that 130,000 men and women have been given employment in civil works projects in this State, with a financial outlay in wages running between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

### Benefit to Localities

He said the projects which have been undertaken are worthy ones, which will result in benefit to the cities and towns, but that the more important feature is assistance furnished to unemployed, large numbers of whom had been totally discouraged, by reason of the fact that they are now receiving weekly pay.

Discussing the work of the emergency finance board, of which he is also chairman, Bartlett said that 63 cities and towns have availed themselves of the borrowing bill, under which the State will loan up to \$30,000,000 in all to aid municipalities in carrying through their welfare programs. Referring to the fact that municipalities borrowing under this act place themselves under State supervision regarding extra local appropriations, Chairman Bartlett said:

### Projects Must Be Worthy

"It is a dangerous power for the State to have under ordinary circumstances. I have always been a believer in 'home rule' and have felt that the municipalities should be allowed to take care of themselves. While we have a friendly interest in the cities and towns coming before us for approval of increased appropriations, we also owe a duty to the State, and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy ones. You cannot run over us and we will not, if we are to exist, run over you."

The chairman said that approximately \$7,000,000 of Federal emergency funds have been turned over to the cities and towns, entailing supervision of welfare expenditures by the State authorities, and he said that in practically every instance, the cities and towns have carried out the suggestions of his board in the matter of improving their welfare administration.

### Ely Urges Economy

He pointed out that under the Federal relief programme, 3,700,000 pounds of pork are being distributed in the State, 200,000 tons of coal and large quantities of clothing, apples, eggs and butter. At the conclusion of his address, Chairman Bartlett and his associates on the CWA and the emergency finance board were given a standing ovation and commended by the town fathers assembled in Gardner Auditorium for their two-day annual convention.

Governor Ely addressed the Selectmen at the opening of their session in the morning, stressing the fact that tax receipts always run behind private business increases, and that the cities and towns probably will not get the benefit of larger taxes until next year. Therefore, he urged them to practice strict economy in municipal finances this year.

### To Develop Forest Parks

Referring to the statement in his message to the Legislature as to the restoration of salary cuts for State employees, the Governor said each city and town must stand on its own feet in these matters and consider carefully its own financial problems.

# SEEKING LOWER LIQUOR PRICES

The CWA workers, most of them married and the parents of children, are employed in the statistics department at City Hall. A blue week end, without money for food, confronted them until they made their appeal to the Mayor. Upon hearing their story he promptly swung into action with the result that clerks were busy throughout the night last night preparing the missing payroll.

In a sharp order issued personally by the Mayor to Deputy City Treasurer Arthur Swan, the latter was ordered to see to it that the 97 men and women be paid today even if it be necessary to draw up a special payroll over night for their benefit.

### Told of It Late in Day

No blame for the missing payroll was attached by the Mayor or the CWA workers to Swan. The latter informed the Mayor that he had not received the payroll from those responsible for drawing it up and therefore could not pay the workers on time.

Word that their payroll had been overlooked or forgotten was sent to the 97 CWA workers shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were told that because of this they would not be paid before next week. Most of the workers are in dire circumstances. Some of them receive more than \$15 a week.

### Invited In by Mayor

Realizing that the families might have to go hungry over the week-end the workers decided to march in a body on the Mayor and appeal personally to him for some sort of relief. The march began at 4:30 o'clock. A committee of three men comprised of James McRoughsedge of Dorchester, James McLaughlin of Charlestown, and James McConnelly of South Boston, was selected to do the talking to the Mayor if an audience could be secured.

Arriving at the Mayor's offices in City Hall, 91 of the workers remained outside in the corridors, while the committee sought an interview with the Mayor. As soon as the Mayor learned from one of his secretaries that CWA workers were anxious to talk with him he invited the committee into his office.

### Lays Case Before Mayor

Roughsedge, the father of three children, acted as spokesman for the committee.

"Your Honor," he said addressing the city's new Chief Executive, "97 of us have been forgotten and it's the week-end and none of us have any money. As a matter of fact only a few of us have a cent left to get home with. Our wives have been made up and we are appealing to you for some help."

The committee then explained the plight of the families of the CWA workers in the event that they were not paid before next week and cited a dozen of the workers as fathers of large families.

"I'll see to it that you are paid and I'll see to it that none of you have to walk home in the rain," the Mayor is quoted as having said in reply.

He then called Deputy Superintendent Swan, made some inquiries, then ordered that a special payroll be drawn up without delay. He said the 97 CWA workers were to be paid today.

The Mayor then arose from his seat and began emptying his pockets of all his money, on the table.

### Gives Them All He Had

"You can have all I've got here with me," the Mayor said. "That's the best I can do right this minute. None of you will have to walk home in the rain, anyway."

The committee started to protest, but the Mayor insisted.

The contents of the Mayor's pockets totalled up to exactly \$15 in bills and silver.

"Here take it all and when you are paid in the morning you can pay me back," declared the Mayor.

Reluctantly, Roughsedge gathered up the bills and silver, thanked the Mayor, promised to see that he was paid back as soon as the CWA workers were paid in the morning, and the committee withdrew.

Outside the money was divided among the men and women CWA workers. The men going for coffee and some going for food for the needier ones.

# Be Extended Bartlett Predicts

Before us for approval of increased appropriations, we also owe a duty to the state and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy. You cannot run over us," he told the selectmen, "and we will not, if we are to exist, run over you."

The chairman related that about \$7,000,000 of Federal emergency relief funds had been turned over to cities and towns, which meant supervision of welfare expenses by the state emergency finance board. He reported that community leaders have co-operated with the board of which he is chairman. He added that 3,700,000 pounds of pork and 200,000 tons of coal, and large quantities of eggs, butter and apples will be distributed. He was accorded a rising vote of thanks when he concluded.

### MUST MAINTAIN CREDIT

Gov. Ely, in his address, declared that the result of the race between the credit of the federal government and the return of prosperity was the difference between prosperity and disaster. The federal government's credit must be preserved as all cost, he declared, and he added that municipalities must maintain their credit also.

Tax receipts will not increase until business recovery has been in a year, he said. In the meantime, "you've got to practice the strictest sort of economy to balance your town budgets," he added. Referring to the fact that he recommended the restoration of pay cuts to state employees, he explained that each town must make its own decision and he was not citing it as a policy to be followed. "Preservation of credit is most essential," he said.

Referring to the fact that the whole scheme depends on federal credit, he is enough of an idealist, the Governor asserted, to believe that economists can eliminate depressions for all time.

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The site for the South Boston Intermediate school will not be so difficult, Dr. Charles E. Massey of South Boston, member of the Boston school committee, has been endeavoring to obtain another intermediate school for that district. He has appeared before members of the state emergency finance board on the project. It is believed that he will ask Mayor Mansfield to sponsor such a school, particularly in view of a statement by Chairman Maurice J. Tobin of the school committee that no school building projects for 1934 be made within the debt limit.

After relating the good done by the CWA to revive the waning courage of tens of thousands of citizens, Bartlett emphasized to the selectmen that 63 cities and towns had borrowed from the \$30,000,000 fund established by the state to aid welfare-burdened communities, thus permitting the state to supervise expenditures for two years.

"It is dangerous power for the state to have," he went on. "I have always been a firm believer in home rule and have felt that municipalities should take care of themselves. While we have a friendly interest in the cities and towns com-

ing, we also owe a duty to the state and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy. You cannot run over us," he told the selectmen, "and we will not, if we are to exist, run over you."

The chairman related that about \$7,000,000 of Federal emergency relief funds had been turned over to cities and towns, which meant supervision of welfare expenses by the state emergency finance board. He reported that community leaders have co-operated with the board of which he is chairman. He added that 3,700,000 pounds of pork and 200,000 tons of coal, and large quantities of eggs, butter and apples will be distributed. He was accorded a rising vote of thanks when he concluded.

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# BARTLETT TELLS SELECTMEN C.W.A. WILL GO ON TILL APRIL

## He Advises Them to Start Planning Projects Now—Ely and Saltonstall Address Meeting of State Association

Addressing the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in Gardner Auditorium of the State House yesterday afternoon, Joseph W. Bartlett, State Civil Works Administrator, said that the C. W. A. program scheduled to end Feb. 15 will be continued until April 15 and possibly May 1.

This, at least, was Mr. Bartlett's opinion, he said. In giving it he urged the Selectmen to begin planning additional jobs to be performed after Feb. 15.

No alarm should be felt by the people of this country about the deficit of the National Government, Speaker Leverett Saltonstall of the Massachusetts House told the Selectmen. "Our credit," he said, "is in good shape, and we are definitely making progress." He cited England, with a far greater national deficit, as an example of heavy debt without undue worry.

### Early Filing Is Urged

He urged the Selectmen to file their legislative proposals before Jan. 13. In this manner, the Speaker said, the town heads would assist in speedy legislative action. He complimented the Selectmen on preventing an increase in town debt.

With the use of Federal funds by the Commonwealth and its cities and towns, there is need, Mr. Saltonstall declared, for the establishment of additional Federal bureaus, but he said, "They should not be made permanent, particularly insofar as they relate to Massachusetts. I am a firm believer in home rule."

Referring to the civil works program whereby part of the material costs are paid for by the municipalities, Mr. Bartlett said that while the local treasuries might have to be stretched, the cities and towns ought to extend their help in view of the fact that by far the major cost of the total expense is to be paid by the Federal Government.

In his opinion, more than 130,000 men and women have been given employment in civil works projects, with the financial outlay in wages and expenditures running between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

### Projects Called Worthy

Mr. Bartlett declared that the projects which are being undertaken are worthy ones and will result in benefit to the cities and towns. More important, he said, is the assistance which will be extended to the unemployed, large numbers of whom have forgotten their discouragement, now that they are receiving a week's pay.

Continuing, Mr. Bartlett discussed the work of the State Emergency Finance Board, of which he is chairman. He said that 63 cities and towns throughout the State have availed themselves of the provisions of the \$30,000,000 municipal borrowing bill of the 1933 Legislature and have used the loans in carrying through their welfare programs.

Reminding his hearers that municipalities which borrowed money from the State had placed themselves under State supervision in regard to additional appropriations, Mr. Bartlett said, "It is a dangerous power for the State to have. I have always

been a believer in 'home rule' and he felt that the municipalities should take care of themselves. "While we have a fairly friendly interest in the cities and towns coming before us for approval of increased appropriations, we also owe a duty to the State, and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy ones. You cannot run over us and we will not, if we are to continue to exist, run over you."

### Ely Speaks to Meeting

Gov. Joseph B. Ely addressed the opening session in the morning and declared that the "important contest" between prosperity and the Federal Government was to be "the race of the year." The outcome, said he, was the difference between prosperity and disaster.

Repeating thoughts contained in his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Ely again urged the necessity of preserving the financial credit of the State and its cities and towns.

Continuing, the Governor told the Selectmen that tax receipts always run behind the increase in business conditions and, therefore, increased tax receipts will not appear until next year, in his opinion.

"You have got to practice the strictest economy this year if you are going to balance your town budgets," he warned his hearers.

The Governor referred to his recommendation in his message that, if possible, salary cuts of State employees be restored in part. "In considering an increase in salaries," he went on, "you must weigh carefully the problem of the financial condition of your town. I want to make it plain that in announcing the policy of the State I do not say that it is the policy to be followed by your town, city or county Government. Preservation of credit is most essential."

### York and Brackett Speak

Commissioner Samuel A. York of the State Department of Conservation told the meeting of the need of development of a real forest-park-beach system for Massachusetts. He said he knew of 20,000 acres that could be so developed and would make an effort to do so. "We want a forest park reservation for the whole State," he said.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, chairman of the advisory board, State Department of Public Welfare, representing Commissioner Richard K. Conant, told the Selectmen that where it is possible there should be a board of overseers separate from that of the Board of Selectmen. The board, he said, should be limited to formulating policies while skilled agents should have the power to dictate who should receive aid.

# EXTEND TO APRIL 15

## Chairman Bartlett Advises Towns to Prepare

Although the CWA programme was scheduled to end Feb. 15, Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the Massachusetts commission told the Association of Selectmen yesterday that in his opinion it will be extended to April 15 and possibly to May 1.

### MORE JOBS

With the possibility of such an extension, and the appropriation of additional Federal funds to provide employment, Bartlett called upon the selectmen to begin planning for additional construction jobs after Feb. 15.

He pointed out that although a provision of the civil works programme calls for payment by the municipalities of a part of the costs of materials, the towns ought to stretch their resources to some extent, in view of the fact that by far the major total expense is to be paid by the Federal Government.

In summing up the work of the CWA to date, Bartlett said that 130,000 men and women have been given employment in civil works projects in this State, with a financial outlay in wages running between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

### Benefit to Localities

He said the projects which have been undertaken are worthy ones, which will result in benefit to the cities and towns, but that the more important feature is assistance furnished to unemployed, large numbers of whom had been totally discouraged, by reason of the fact that they are now receiving weekly pay.

Discussing the work of the emergency finance board, of which he is also chairman, Bartlett said that 63 cities and towns have availed themselves of the borrowing bill, under which the State will loan up to \$30,000,000 in all to aid municipalities in carrying through their welfare programs. Referring to the fact that municipalities borrowing under this act place themselves under State supervision regarding extra local appropriations, Chairman Bartlett said:

### Projects Must Be Worthy

"It is a dangerous power for the State to have under ordinary circumstances. I have always been a believer in 'home rule' and have felt that the municipalities should be allowed to take care of themselves. While we have a friendly interest in the cities and towns coming before us for approval of increased appropriations, we also owe a duty to the State, and I want to tell you that we will not approve increased expenditures unless they are worthy ones. You cannot run over us and we will not, if we are to exist, run over you."

The chairman said that approximately \$5,000,000 of Federal emergency funds have been turned over to the cities and towns, entailing supervision of welfare expenditures by the State authorities, and he said that in practically every instance, the cities and towns have carried out the suggestions of his board in the matter of improving their welfare administration.

### Ely Urges Economy

He pointed out that under the Federal relief programme, 3,700,000 pounds of pork are being distributed in the State, 200,000 tons of coal and large quantities of clothing, apples, eggs and butter. At the conclusion of his address, Chairman Bartlett and his associates on the CWA and the emergency finance board were given a rising vote of thanks and confidence by the town fathers assembled in Gardner Auditorium for their two-day annual convention.

Governor Ely addressed the Selectmen at the opening of their session in the morning, stressing the fact that tax receipts always run behind private business increases, and that the cities and towns probably will not get the benefit of larger taxes until next year. Therefore, he urged them to practice strict economy in municipal finances this year.

### To Develop Forest Parks

Referring to the statement in his message to the Legislature as to the reduction of salary cuts for State employees, the Governor said each city and town must stand on its own feet in these matters and consider carefully its own financial problems.

"I want to make it plain," he said, "that in announcing the policy of the State, I do not want to say that it is the policy to be followed by your town, city or county government. Preservation of credit is most essential."

Samuel A. York, State commissioner of conservation, said that there is need of development of a real forest park system in the State, and said that he will make every effort to develop some 20,000 acres along that line.

Continued From First Page

The CWA workers, most of them married and the parents of children, are employed in the statistics department at City Hall. A blue week end, without money for food, confronted them until they made their appeal to the Mayor. Upon hearing their story he promptly swung into action with the result that clerks were busy through the night last night preparing the missing payroll.

In a sharp order issued personally by the Mayor to Deputy City Treasurer Arthur Swan, the latter was ordered to see to it that the 37 men and women be paid today even if it be necessary to draw up a special payroll over night for their benefit.

### Told of It Late in Day

No blame for the missing payroll was attached by the Mayor or the CWA workers to Swan. The latter informed the Mayor that he had not received the payroll from those responsible for drawing it up and therefore could not pay the workers on their payroll had been forwarded or forgotten was sent to the Mayor shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were told that because of this they would not be paid before next week. Most of the workers are in dire circumstances. None of them receives more than \$15 a week.

### Invited In by Mayor

Realizing that their families might have to go hungry over the week-end, the workers decided to march on the Mayor and appeal personally to him for some sort of relief. The march began at 4:30 o'clock. A committee of three men, comprised of William E. Roughledge of Dorchester, James McLaughlin of Charlestown, and James M. Connolly of South Boston, was selected to do the talking to the Mayor if an audience could be secured. Arriving at the Mayor's offices in City Hall, 94 of the workers remained outside in the corridors, while the committee sought an interview with the Mayor. As soon as the Mayor learned from one of his secretaries that CWA workers were anxious to talk with him he invited the committee into his office.

### Lays Case Before Mayor

Roughledge, the father of three children, acted as spokesman for the committee. "Your Honor," he said addressing the Mayor, "we are in a very bad way. Our city's new Chief Executive, 37 of us have been forgotten and it's the week-end and none of us have any money. As a matter of fact only a few of us have any money left. Our families are starving and we have no money to buy food. We are appealing to you for some help. The committee then explained the plight of the families of the CWA workers in the event that they were not paid before next week and cited a dozen of the workers as fathers of large families.

"I'll see to it that you are paid and walk home in the rain," the Mayor is quoted as having said in reply. He then called Deputy Superintendent Swan, made some inquiries, then ordered that a special payroll be drawn up without delay, if necessary. He made it plain to Swan that the CWA workers were to be paid today.

The Mayor then arose from his seat and began emptying his pockets of all his money, on the table.

### Gives Them All He Had

"You can have all I've got here with me," the Mayor smiled. "That's the best I can do right this minute. None of you will have to walk home in the rain, anyway." The committee started to protest, but the Mayor insisted.

The contents of the Mayor's pockets totalled up to exactly \$48 in bills and silver.

"Here take it all and when you are paid in the morning you can pay me back," declared the Mayor. Reluctantly, Roughledge gathered up the bills and silver, thanked the Mayor, promised to see that he was paid back as soon as the CWA workers were paid in the morning, and the committee withdrew.

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3-6

# Be Extended Bartlett Predicts

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Globe - Jan. 6  
**MANSFIELD DIGS  
FOR C. W. A. MEN**

**Takes \$45 From Pocket  
for Division Among 40**

**Orders Payroll Work Speeded  
for Force at City Hall**

**State Board Blames Delay  
Upon Boston Officials**

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, disturbed by the failure of an official to provide for the payment of 97 C. W. A. workers in the statistical section of the Department of Records at City Hall, yesterday personally gave \$45 to be divided among 40 unpaid workers who appeared in his office and protested the nonpayment of wages. "You should have received your money," the Mayor told the men. Then he passed over most of the money he had in his pocket. He suggested that it be divided among those who needed it most. The Mayor learned, after the men ordered an immediate investigation, that an official in the Statistical Department had failed to send the payroll sheets for the C. W. A. workers to the city treasurer's office.

**Orders Full Pay by Monday**  
He immediately ordered that the 79 men be paid in full not later than Monday morning and that, in future, they receive their wages on the regular pay day each week.

The committee of 40 that waited on the Mayor yesterday was headed by W. E. Roughsedge, who until the depression was assistant superintendent of a telephone company. Out of the Mayor's \$45, Mr. Roughsedge got about \$150. The Mayor told the committee that he did not believe the C. W. A. workers were being paid enough. The minimum pay for clerks in the Statistical Department, under N. R. 7, is \$18 a week. Mr. Roughsedge said his 78 associates have been receiving \$15 a week.

Last week the payroll sheets also failed to appear in the treasurer's office and Mayor James M. Curley will promptly ordered the treasurer to pay the men and look into the reasons for the clerical delay.

Women working on Civil Works Service jobs in Boston will be paid regularly from now on, it was learned last night. The State Civil Works

Continued on the Twelfth Page

**Impeded by Stills**

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)  
WARE, Jan. 6—CWA workers today ran into an obstacle that recalled the recent prohibition period when they began to paint the basement of the town hall, one of the local CWA projects.

Piled high in one of the larger cell rooms was an assorted collection of stills, more than 50 all told, material evidence of the efficiency of Chief Benjamin W. Buckley in the days when raids were in vogue. Before the painters could go to work the stills had to be removed to a vacant storage space in another town building.

Herald - Jan. 7  
**Persons Who Quit Jobs  
For CWA To Be Fired**

Persons who have given up jobs in private industry to take others on CWA projects will be discharged, Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, declared yesterday. Washington CWA authorities have advised the local CWA chiefs that investigators may be hired to check CWA employees and their former jobs if necessary.

Post - Jan. 7  
**SCANDAL IN  
HOSPITAL'S  
CWA LABOR**

**Tribute Is Exacted  
by Foremen, Is  
Complaint**

Close on the heels of the investigation of the scandal in the civil works projects in Everett came the revelation yesterday that petty officials of the civil works project at the Boston City Hospital have been exacting tribute from laborers and that John J. Power, director of the Massachusetts CWA, has turned over to the Department of Justice the names of five men for federal action.

Over to the Department of Justice for action yesterday. Director Power felt certain that the actions of these five men as well as others not yet fully checked up on, constitute a violation of federal law. Department of Justice officials who took the matter up yesterday with United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford were in doubt last night that any federal action can be taken against the men. United States Attorney Ford is expected to give his opinion to the Department of Justice officials tomorrow. One question appeared to be whether the funds which CWA workers are paid are federal funds, since they were turned over to the State for disbursement.

**"Meanest Chiselling"**  
The scandal in Everett resulted from an investigation made by Fire Chief James J. Evans of complaints that a worker in one of the fire stations was not receiving the full amount of money due him. It was charged that payments were being exacted from the workers to be contributed as a Christmas present to a certain politician for allegedly having got some of the workers their jobs in the CWA.

Full details of the tribute-taking at the City Hospital were withheld by Director Power, who said six of his investigators working since Thursday at the City Hospital as the result of a complaint had discovered that two foremen on a job there had for the past two weeks been receiving tribute of \$5 a week from men under them. "This is the cheapest and meanest kind of chiselling that has yet come to my attention," Director Power declared last night. "Some of these workmen had babies and small children and the money that those crooks were demanding from the men was the same thing as bread and milk taken out of the children's mouths."

**Workers Should Tell**  
"I ordered the names of the foremen and the facts in the matter turned over at once to the Department of Justice and that was done this morning. Not only do those men lose their jobs, but they should be prosecuted, and I am positive that it will be found that they have violated federal law."

Power expressed his belief that there

Post - Jan. 7  
**CWA WORKERS  
IN OUTBURST**

**Storm Lowell City Hall,  
Voice Grievances**

LOWELL, Jan. 6—More than 40 CWA workers, most of whom were recently suspended because of lack of funds, stormed City Hall here today in a vain effort to see Mayor James J. Bruin, to seek more work and alleviation of reported wrongs.

A squad of police was rushed to the building as the workers filled the corridors, but no disturbance of any kind was reported. Eighty-five of the crowd were from the project at Fort Devens. These claimed that they are forced to pay transportation between Lowell and the fort each day, and that this takes most of the money they earn.

The other workers had been on a street construction job in the city, but were laid off when Mayor Bruin took office, this week, because of lack of funds.

Later, the workers moved on to the postoffice building, where they were seen by Augustus J. Power, official of the State employment service.

Power stated that his department will look into the matter of transportation for the Fort Devens workers.

Post - Jan. 7  
**CWA ARTISTS  
GET FIRST PAY**

**Fifteen From Boston and  
Vicinity Get Checks**

BY ALICE LAWTON  
Fifteen of the 11 New England artists who received their first pay check yesterday from the CWA arts project were from Boston and vicinity. Fifteen more were from New Haven, six from Worcester, five from Springfield and three from Providence. A total of slightly more than \$200 was paid out to the artists and on time.

As fast as possible more artists will be put to work. Ten were to be added to the Boston list last night and some in Provincetown. The latter are to be under the direction of Richard E. Allen, N. A., and Mrs. Harold Haven Brown, director of the Provincetown CWA station. By the end of the week New England's full quota of 141 will be employed, it is believed.

A subcommittee of the New England regional committee, called the Boston projects committee, has been established in this city with Wm. T. Adams, chairman. Other members are Edward W. Forbes, Charles D. Agnew, John Davis Hatch, Jr., and Francis Henry Taylor, who is the regional chairman.

are other cases in the State where tribute is being exacted from workmen on CWA projects and said that he hoped publicity would overcome the fears that the victims may have of reprisal if they complain. "They should complain at once," he asserted. "These CWA projects are to help needy men. They are a stop-gap between starvation and the start of the public works projects, and the workers need to pay no one for getting a job. If anyone tries to exact money from them, they should report it immediately."

# ARRESTS DUE TOMORROW FOR EXTORTION ON CWA JOBS; SCANDAL IN CITY SOLDIER AID

River Projects Are  
Affected

**VICTIMS FATHERS  
OF YOUNG CHILDREN**

**Bartlett Calls in U. S. Atty.  
Ford—Bent on Thorough  
Cleanup**

Arrests of five men, three in Everett and two in Boston, who are said to have attempted to extort money from civil works employees by threats to have them discharged, are expected tomorrow when data on the cases will be turned over to U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford for action.

It will be the first action of this sort started by Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, who ordered the investigation. Bartlett last night declared that any one with a similar complaint should communicate with him, and he would ask the department of justice to prosecute.

Secret investigations in communities throughout the state where complaints have been heard will be authorized by Chairman Bartlett, it was understood yesterday. Politicians in Boston and other cities are reported to have demanded money from men at work on CWA projects, and Bartlett intends to stamp out this form of thievery. He has authorization to hire as many investigators as are needed.

Investigation of the Boston cases was completed yesterday by John J. Power, chief of the investigating unit of the CWA. He disclosed that two foremen on projects in a Boston hospital institution had threatened two men, fathers of very young children, with instant dismissal unless they contributed \$5 weekly to them.

Both Bartlett and Power were indignant at the bold attempt to exact tribute from the former welfare recipients. Only the possibility that the complainants might suffer bodily harm prevented them from revealing the case in all its details. They decided to turn over the data to Ford without further publicity as a protection to the men.

**HAS BEEN HANGING FIRE**

The Everett case has been hanging fire for some time. An investigation was launched by Bartlett several days ago. The investigators returned a report which was sent back by Bartlett with an order to include recommendations. The recommendations were that all three be permanently discharged, and the data turned over to the department of justice.

Several CWA workers in Everett gave affidavits that they had been told that unless they contributed money to a certain individual they would lose their jobs. One man who refused found that his pay had been cut from \$36 weekly to \$15, the wages of an unskilled man. Money collected for a welfare department clerk did not reach him until after a story had appeared in the newspapers.

Chief James J. Evans of the Everett police, discharged one man when he heard the threats. Federal CWA investigators conducted a three-day hearing and submitted their report to Bartlett.

brings the Boston approvals to \$5,500,000, and will provide employment for several thousand men for several months. Lois B. Rantoul, in charge of CWA women's activities in Massachusetts, refused last night to discuss allegations by Miss Florence M. Birmingham that the women's director is "building a Republican machine in this state."

Asked to give her version of the situation, Mrs. Rantoul said: "I have absolutely no comment to make." When it was pointed out that Miss Birmingham's statement contained direct questions which she sought to have Mrs. Rantoul answer, the women's director again replied: "I have absolutely no comment to make."

Regarding Gov. Ely's statement that federal inspectors were investigating Mrs. Rantoul, she said: "Ask the Governor, he appears to know." Miss Birmingham charged that the CWA in Norfolk county is "virtually 100 per cent. managed by the Republican machine," and further asserted that "130 social workers were chosen from a certain women's college."

**SEVERAL SHARP DENIALS**  
Sharp denial from several of the persons named by Miss Birmingham were made at once. It was charged that the Massachusetts Women's Political Club contained "people who aspire to political honors" by the Women's Trade Union League, which defended the CWA.

Lawrence K. Dewar said he had been appointed CWA administrator of Medford because he was chairman of the public welfare board of that town. He resented, in view of the free time he has given the CWA, "accusations from people never heard of." Miss Frances Crocker, in charge of a knitting group at Foxboro, said politics was not mentioned when she took the job. Russell T. Bates, county CWA supervisor, said he doesn't know Mrs. Rantoul and did not believe the women had anything to do with his appointment. His job consists of notifying towns of where projects are about to start so that workers can get jobs, he said.

Miss Birmingham's statement follows in part: "If the Women's Trade Union League is really interested in seeing justice dealt to working women, in seeing justice to find out if it have they investigated to find out if it is true that about 130 social workers were selected for the most part from one certain women's college and a paid employment agency, although they were paid out of CWA funds? Did these investigators investigate whether or not these social workers were actually in need of social workers which began the Tuesday after Christmas under the direction of Miss Flora Burton of the state department of aid and relief, not open to the public?"

"Why were those on the outside of

the direction clique, who insisted on joining because in some way they learned of the class forming and were pushed by dire need of a job, permitted to go there without being told that the list of the select was already drawn up those on the preferred list already under salary, while those who needed work, but had no friend in the selecting judges, paid carfare and bought lunches while the course lasted with hopes of a job that those in charge knew they would never get. Were examinations taken? Was experience considered?

"Or was it left to Miss Burton to choose from the faces of those in her lecture course the fortunate job getters? Certainly the list of social workers should have been chosen according to the needs of those applying after public advertising, not according to political belief or to benefit one particular college or association."

"Starting off with the Norfolk county administrator, Russell T. Bates, who is Republican county commissioner and leader of the Republican machine for Norfolk county, it embraces the following group:

County supervisor of apple pest control, at a salary of \$30, Herbert R. Bond, Westfield street, Westwood, a Republican. His cousin, with a salary of \$22.50, Jerry Bond of Needham, is town foreman of Dedham, Dover, Needham, Norwood, Wellesley, Westwood, on the sanitary milk production. In Medford, Lawrence K. Dewar, Republican selectman and turnkey at the Dedham jail, is in charge, assisted by James Atherton, Ernest Koch, who by the way employed an alien while citizens were idle, and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, all of whom are Republicans."

"In the town of Millis, Moody Richardson, relative of Evan Richardson, former Norfolk county commissioner, remove as agricultural agent at the State House, is a foreman in charge of the towns of Millis, Medfield, Norfolk and Walpole on the sanitary milk production."

"The Women's Knitting Project No. 626 is headed by Mrs. Archie McFarland, a Republican, whose husband is reported to be working while she gets a salary of \$30."

"Some of the other Republican town foremen, at a salary of \$22.50, are: in Bellingham, Fred Howes, who lives by the way in Weymouth; R. J. Everett, the way in Weymouth; Howard Bates of Cohasset; Kenneth Hicks of Foxboro; E. F. Ingraham of Millis; James Wyllie of Norfolk."

"Albin K. Parker, Republican postmaster in Norwood; E. S. Coombs of Plainville; A. E. Drake, of Sharon; Vaughan Dill, of Medway; J. W. close friend of Evan Richardson; Fred B. Truthorn, of Holbrook; William L. social workers, which began the Tuesday after Christmas under the direction of Miss Flora Burton of the state department of aid and relief, not open to the public?"

"Why were those on the outside of



**Workers Should Tell**

"I ordered the names of the foremen and the facts in the matter turned over at once to the department of justice and that was done this morning. Not only do those men lose their jobs, but they should be prosecuted, and I am positive that it will be found that they have violated federal law."

**Power expressed his belief that there**

affidavits that they had been told that unless they contributed money to a certain individual they would lose their jobs. One man who refused found that his pay had been cut from \$3 weekly to \$15, the wages of an unskilled man. Money collected for a welfare department clerk did not reach him until after a story had appeared in the newspapers.

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Death: a popular chief of the

Why were those on the outside of street, being



Why were those on the outside of street, brought in.



Post-Jan. 8

## SCOFFS AT CWA GRAFT STORIES

Chairman Bartlett Has  
Faith in People

Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board, declared last night in a talk before St. John's Church Forum, North Cambridge, that he believed there was very little "graft" or "favoritism" in the distribution of CWA jobs.

"The press has carried many stories recently about charges of graft and favoritism and, while there undoubtedly are some real causes for complaint, I'll wager the number is very small," he said.

He added, however, that investigations were being made of each case of reported graft or irregularity.

"Because of the haste that has been necessary to put this tremendous programme into effect it has been pretty much of a good faith proposition," he said. "Again and again I have had to put my faith in the elected officials of the cities and towns, and I have yet to find that an official has failed me."

Post-Jan. 8

## URGES CWA WORKERS TO AID PROBE

State Director Asks  
Information on  
Grafting

A plea for CWA workers who have been forced to pay tribute to foremen and supervisors in order to hold their jobs to come forward and tell their stories was issued yesterday by John J. Power, director of the Massachusetts CWA, whose investigation of recent complaints has resulted in information which has been turned over to the federal authorities for prosecution.

### MAY PROSECUTE

An opinion on the possibility of prosecution of three Everett men and two foremen of Civil Works jobs at the Boston City Hospital will be given to Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett today by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

Evidence that workers on Civil Works projects at the City Hospital and in Everett were forced to pay as high as \$5 a week to foremen and other petty officials in order to hold their jobs was presented to United States Attorney Ford by Power, Saturday, and action is expected to develop today. Power said yesterday there are probably other cases of a similar nature, in which employees are afraid to report for fear of losing their jobs.

"I want to assure any person who has been victimized by these cheap tricksters that they will not only be given protection and his job safeguarded, but his job will be even more fully secured as a result," Power said. Chairman Bartlett declared no effort will be spared to eliminate the extortionists.

Post-Jan. 8

## VIOLATION OF CWA CHARGED

Labor Leaders Take Com-  
plaints to Washington

E. A. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Building Trades Council, and Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, left last night for Washington. They will place before William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Michael J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and Harry Hopkins, federal administrator of the CWA, complaints against the working of the same. They allege Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts CWA, failed to recognize in any way the committee named by the building council. The charges include:

"Unskilled labor employed to do work that without question is classified as skilled labor.

"On several projects, one skilled workman would be employed and paid the regulation rate of \$1.20 per hour, and other skilled, competent and experienced workmen were then rated as assistants, helpers or semi-skilled labor and paid rates ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per hour.

"Men were being placed on work for which they have no qualifications, and no effort was being made to check the statements of applicants as to experience and competency.

"Men who registered properly had waited three and four weeks to be notified of employment and had later learned that others had been given employment within a period of one day to one week after registering.

"No effort has been made by the CWA Board in Massachusetts to enforce some of the labor provisions of Rules No. 10, issued by Director Harry Hopkins of the FEWA in charge of the CWA nationally."

### CWA WORKERS TO PAY BOY'S FUNERAL COSTS

Saugus Group Honors Hero Who  
Gave Life for Sister

The 850 men and women CWA workers of Saugus will pay the costs of the funeral of Leo A. Farley, Jr., 9, of 80 Heper street, Saugus, son of a CWA worker, who was drowned Monday in the East Saugus river.

The workers yesterday asked the director of the Saugus public works program, Dexter Pratt, to assume the expenses of the boy's funeral and to take the money from their pay.

Young Farley drowned in order that his sister, Annette, 11, might be rescued. Both had slipped through the ice and the boy shouted to a rescuer not to bother about him but to save his sister.

The funeral will be tomorrow morning, with a requiem mass at 9 A. M. in St. Margaret's Church, Cliftondale.

Herald-Jan. 9

## STATE MAY ACT IN CWA SCANDAL

Ford Doubts Extortion  
Charges Are Federal  
Concern

### LABOR DELEGATION OFF TO WASHINGTON

The cases of five men working on civil works projects who are said to have attempted to extort money from other CWA workmen by threats of causing their dismissal may be turned over to state authorities for prosecution, it was learned last night, as federal authorities seemed doubtful that a federal law had been violated.

Decision on the matter was held up by U. S. Atty. Francis J. W. Ford until he can complete his examination of the facts presented to him by John J. Power, chief of the investigating unit of the Massachusetts civil works administration, who presented Ford with evidence obtained after an inquiry in Everett, involving three men, and in the Boston City Hospital, in which two foremen were named.

Aside from the angle of prosecution, the disposition involves a fundamental point: whether the federal government, having turned money over to the state and its political sub-divisions, still exercises jurisdiction when men working on a federal project attempt to extort part of the money by threats.

Power feels that it is for the federal government to prosecute, while Atty. Ford refuses to give his opinion. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the Massachusetts civil works administration, is prepared to abide by the decision of Ford.

### LOCAL CONCERN

After a lengthy examination of the testimony, U. S. Atty. Ford said last night:

"It appears from the facts presented to me up to date in the present civil works investigation, that there is not sufficient evidence of a violation of a federal law. It appears that the matter is one of local concern."

Chairman Bartlett admitted his surprise when informed that the cases of the three Everett men had been sent along to Ford. "I didn't know that the affidavits were sent to Mr. Ford," he declared. "The recommendations were that the men should be discharged, and that was done."

Representatives of labor in Massachusetts protested that they were unable to get admittance to Chairman Bartlett and the other members of the Massachusetts board. State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and William B. Coy, a Boston banker, and a delegation went to Washington to tell their story to CWA authorities there.

George Carmody, head of the engineering section of the federal CWA at Washington, communicated by telephone with Bartlett yesterday and asked for the chairman's stand. Bartlett agreed to meet the state representatives of labor at a conference at CWA headquarters, 49 Federal street, Thursday at 3 P. M.

Defending Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul, director of CWA women's activities, and her administration from charges of "building a Republican machine" in the state by the appointment of women to handle CWA matters, the Boston Women's Trade Union League, struck back yesterday at the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, which first made the allegations.

Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson, president of the league, praised Mrs. Rantoul. "She has always been independent in politics," Mrs. Thompson said of Mrs. Rantoul. "She voted for La Follette, Smith and Roosevelt. She does not care whether a woman is a Republican, Democrat or Socialist. Mrs. Rantoul is one of the finest, most capable women I know of."

Criticizing the political club as being "comprised of about six women," Mrs. Thompson called the charges of favoritism stupid, utterly uncalled for and unfounded, and said, "you don't have to apologize for putting in your friends. It's the common practice in public positions. But I am sure that Mrs. Rantoul would be convinced that a woman needed a job and was in straitened circumstances before she would give her one."

Herald-Jan. 9

## TYPISTS EMPLOYED ON CWA PROJECT AT LIBRARY HERE



The civil works service gave these unemployed women a chance to earn a living bringing the card index system at the Boston Public Library up to date. All cards dated before 1899 are being renewed to standard filing size. More than 600 persons have been placed on library projects jobs.

Post-Jan. 9

## 50,000 Men Vainly Seeking CWA Jobs



EXPLAINS CONFERENCE WITH MAYOR  
City Councillor Robert Gardiner Wilson, left, explaining the result of a conference with the Mayor before a big group of unemployed in the Council chamber. Two of the Councillors, seated in front, are listening intently to the Dorchester Councillor.



CONFER WITH MAYOR IN CWA CONTROVERSY  
A scene in Mayor Mansfield's office as the City Hospital CWA situation was thrashed out yesterday. The Mayor is at his desk at left. Left to right around the circle are Councillor Martin H. Tobin, Walter V. McCarthy, Joseph McCarten, Councillor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Councillor Clement A. Norton and Secretary Joseph F. Mellyn.



HERBERT L. McNARY  
Member of Mayor's secretariat called in yesterday's CWA discussion by City Council.



JOHN F. Gilmore  
Member of Mayor's office staff called in the City Council's discussion of CWA work.



# 50,000 VAINLY SEEK CWA JOBS

## Mayor and Council Try to Find Solution of Problem---Appeal Made to Roosevelt

Climaxing a stormy session yesterday, when 200 men stormed City Hall seeking in bewildered fashion the Mayor's "O. K." for CWA jobs, Mayor Mansfield declared that neither he nor members of the City Council can have anything to do with putting men to work under the Civil Works programme.

Of equal import was the admission of city and State officials, attending the same hurried conference, that more than 50,000 men are registered for CWA work in Boston and that it is doubtful if even 100 can be put to work.

Continued on Page 8—Fourth Col.

Plan yesterday that the Mayor explain how some men on the CWA projects in the city were aliens, while citizens with dependents, supposed to be preferred, had been unable to obtain employment. He bluntly questioned the Mayor as to why it was necessary to get an "O. K." from the Mayor's office before the men could start on CWA projects.

President John H. Dowd stemmed the tempest, at least temporarily, when he announced that the Mayor would confer in 10 minutes with a special committee from the council in an effort to iron matters out, and that this committee would report the matter in full after the conference.

Mayor Mansfield declared he had just been apprised of the confusion concerning an "O. K." from his office, and wanted to confer with the Council and others to straighten this out. He said he knew nothing about it.

Councillors Dowd, Robert Gardner Wilson, Clement A. Norton and Martin H. Tobin met with the Mayor in his office, as did CWA Administrator Walter V. McCarthy and Director Joseph M. McCarthy of the State employment bureau in CWA activities.

The Mayor was ignorant of the fact at the time, he said, that 200 men were storming the doors of his office, demanding to know why they should be forced to receive approval from his office before starting to work. Secretary McNary had stopped stamping the CWA cards for the men by this time, but had placed an assistant in the outer office of the City Council chamber, listing the names of the applicants, with addresses and other available information.

The Mayor declared, at the outset of the conference, held in conjunction with members of the press, that he knew nothing of CWA workers having to receive an "O. K." from his office. He said the only explanation he could give for this misunderstanding was instructions he had given to departmental heads to advise him as to what their quota was for CWA projects and how nearly filled their quotas are. He said he did this in the hope of hurrying along work for the unemployed.

"There have been so many men and women coming here seeking work under the CWA that I wanted to know when the various quotas were filled, so that we would not be sending unemployed men to seek jobs where the quotas were completed. I consider this cruel handling of people."

### Not City Council Work

It was made clear that the Mayor and members of the City Council have no authority to allot CWA work or assign

plan whereby all CWA applicants could be approved in a uniform, quick way, without working at cross-purposes.

### Another "Bombshell"

When it appeared that order would be restored Councillor Henry Selvitella of East Boston threw a verbal bombshell into the chamber. He declared that at the City Hospital in the morning he had seen a typewritten order, signed by someone in the Mayor's office, ordering Joseph Norton, civil works superintendent at the City Hospital, to put no more men to work on CWA projects until they had been approved by the Mayor's office.

The Council sent for both Secretaries McNary and Gilmore and interrogated them. McNary explained he had stamped the cards for the unemployed men, thinking it the best thing to do to get them working, that he knew nothing about it being necessary or unnecessary. He said he could not reach Webster at 182 Tremont street on the telephone to straighten the matter out.

He made no claim to having authority to approve CWA jobs, which are State and Federal emergency projects, and only placed an "OK" on the cards to show Webster that he knew of no objection to the men working.

### More Confusing Statements

Gilmore denied sending any communication to CWA Superintendent Norton at the City Hospital, as alleged. He said he had asked Norton not to fill any more jobs before he heard from the Mayor's office. Later he said he had not intended to say even this, as he had in fact not asked Norton such a thing. Rather, he said, he asked Norton simply to let the Mayor's office know when the jobs had been all filled.

Mayor Mansfield was astonished later to learn how far the confusion had been carried. He said that evidently somebody had felt they would lose their own jobs, and misinterpreted a request of his to departmental heads for information as to quotas filled and unfilled on CWA projects.

"This office has nothing to do with putting men to work on the CWA projects, and our only hope was that we might help those applying here for information," he said.

## C. W. A. GRAFT UP TO STATE

### Ford Gives Ruling After Application for Action

Cases of graft within the Civil Works Administration are local affairs and do not come under Federal jurisdiction, according to a ruling made yesterday by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford when he was asked to consider charges of alleged tribute levying by foremen in charge of projects in Boston and Everett.

After consulting with Department of Justice officials, Ford declared that while the funds originated with the Federal Government, they were granted to the States, to be spent through State agencies, and therefore all legal problems arising under the program must come under the jurisdiction of State courts.

Ford also added that from the facts gathered to date in the investigation of alleged graft, "there is not sufficient evidence of any violation of a Federal law to warrant an investigation from this office. It appears to be purely a local matter."

### Few Charges, Says Bartlett

"Cases of graft within the C. W. A. are in the great minority throughout the State," Chairman Joseph W. Bartlett of the State Board said last night. He intimated that wherever cases of this sort were discovered, the offenders would be dealt with in a manner which they deserve.

The report on conditions in Fall River will be given to Chairman Bartlett early today and he will take definite action as soon as he has read it carefully, he said last night.

A telephone inquiry regarding conditions existing between the State C. W. A. Board and local labor leaders was received by Chairman Bartlett from Washington yesterday, following protests sent to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins charging that local labor in Massachusetts and that local labor leaders were unable to gain interviews with members of the board.

Bartlett pointed out that he had received Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders at the State House some weeks ago. "At the time, in the presence of newspapermen, I sent out a telegram to 39 cities in the Commonwealth instructing them to wage schedules which must be maintained. The labor delegation expressed itself at the time as being perfectly satisfied with the way I had handled their complaint."

"Furthermore," declared Chairman Bartlett, "I do not know of any fact that any representative of organized labor who has tried to see me has been denied. In fact I met Watt the other day and he made no complaint to me. To try and clear up the entire situation, I am inviting all labor leaders to confer with the board here at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon."

George Carmody, aid to Federal Administrator Hopkins, who called Bartlett, asked him if he wanted a Federal conciliator to help him straighten out labor difficulties. Bartlett thanked him, but said he was ready to cooperate with labor at all times and didn't think he would need further aid.

## INQUIRY ON C. W. A. BY CITY COUNCIL

### Mansfield and Secretary Deny "O. K." Of Mayor's Office Required For Jobs

Unemployed men, numbering about 200, in receipt of C. W. A. work cards from the Federal-State Employment Bureau at Nashua st., reported yesterday at the office of Mayor Mansfield to be certified for the jobs. They stated that they had been informed by the official in charge of the Planning Board project, 182 Tremont st., that before they could be taken on they must have the approval of Mayor Mansfield's office.

Secretary Herbert L. McNary, according to his own statement later in the day before the City Council, without receiving any orders to do so, imprinted on the cards with a rubber stamp, "Mayor's Office, Boston, Mass." and initialed the print. He declared that he merely did it after the men began to arrive and it was with the intention of helping them to get the work.

### Stopped After Stamping 70

Secretary Gilmore before the City Council flatly denied that he had signed any notice to any department head stating that the Mayor's office "O. K." was necessary before a man or woman could get C. W. A. employment. He said in answer to a question by Councillor Peter Murray of Jamaica Plain that he notified department heads to notify the Mayor's office before any more places were filled.

Later in the presence of Mayor Mansfield he said that if he made the latter statement it was because he was called in suddenly and what he really intended to convey was that "the Mayor's office must be notified when the vacancies are filled," and that was the notice to department heads. He said that he telephoned Mr. Norton and that the latter said the memorandum was written in the hospital from a telephone message.

Before the affair reached the attention of the City Council yesterday afternoon, City Hall reporters had been informed of the card stamping going on downstairs. To a Globe reporter Mr. McNary replied, when asked what it was all about, to the effect that "the Mayor's office had concluded that possibly more men had been certified than the project would warrant; that he stopped after stamping 70 cards until the project could be investigated. Before the City Council, Mr. McNary said that the office had been informed by Nashua-st. authorities that too many men had been sent out for the job."

### 54,000 on List, 100 Jobs

The city planning job for which the men were certified, the registering for which is under the direction of Secretary Elizabeth M. Herlihy, is said to call for 300 field workers, 20 female typists, 30 male clerks, 15 messengers, 60 draftsmen, engineers, architects and city planners, housing experts, 15 head draftsmen, three job captains and 15 architect engineers.

It was said yesterday that 200 men in the field worker class had been given their C. W. A. working cards by mail from the office of M. J. McCarthy, the State supervisor, and it was presumed that they were the ones who went from 182 Tremont st. to the outer office of Mayor Mansfield where Secretary McNary is in charge of the Licensing Bureau. After stamping cards the remaining men were directed to an antechamber of the Council, where a man set to work taking down the names and addresses of those who did not get the "red ink O. K."

One development of the Council affairs yesterday was the information from Mr. McCarthy of the State Bureau that there are listed about 54,000 men and women. According to Executive Secretary Walter V. McCarthy of the Welfare Department, in all about 15,000 persons have been given employment in Boston under the C. W. A. Of that number, 500 are women, and 6800 are from the welfare rolls or the Soldiers' Relief Department.

### Telegram to President

So serious did it appear to President Roosevelt that he sent a telegram to President Roosevelt last night to President Roosevelt and signed by Chairman Wilson.

### Notice on "Mayor's Office"

During the Council meeting when the matter of the Planning Board project and rubber stamp were under consideration, Councillor Henry Selvitella, new representative from East Boston, arose and declared that at 11 yesterday morning at the Boston City Hospital he was shown a typewritten

Continued on the Tenth Page

## EIGHTY ARTISTS ON C. W. A. WORK

### Decorating Interior of Public Buildings Portraits of Officials Also Included in Program

About 80 artists were at work in all parts of New England under the auspices of the Government yesterday and assignment of others is proceeding rapidly, said John Davis Hatch Jr., assistant regional chairman, at regional headquarters today.

About 65 other artists are on a preferred list, he said, and would be given work as rapidly as plans for suitable projects matured.

A painter and a sculptor have been assigned to the central office of the School Committee to execute under the direction of Miss Helen Cleaves, director of manual arts, work badly needed for teaching purposes in the field of archaeology. Others are representing the "passing scenes" in original work which may well prove to be important social documents in the future.

The tendency in Boston and throughout New England is to depict the industrial and historical background of New England in the decorative panels and murals now under way for schools, libraries, Town Halls and other public buildings in various centers.

Three artists making designs for corridors and the auditorium at Boston Teachers' College are proceeding with these New England themes. Among high schools to benefit are the Brighton High School, where the walls of the library are to be decorated; the East Boston High School, where the stage curtain is being repainted, while at the South Boston High School wall spaces in the assembly hall are to have murals, probably of local historical subjects. The Boston Latin School will add a portrait of the present head master, Joseph L. Cowers, to the series of head master portraits.

checkup from the Mayor's office or from the State House.

Councillor Selvitella said he had contacted the City Hospital and the name signed to the memorandum was that of Gilmore. The chair then instructed that Mr. Gilmore be called.

When McNary joined Pres. Dowd on the platform Councillor Norton wanted to know how the official at 182 Tremont st. happened to send men to McNary. The latter replied he thought "the gentleman there was trying to protect himself and would not like to take my word over the phone." It appeared that Mr. McNary put the stamp on as an official note from the Mayor's office.

"What right did you have to rubber stamp the cards?" asked Norton. McNary answered, "None, except the men came to me."

It appeared that McNary was formerly employed at the Nashua-st. office. McNary said: "We were told that too many men had been sent out for the job." Nashua st. he said, told him that.

Councillor Norton said he did not believe that McNary or any department head had any authority to OK a work card of the C. W. A.

Councillor Murray said McNary should have gone to Nashua st. Councillor Doherty charged that the same thing about OKs had been put up to women.

Gilmore's questioning followed. Councillor Selvitella charged Gilmore with directing Joseph Norton more with directing Joseph Norton to "hold up any more cases until 'O. K.'d' by the Mayor's office," which Gilmore denied.

Adjournment was taken without further argument after the committee's action.





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are women, and 6800 are  
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**Telegram to President**

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**Mayor Told Him to A**

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in the city were working with students with dependents, supposed to be preferred, had been unable to obtain employment. He bluntly questioned the Mayor as to why it was necessary to get an "O. K." from the Mayor's office before the men could start on CWA projects.

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Mayor Mansfield declared he had just been apprised of the confusion concerning an "O. K." from his office, and wanted to confer with the Council and others to straighten this out. He said he knew nothing about it.

Councillors Dowd, Robert Gardner Wilson, Clement A. Norton and Martin H. Tobin met with the Mayor in his office, as did CWA Administrator Walter V. McCarthy and Director Joseph M. McCarthy of the State employment bureau in CWA activities.

The Mayor was ignorant of the fact at the time, he said, that 200 men were storming the doors of his office, demanding to know why they should be forced to receive approval from his office before starting to work. Secretary McNary had stopped stamping the CWA cards for the men by this time, but had placed an assistant in the outer office of the City Council chamber, listing the names of the applicants, with addresses and other available information.

The Mayor declared, at the outset of the conference, held in conjunction with members of the press, that he knew nothing of CWA workers having to receive an "O. K." from his office. He said the only explanation he could give for this misunderstanding was instructions he had given to departmental heads to advise him as to what their quota was for CWA projects and how nearly filled their quotas are. He said he did this in the hope of hurrying along work for the unemployed.

"There have been so many men and women coming here seeking work under the CWA that I wanted to know when the various quotas were filled, so that we would not be sending unemployed men to seek jobs where the quotas were completed. I consider this cruel handling of people."

#### Not City Council Work

It was made clear that the Mayor and members of the City Council have no authority to allot CWA work or assign

to approving CWA jobs, which are State and Federal emergency projects, and only placed an "OK" on the cards to show Webster that he knew of no objection to the men working.

#### More Confusing Statements

Gilmore denied sending any communication to CWA Superintendent Norton at the City Hospital, as alleged. He said he had asked Norton not to fill any more jobs before he heard from the Mayor's office. Later he said he had not intended to say even this, as he had in fact not asked Norton such a thing. Rather, he said, he asked Norton simply to let the Mayor's office know when the jobs had been all filled.

Mayor Mansfield was astonished later to learn how far the confusion had been carried. He said that evidently some book had felt they would lose their own jobs, and misinterpreted a request of his to departmental heads for information as to quotas filled and unfilled on CWA projects.

"This office has nothing to do with putting men to work on the CWA projects, and our only hope was that we might help those applying here for information," he said.

the offenders would be dealt with in a manner which they deserve.

The report on conditions in Fall River will be given to Chairman Bartlett early today and he will take definite action as soon as he has read it carefully he said last night.

A telephone inquiry regarding conditions existing between the State C. W. A. Board and local labor leaders was received by Chairman Bartlett from Washington yesterday, following protests sent to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins charging that the State Board refused to cooperate with labor in Massachusetts and that local labor leaders were unable to gain interviews with members of the board.

Bartlett pointed out that he had received Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders at the State House some weeks ago. "At the time, in the presence of newspapermen, I sent out a telegram to 39 cities in the Commonwealth instructing them as to wage schedules which must be maintained. The labor delegation expressed itself at the time as being perfectly satisfied with the way I had handled their complaint."

"Furthermore," declared chairman Bartlett, "I do not know of any time that any representative of organized labor who has tried to see me has been denied. In fact I met Watt the other day and he made no complaint to me. To try and clear up the entire situation, I am inviting all labor leaders to confer with the board here at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon."

George Carmody, aid to Federal Administrator Hopkins, who called Bartlett, asked him if he wanted a Federal conciliator to help him straighten out labor difficulties. Bartlett thanked him, but said he was ready to cooperate with labor at all times and didn't think he would need further aid.

It was said yesterday that 200 men in the field worker class had been given their C. W. A. working cards by mail from the office of M. J. McCarthy, the State supervisor, and it is presumed that they were the ones who went from 182 Tremont st to the outer office of Mayor Mansfield where Secretary McNary is in charge of the Licensing Bureau. After stamping cards the remaining men were directed to an antechamber of the Council, where a man set to work taking down the names and addresses of those who did not get the "red ink O. K."

One development of the Council affairs yesterday was the information from Mr. McCarthy of the State Bureau that there are listed about 54,000 men and women and that but about 100 jobs remain. According to Executive Secretary Walter V. McCarthy of the Welfare Department, in all about 15,000 persons have been given employment in Boston under the C. W. A. Of that number, 500 are women, and 6800 are from the welfare rolls or the Soldiers' Relief Department.

office before any more places were filled.

Later in the presence of Mayor Mansfield he said that if he made the latter statement it was because he was called in suddenly and what he really intended to convey was that "the Mayor's office must be notified when the vacancies are filled," and that was the notice to department heads. He said that he telephoned Mr. Norton and that the latter said the memorandum was written in the hospital from a telephone message.

Before the affair reached the attention of the City Council yesterday afternoon, City Hall reporters had been informed of the card stamping going on downstairs. To a Globe reporter Mr. McNary replied, when asked what it was all about, to the effect that the Mayor's office had concluded that possibly more men had been certified than the project would warrant; that he stopped after stamping 70 cards until the project could be investigated. Before the City Council, Mr. McNary said that the office had been informed by Nashua-st authorities that too many men had been sent out for the job.

#### 54,000 on List, 100 Jobs

The city planning job for which the men were certified, the registering for which is under the direction of Secretary Elizabeth M. Herlihy is said to call for 300 field workers, 30 female typists, 30 male clerks, 15 messengers, 60 draftsmen, engineers, architects and city planners and housing experts, 15 head draftsmen, three job captains and 15 architect engineers.

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#### Telegram to President

So serious did it appear to Pres Dowd and Councillors Wilson, McGrath, Finley, Selvitella and Donovan, constituting a special committee, that there remain but 100 jobs in Boston on C. W. A. projects, that the following telegram was sent last night to President Roosevelt and signed by Chairman Wilson:

"Dear Mr President:  
"The following resolution is forwarded to you by committee appointed on action of the Boston City Council today, due to storming of the City Hall by the unemployed of Boston.

"A conference held by the committee, the Mayor of Boston, and Mr M. J. McCarthy, director of the Massachusetts State Employment Service, discloses the fact that although there are now over 50,000 male residents of Boston registered for possible work under the Civil Works program, and despite the fact that additional applications are being accepted daily, less than 100 jobs remain available for approved projects now existing.

"May we respectfully request advice as to possible plans for the immediate speeding up of all projects now before your departments affecting the city of Boston?"

#### Mayor Visits Council

Mayor Mansfield paid an unexpected visit to the City Council after it had adjourned but the Council was reconvened. The Council had passed an order that the Council floor and all executive offices were to be kept free from others than members of the body or the press. Later when the official information had been obtained from Messrs McCarthy and McCarthy at the Mayor's office, the floor was thrown open.

The Mayor in a few words said that his visit was a gesture of friendliness and courtesy. He said that he had an open mind and was free from all prejudices and simply wanted to act for the best interests of the city. Mayor Mansfield asked the Council to undo in 20 minutes what had taken 20 years to create. That would be too much, he said. He asked the Council not to be too harsh in its criticism.

Councilor Murray in accordance with custom asked through Pres Dowd if the Mayor was aware of non-residents working on C. W. A. jobs and also what was the story about the OK of work tickets. Pres Dowd bridged the gap instantly by replying to Councilor Murray that he, Pres Dowd, had an appointment for a conference with Mayor Mansfield; that he would have it immediately and then report back the results of the meeting.

#### Committee Asks Purpose

Pres Dowd was accompanied to

the Mayor's office by a committee consisting of Councillors Norton, Tobin and Wilson. The committee later was enlarged. At the conference the committee, representing 22 Councillors who have been harassed day and night by unemployed who appeared at homes or offices calling for cards or help, declaring that they were told at Nashua st, "See your Councilor and get a card," sought some information.

Councilor Norton asked Mr. McCarthy, "What can I do to help out a constituent?" He was informed that he could not help other than that members of the Council were known and respected while the unemployed were not known. Hence a card from a Councilor would be in nature of a recommendation of character and worthiness. The same would happen in the case of a card from Mayor Mansfield, Councilor Norton was informed.

Another angle is that priority of registration was not the sole consideration in awarding a work card. Qualification and fitness for a particular job was said to be the test. Mr. McCarthy said that at a recent meeting in Washington that there was no necessity of giving priority in the matter of registration.

#### Mayor Told Him to Approve

Mr. McCarthy declared that he never heard of the office of Mayor Mansfield or his predecessor holding any job up. The Mayor then asked if it would help if he notified heads of departments to put men to work immediately.

It was admitted there might be some duplications in the 54,000 names on the list, inasmuch as many individuals registered several times and at each headquarters. Mr. McCarthy said a statistical force was at work at present on the registration.

Mayor Mansfield said that he had sent a notice to heads of departments to learn if their quotas had been filled or if they had any jobs open. He said it was a fact that he told Secretary McNary to approve anyone coming to the Mayor's office seeking a job. He did that because of the personal appeals he is getting daily by mail and in person. In the opinion of the Mayor that might have created the impression that all needed an OK.

Mr. McCarthy said that it was never intended that anyone get preference because of political influence. "If it has been done," said Mr. McCarthy, "I was not done with my knowledge."

#### Council Questions McNary

When the Council reconvened on the appearance of the special committee that had waited upon the Mayor, Councilor Murray wanted to know why, if a man got a working card and went to Tremont st, he could not have a job until he got an O. K. from the Mayor's office."

Pres Dowd replied: "The Mayor is in receipt of many letters asking aid and he appointed Secretary McNary to care for them."

Councilor Selvitella declared he saw a first speech. He declared he saw a typewritten notice on plain paper notifying that the "O. K." was necessary. He was uncertain whose name was signed to it, but thought it was that of Secretary McNary.

City Messenger Leary was then directed by Pres Dowd to have Mr. McNary come before the Council. Before he arrived Councilor Joseph McGrath of Dorchester, last year's president, said: "Mr. McNary did not assume that position that only those could go to work on the Mayor's sayso. I feel someone higher than him gave him that task. He started to take over a Federal project and then someone warned him to stop." "I served notice," said Councilor McGrath, "no matter how high in position they had better stop fooling the poor and the hungry. Stop playing cheap politics. Stop this

representing the "passing scenes" in original work which may well prove to be important social documents in the future.

The tendency in Boston and throughout New England is to depict the industrial and historical background of New England in the decorative panels and murals now under way for schools, libraries, Town Halls and other public buildings in various centers.

Three artists making designs for corridors and the auditorium at Boston Teachers' College are proceeding with these New England homes. Among high schools to benefit are the Brighton High School, where the walls of the library are to be decorated; the East Boston High School, where the stage curtain is being restored and the asbestos curtain painted, while at the South Boston High School wall spaces in the assembly hall are to have murals, probably of local historical subjects. The Boston Latin School will add a portrait of the present head master, Joseph L. Cowers, to the series of head master portraits.

checkup from the Mayor's office or from the State House."

Councilor Selvitella said he had contacted the City Hospital and the name signed to the memorandum was that of Gilmore. The chair then instructed that Mr. Gilmore be called.

When McNary joined Pres Dowd on the platform Councilor Norton wanted to know how the official at 182 Tremont st happened to send men to McNary. The latter replied he thought "the gentleman there was trying to protect himself and would not like to take my word over the phone." It appeared that Mr. McNary put the stamp on as an official note from the Mayor's office.

"What right did you have to rubber stamp the cards?" asked Norton. McNary answered, "None, except the men came to me."

It appeared that McNary was formerly employed at the Nashua-st office. McNary said: "We were told that too many men had been sent out for the job." Nashua st, he said, told him that.

Councilor Norton said he did not believe that McNary or any department head had any authority to OK a work card of the C. W. A.

Councilor Murray said McNary should have gone to Nashua st. Councilor Doherty charged that the same thing about OKs had been put up to women.

Gilmore's questioning followed. Councilor Selvitella charged Gilmore with directing Joseph Norton to "hold up any more cases until 'O. K.'d" by the Mayor's office," which Gilmore denied.

Adjournment was taken without further argument after the committee's action.



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